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AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES



BAIRD'S MANUAL
OF
AMERICAN COLLEGE
FRATERNITIES

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE
FRATERNITY SYSTEM IN THE COLLEGES OF THE
UNITED STATES

WITH A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EACH
FRATERNITY

BY
WM. RAIMOND BAIRD

EIGHTH EDITION

NEW YORK
THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY PUBLISHING CO.
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PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION

THIS edition is issued in the fall of 1915. There have been more changes necessitated in this edition than in any other, because there have been more changes in the fraternity world within the past three years, since the edition of 1912 was issued, than took place in the preceding ten or twelve years. There has been an unusual increase in the number of small fraternities, in honorary, professional and semi-professional societies, and in local societies of all kinds. While, of course, it is understood that the majority of the local societies are organized for the purpose of ultimately becoming chapters of national organizations, nevertheless they must be listed and information about them secured, and this task has been a particularly arduous one because of the fact that their members are without experience in administration and are careless in answering inquiries.

The articles relating to the several undergraduate fraternities have all been revised and most of them have had the benefit of revision by well-informed members of the fraternities themselves. The only exceptions to this among the men's general fraternities are Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Delta Psi. In the case of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, through some unfortunate circumstance, the requests for information did not reach the proper officials in time to be considered and answered as they should have been. In the case of Delta Psi no replies were made to courteous inquiries.



It will be understood that inaccuracies in statements of facts which may be discovered in this edition, as in prior editions, are not intentional and that corrections of such statements will be gladly received and noted for future use.

Statements of opinion, however, are the author's own opinions and readers are requested to believe that he has ample grounds therefor in each instance, and that it is entirely unnecessary to assume that they have been made for the purpose of injuring some person or organization. The editor frequently does not agree with the conclusions drawn by other people from a state of fact about which there is no question, and it does not necessarily follow that he is wrong because of such disagreement. This is peculiarly so with respect to fraternities which, after years of existence as an organization of one kind or class or character, change their nature and become fraternities of a different class and yet desired to be considered not only as a continuation of the prior different organizations, but as completely and wholly identical with it.

The increase in interfraternity movements of different kinds has broadened the views of many of the fraternity people and they are not quite as narrowly patriotic as they were a few years ago. Nevertheless, many of them have been insistent that the editor should include statements favorable to their several fraternities which, while not necessarily untrue, were nevertheless misleading when not viewed from a proper standpoint or without much tedious explanation, and the editor has therefore felt obliged to exclude many suggestions of this nature.

Frequently, the editor and his publishers have been threatened with an entire loss of patronage unless certain suggested statements were included in the articles relating to certain fraternities. Of course no attention has been paid to such threats, but the matter is mentioned merely as an illustration of the over-enthusiasm and lack of perspective of many of the fraternity workers.

It might be especially noted that the Kappa Kappa Gamma Litigation has been concluded by the reinstatement of the St. Lawrence chapter. A tardy but splendid act of justice.

Thanks are hereby tendered to many fraternity men and women for their prompt answers to inquiries and kind offers of assistance. In this connection mention should be made of Walter B. Palmer, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$; LeRoy S. Boyd, K A (S) and George M. Chandler, B Θ Π , for many helpful suggestions.

And a special expression of appreciation is deserved, and is hereby tendered to James T. Brown (B Θ Π) without whose helpful sympathy, active assistance and untiring industry the preparation of this edition would have been all but impossible.

WM. RAIMOND BAIRD.

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AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES

THEIR ORIGIN, PROGRESS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND PECULIAR FEATURES

COLLEGE students have always shown a more or less marked tendency to form themselves into societies. Whether founded upon a national, literary or social basis, such organizations seem to have been coeval with the colleges themselves. Throughout the United States and Canada there is a class of student societies, usually secret in their character, which have rapidly grown in favor, and have become of much importance in the college world. They are composed of lodges or branches placed in the several colleges, united by a common bond of friendship and a common name, generally composed of Greek letters. From this latter fact they were at first known as "Greek-letter Societies," or, from their secrecy, "College Secret Societies," now they are usually called "College Fraternities." Before tracing their origin and progress, it will be well to give some description of their customs and practices.

NOMENCLATURE

The name of each fraternity is usually composed of two or three Greek letters, as Kappa Alpha (K A), Chi

Phi ($\chi \Phi$), Alpha Delta Phi ($\Lambda \Delta \Phi$), Beta Theta Pi ($\beta \Theta \Pi$). These letters commonly represent a motto, supposed to be unknown to all but the fraternity's members, and which indicates briefly the purposes or aims of the organization. The lodges situated in the various colleges are affiliated, and are, with one or two exceptions, termed "Chapters."

The chapters receive various names, sometimes of the Greek letters in the order of their establishment, as A, B, Γ , Δ , etc.; sometimes without any apparent order, as Θ , Δ , B, Γ , etc., in which case the chapter letter is generally the initial of some word peculiar to the college, or of a motto adopted by the chapter. Sometimes they are named from the colleges, as *Union* chapter, *Hamilton* chapter, or from the college towns, as *Waterville* chapter, *Middletown* chapter or after some individual prominent in relation to the field in which the organization is extending its ranks.

Several of the fraternities have adopted the *State* system, naming the first chapter established in a State the Alpha of that State, the second the Beta, and so on. When chapters have become so numerous that the letters of the alphabet are exhausted, they are combined, either arbitrarily, as ΘZ , B X, or by design, in the addition of supplemental letters, as A A, ΛB , $\Lambda \Gamma$, or A B, B B, B Γ , or ΓA , ΓB , $\Gamma \Gamma$, etc. In other cases a regular system is employed, and some word or combination of words used to denote the repetition, as Alpha deuteron, Beta deuteron, or in case the alphabet is being used for the third time, by Alpha triteron, Beta triteron, the supplemental words

being generally denoted by their initial letters, "Δ" and "Τ" respectively. Many chapters having their origin in preexisting organizations have perpetuated the memory of this fact in a chapter name embodying that of the original society.

INSIGNIA

The distinctive badges of the fraternities are of three kinds. First, a shield or plate of gold, displaying upon it the fraternity name, together with symbols of general or peculiar significance. This is worn as a pin, or as a watch key pendant from the watch chain. Secondly, a monogram of letters composing the name; these are the handsomest of all badges, and are usually jeweled. Thirdly, some symbol representing the name of the society or some of its degrees, as a skull, a harp, a key.

During the past few years there has been a marked improvement in badges of all kinds. They have become smaller in size, plainer in ornamentation and less expensive than formerly and many of the fraternities have adopted badges of standard size and style from which no departure is permitted. The majority of the fraternities use pledge buttons which they give to persons pledged to join but who are not yet admitted to membership. These buttons usually suggest the fraternity insignia.

In addition to the badges, most of the fraternities have chosen distinctive colors, flowers, flags, coats of arms, and other symbolic insignia and three or four have developed a complete system of heraldic devices for their chapters.

The emblems of a fraternity are also sometimes used as the basis of ornamentation or design for sleeve buttons, rings, studs, charms, and other forms of jewelry. Most fraternities forbid the use of their badges as an ornament for articles of this character.

Small buttons of plain metal comprising a facsimile of the badge or including some of its prominent emblems constitute a novel and pleasing form of fraternity emblems.

Mention might be made in this connection of the fact that the fraternities have distinctive cheers or yells.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM

The first American society bearing a Greek-letter name was founded at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., in 1776, and was called the Phi Beta Kappa (Φ B K). It was secret in its nature, was formed for social and literary purposes, and held regular and frequent meetings. It was preceded at this same institution by a society called "The Flat Hat", of somewhat similar nature. In December, 1779, it authorized the establishment of branches at Yale and Harvard, and the next year ceased its own operations from the confusion incident to the Revolutionary War, then raging in the vicinity of Williamsburg.

The chapter at Yale was to have been called the "Zeta," but when it was actually established, November 13, 1780, it took the name of Alpha of Connecticut. It was quite formal in its nature, its membership was confined to the two upper classes, and it soon lost whatever of vitality and fraternal spirit had existed in the original organiza-

tion. The Harvard chapter, called the Alpha of Massachusetts, was established September 5, 1781, and these two chapters united in 1787 to form the Alpha of New Hampshire at Dartmouth. Its subsequent chapters were all named upon the State system. It is now a purely honorary society.

Φ B K remained probably the only chaptered organization bearing a Greek-letter name until 1825 when Kappa Alpha was organized. In 1813 a Pi Beta Phi Society* was established at Union and in 1821 a Chi Delta Theta society at Yale.

Between the establishment of Φ B K and that of K A, a class of societies differing from either had arisen. These were mostly of a literary character, and bore names such as Hermosian, Philaethean, Erosophian, Linonian, Adelphian, Philotechnian, etc. Some of them were secret and some were not. Their exercises consisted of debates, the reading and discussion of papers on literary subjects, and the like. They were encouraged by the faculties, the students joined them as a matter of course and their work was mainly educational. But there was little actual interest taken in their proceedings, except at the literary contests, or when elections were about to take place. Sometimes their rivalries were fierce and hotly contested.

In fact, their object was training and drill in composition and oratory, and they had no social advantages.

*"The other day in Smith's book store, Wall and William streets, I saw a copy of a pamphlet, an oration on the First Anniversary of the Pi Beta Phi Society in Union College, July 25, 1814."—Letter from Oscar M. Voorhees, secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, to the author, dated New York, May 31, 1910.

Nothing further is known of this Society.

There were generally two such societies in each college, and the entire body of students was divided about equally between them. Sometimes they held joint debates for prizes, but they were usually too large to promote the cultivation of close friendships. In some colleges they have ceased to exist, in others they still carry on their work.

Such were the societies existing in the colleges when, in the autumn of 1825, the "K. A.," or Kappa Alpha Society was formed at Union by John Hunter and other members of the class of '26. This society, in its external features, at least bore a close resemblance to Φ B K, which had been established at Union in 1817. It was secret, it had a Greek name, it confined its membership to upper classmen, it displayed a badge of similar shape, and it named its chapters on the same system. The new society, though exceedingly small, met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with the students, who paid it the sincere compliment of imitation by the foundation in the same college of Σ Φ , March 4, 1827, by ten seniors, and of Δ Φ , November 18, 1827, by nine seniors. These three fraternities, called sometimes the "Union Triad," were the founders of the existing fraternity system. Imitation of them or opposition to them will account for the establishment of nearly all of the general fraternities.

In 1829 the I. K. A. Society, similar in aims and purposes to these societies, was established at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut, but it has remained a local organization. Σ Φ was the first of the fraternities to establish a branch organization, and, in 1831, calling itself the Alpha chapter of New York, it

placed the Beta chapter of New York at Hamilton College. This move probably resulted one year later in the foundation of $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ at that college. In November, 1833, $\Psi \Upsilon$ was founded at Union, and $K \Lambda$ established a chapter at Williams, being followed one year later at the same place by $\Sigma \Phi$. Here they found a new rival in the shape of an *anti-secret* society called the Social Fraternity, and which has since united with other similar organizations to form $\Delta \Upsilon$. In 1837 the Mystical Seven fraternity, not Greek in name but similar otherwise, originated at Wesleyan. $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$'s second chapter was established at Miami in 1835, and in 1839 the first fraternity organized west of the Alleghanies, $B \Theta \Pi$, was founded there. A fifth Union society, $X \Psi$, was formed in 1841. This same year, the first fraternity chapter in the South was placed at Emory College, in Georgia, by the Mystical Seven, and the second one by the same fraternity in 1844, at Franklin College, now the University of Georgia; but this extension in the South does not seem to have been the immediate cause of the foundation of any new societies, unless the origin of the now defunct Rainbow Society be traced to this as a cause. $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ placed a chapter at Yale in 1836 and $\Psi \Upsilon$ planted a rival chapter there in 1839, and soon became firmly established.

$\Delta K E$ was founded at Yale in 1844, and immediately placed branch chapters in other colleges. In 1847, the first New York City fraternity, $Z \Psi$, was founded at the University of the City of New York, and the same year $\Delta \Psi$ originated simultaneously at the same university and Columbia College, while Union College witnessed the

birth of $\Theta \Delta X$, its sixth society. In 1848, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ originated at Jefferson, now Washington and Jefferson College, where $B \Theta \Pi$ had established a chapter in 1842, and in December of the same year, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ was founded at Miami, while $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ and $B \Theta \Pi$ were temporarily inactive. During this year, also, the first distinctively Southern fraternity, the "W. W. W.," or "Rainbow," was founded at the University of Mississippi. Its name being English, and its nomenclature, symbols and customs being very similar to those of the Mystical Seven, previously mentioned, it is difficult to believe that its establishment is not due in some manner to the older society.

In 1849, $\Delta \Phi$ placed a chapter at the University of Pennsylvania, and $\Phi K \Sigma$ was founded there immediately thereafter; in 1852 $\Phi K \Psi$ originated at Jefferson; in 1854 the first of the three orders of $X \Phi$ made its appearance at Princeton; in 1855 ΣX arose at Miami, as the result of a split in the recently established chapter $\Delta K E$. This was the third fraternity originating at Miami, and these $B \Theta \Pi$, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ and ΣX , from their home and birth-place called the "Miami Triad," spread over the West and South as the members of the Union Triad had spread over the Eastern States.

The second Southern fraternity, $\Sigma A E$, was founded at the University of Alabama in 1856, after seven fraternities had established chapters there. In 1857, $\Phi \Sigma$ was founded at Lombard University, without apparently resulting from opposition to any previously established society, and in 1858 $\Sigma \Delta \Pi$ was established at Dartmouth. In 1859 a second order of $X \Phi$ was founded at the Uni-

versity of North Carolina; the ΣA , or the Black Badge fraternity, was founded at Roanoke College, and $\Delta T \Delta$ at Bethany College. In 1860, a third $X \Phi$ was founded at Hobart, where other fraternities had existed for many years.

During the Civil War, collegiate activity was everywhere weakened, and in the South practically suspended. In the North, $\Theta \Xi$, founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, was the only fraternity originating during that period. It was also the first professional fraternity aiming to restrict its membership to persons intending to engage in the same profession. After the war, the state of affairs in the South was so uncertain that the re-establishment of chapters by the Northern fraternities was not at once generally undertaken. It was natural, therefore, that new Southern fraternities should be created, and more especially at institutions made prominent by their military character.

At the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., $A T \Omega$ was born in 1865, $K \Sigma K$ in 1867, and ΣN in 1869; $K A$ (S. O.) was founded at Washington and Lee University, located in the same town, in 1865. In 1867, $A \Gamma$ originated at Cumberland University and $K \Sigma$ at the University of Virginia, while $\Pi K A$ was also founded at the University of Virginia one year later. In 1868, D. G. K., an agricultural society, was founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where Q. T. V., a similar society, was also founded the next year, and $\Phi \Sigma K$, a third society, in 1873. In 1869, $\Phi \Delta \Phi$, a legal fraternity, was founded at the University of Michigan. Since then the development of the system in a healthy manner has been

part of the older fraternities has resulted in a great increase in the number of local societies in institutions having large numbers of students and there is now opportunity for the organization of new fraternities by the formation of chapters at such institutions or in the combination of local fraternities.

CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FRATERNITIES

In their early days the fraternities were classified quite generally according to the place of their origin, as Eastern, Western and Southern. Such classification no longer holds good, however. The only classification based on the geographical distribution of the several chapters of the fraternities which can now properly be made, is to divide the fraternities into national fraternities and sectional fraternities.

The national fraternities include those generally represented in all sections of the country. Of these $\beta \theta \Pi$, $\phi \Delta \theta$, $\Sigma \Lambda \epsilon$, $\Sigma \chi$, $\kappa \Sigma$, $\phi \kappa \Psi$, $\Delta \tau \Delta$ and $\phi \Gamma \Delta$ are prominent types. The sectional fraternities are Eastern and Southern. The Eastern group consists of $\Lambda \Delta \phi$, $\Delta \phi$, $\theta \Delta \chi$, $\Sigma \phi$, $\Psi \Upsilon$, $\kappa \Lambda$ (Northern), $\Delta \Psi$ and $\Lambda \chi \rho$. The Southern group includes $\kappa \Lambda$ (Southern order) $\Pi \kappa \phi$ and $\Pi \kappa \Lambda$, although this last mentioned fraternity has placed its last chapters in the North. $\Delta \kappa \epsilon$, $\zeta \Psi$, $\chi \phi$ and $\chi \Psi$, originating in the Eastern States, have what might be termed a limited national development. $\Lambda \tau \Omega$, $\kappa \Sigma$, $\Sigma \eta$ and $\Sigma \Lambda \epsilon$, originally distinctively Southern, have completely lost that character.

. Custom regulates much that pertains to the life of chapters and their peculiar practices. Many colleges are crowded with chapters, and among these a great rivalry springs up, and extraordinary efforts are put forth to obtain desirable members. Many of the chapters are now old enough to admit grand-children of the early members, and it is frequently the case that a student entering college has already decided to join, if he can, some fraternity to which a father, brother, cousin or other relative belonged during his college life. The resulting restriction of choice, however, is not always to the best advantage of the chapter. Chapters will sometimes draw members from some particular town or school; friends from either place will be a great inducement to a freshman. In the face of such difficulties it will be seen to be quite an undertaking to organize a new chapter which can compete successfully with those already established.

MEMBERSHIP AND CHAPTERS

In the early days of the fraternities only seniors were admitted to membership, but the sharp rivalry for desirable men soon pushed the contest into the junior class, and so on down, until at some colleges it scarcely stops at the academy. The general rule is, however, that members shall be drawn from the four undergraduate classes. At Yale, the chapters of the general fraternities for many years were merely junior societies; and at Dartmouth, for a long time, though members were pledged, they were not admitted until the sophomore year. In some of the

larger Western and Southern colleges, the preparatory schools being intimately connected with the colleges, "preps" were not only pledged, but initiated before they entered the college proper, though the fraternities now usually forbid the initiation of this class of students, and it is not often indulged in. As the colleges usually open about the middle of September, the campaign for freshmen is then commenced and lasts until Christmas, when each chapter has secured its most desirable candidates. Where there is great rivalry, however, initiations take place all the year round.

The constant rivalry between chapters and the multiplication of fraternities has led in many cases to an indiscriminate scramble for members at the beginning of each year. The fraternities have perceived the danger of this practice and are making an effort to avert it as will be hereafter explained and in some colleges, the college authorities are attempting to regulate this matter. The deferred pledging of students until some fixed date and the deferred initiation of pledged members until they have completed a prescribed portion of their college course or secured a predetermined grade are both becoming usual customs.

Many fraternities have elected and initiated members who were not undergraduates, and, in some instances, not college men at all. These are termed "honorary" members, and in this work the term is applied to all who were not elected or initiated while undergraduate students into a fraternity or into a local society of the same general nature which afterwards became merged into a fraternity.

Some of the fraternities have also placed local or city chapters in favorable localities, for the purpose of aiding the extension of the fraternity. In some instances prominent public men have been elected honorary members for the notoriety conferred upon the fraternities by the addition of their names. Elections of this class of members have been generally discontinued, and in most fraternities prohibited. In the lists of prominent alumni given hereafter in connection with the descriptions of the several fraternities members may find omitted the names of well known adherents of their respective fraternities, not knowing that the omissions were by reason of merely honorary membership. The names of such members have been excluded when known.

Membership in two fraternities has been a source of trouble and vexation. It is almost universally forbidden. When it occurs between two chapters of different fraternities located at the same college, and a student leaves one and joins the other, it is termed "lifting," and such disloyalty is usually followed by expulsion. There have been cases, however, where a student going from one college to another college, where his fraternity was not represented, joined a different organization without any sentiment or intention of disloyalty. All of the fraternities now forbid this, although many years ago it was not uncommon.

The most perplexing cases of double membership have arisen at those colleges where some of the chapters of the general fraternities exist merely as class societies. Members of fraternities, which are rivals to such societies

in other colleges, join them freely as class organizations, only to find themselves in after life involved in an endless round of explanations of their double membership. At Harvard, for example, the chapter of $\Delta K E$ degenerated into a sophomore society, punningly called the "Dickey" Club. While it was still connected with $\Delta K E$ and recognized as a chapter its members (Ex-President Roosevelt, for example) joined $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$, $\Delta \Upsilon$ or other fraternities later in their college life. The active members of $\Delta K E$ and $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ at colleges where they are rivals have been somewhat bewildered by the situation. Members of $\Sigma \Phi$, and other fraternities not represented in the Academic department at Yale have joined the so-called junior societies there ($\Lambda \Delta \Phi$, $\Psi \Upsilon$, $\Delta K E$, $Z \Psi$, $B \Theta \Pi$), and other perplexing double memberships have thus arisen. An odd situation was caused by the metamorphosis of $\Lambda \Sigma \Phi$, once a sophomore society at Yale (and whose members commonly joined the junior societies later), into a general fraternity.

The professional fraternities, such as $\Phi \Delta \Phi$, $N \Sigma N$, $\Delta \Sigma \Delta$, etc., and the honorary fraternities, draw their membership freely from the other fraternities by common consent.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

Previous to the Civil War the fraternities had not attained their full development. We find them at this period comprised of chapters united only by a common name and common principles. Each chapter was independent to the verge of anarchy, and did pretty much as

it pleased, even at times in opposition to the expressed wish of the fraternity of which it was a member. It was not uncommon for one chapter to establish another at a neighboring college without going through the formality of asking the consent of other chapters or of any common authority. Means of intercommunication were inadequate and not used, and chapters were often established and became inactive before the fact of their existence became generally known throughout the organization of which they were supposed to constitute an integral part. Again, many chapters were organized in such an imperfect manner that they learned little of the organization to which they belonged, and, being swept out of existence by some cause, their fraternity lost sight of them, and remained ignorant of their existence.

In a few instances chapters were established at places which did not meet the approval of the fraternity when the fact of such existence became known, and the chapters were repudiated, leaving perplexing questions of membership to be settled by future historians. Few of the fraternities had any centralized form of government, and fewer still thought of pursuing a settled policy in any of their actions. The idea prevalent was that each chapter was to work out its own salvation.

The first step toward an organized government in most of the fraternities was the selection of one chapter, either the parent chapter, if living, or the other chapters in turn, to be what was called the "Grand" chapter. This chapter was supposed to be the repository of facts, from which other chapters could derive information,

and to be the governing body of the fraternity, subject only to the directions of the assembly of delegates from the chapters, termed conventions, and to preserve and maintain some sort of settled policy in the administration of fraternity affairs. In general, however, when the fraternities held conventions, authority of all kinds was vested in that body during its sessions, and this has remained practically unchanged, and with a majority of the fraternities charters for new chapters can only be granted by these conventions.

These conventions or reunions were made up of delegates from the various chapters, and within the fraternities are frequently known by some high sounding name as "grand conclaves." As presiding officer, some old and well-known member was usually chosen, and, in addition to the transaction of business, public exercises were held, during which the assembly was addressed, poems were read, etc. The session usually concluded with a more or less expensive banquet.

Few changes were made in this system until after the war, but about 1870 or 1872 the fraternities, having recovered their activity, and beginning to extend and multiply, saw plainly that the old system was no longer adequate to supply the wants of a growing organization.

A new system of government began to appear. The conventions still retained the supreme legislative power, but the administrative and executive, and, in some cases, the judicial functions of the government, were gradually vested in a body of alumni, sometimes elected from one

locality, and sometimes connected with one chapter, who acted in precisely the same way as the board of trustees of a college would do in directing the affairs of their institution. And some of these "boards" resemble, in dignity and complexion, the board of trustees of a college. Under the designation of "executive council," or some similar name, such bodies have quite generally become incorporated, either under general laws or by special legislation, and as such corporations hold the legal title to whatever property the general fraternity possesses. The executive head of the fraternity came to be the secretary or some member of the governing council.

With a rapid increase in the number of chapters and the spread of accurate information concerning the fraternities, other features were introduced. Some of the fraternities deliberately mapped out the territory in which they were situated, or which they proposed to occupy, and established chapters in the colleges within such territorial lines with a sound judgment, which was often a sure index of the future prosperity of the institution. The territory which a fraternity occupied was also divided up into districts or divisions, and executives appointed for each of these. In some of the fraternities the organization is nearly perfect for administrative purposes, and this, united with a strong *esprit de corps* among the members, has made of them organizations of formidable influence.

The latest development in fraternity administration has been the election or appointment of some one person to devote his entire time to the business affairs of the

fraternity and to the inspection of its chapters. Usually he has been designated a traveling secretary. In some instances he unites to the duties above stated that of editing the fraternity journal. This feature of administration is still in a trial period and it evidently is not adapted to the more widespread organizations.

Among all the fraternities, one of the greatest problems has been how to keep the alumni interested in the work and progress of the order. To effect this, alumni chapters have been established in nearly all of the large cities, forming circles of cultivated men who would not otherwise know each other, and who, by keeping alive their interest in college life and affairs, advance the cause of education in many ways. In some few cases the alumni chapters act in every way like collegiate chapters except that they do not initiate members. They transact business, send delegates to conventions, and hold regular meetings. But in the majority of cases these chapters are only such in name, and an occasional supper or assessment is the only reminder which the members have of their existence. As the fraternities have become older and gained in importance the alumni have become increasingly interested in seeing that persons known to them favorably were brought to the attention of the chapters of their respective fraternities when they were admitted as students at institutions where such chapters were located and state and locality organizations have been formed to assist the college chapters in making a proper selection of members.

In New York City, however, where there is a natural

tendency to club life, clubs have been formed upon fraternity membership as a basis. $\Delta \Psi$ seems to have been the pioneer in the development of this form of social life. Their badge consisting of a St. Anthony's cross, they adopted the name "The St. Anthony Club" for their club which was organized in 1879. $\Delta \Phi$ maintains a club under the name of "The St. Elmo club". $A \Delta \Phi$ has a successful club which occupies an imposing building and $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, $K \Sigma$, $\Delta T \Delta$ and $B \Theta \Pi$ have prosperous clubs. These occupy houses of some size and furnish the usual club facilities. $\Theta \Delta X$, $\Psi \Upsilon$, $Z \Psi$, have club rooms. It need scarcely be observed that membership in these organizations is restricted within the limits of the fraternities whose names they bear.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FRATERNITIES

The literature of the fraternities is assuming formidable proportions, and has begun to attract the attention of librarians and bibliophiles. It may conveniently be divided into permanent and periodical literature, the former including catalogues, song books, histories, music and miscellaneous publications, and the latter magazines or journals.

Catalogues

The most necessary publications, and usually the first to be attempted by any fraternity, is a catalogue, or list of members. Previous to 1876 these catalogues bore a strong resemblance to each other and to the college catalogues, after which they were modeled. The names of the members were usually arranged alphabeti-

cally by classes, or by the years in which they were initiated, with appropriate data indicating the political, civil, military or collegiate honors of the individual members, when they were so distinguished.

Death has commonly been denoted by an asterisk (*). Some of the fraternities have printed a series of private symbols composed of Greek letters, Hebrew numbers, astronomical and mathematical signs, etc., which, in a condensed way denoted the rank held in the fraternity, the college honors or prizes gained, etc., of the person to whose name they were attached. They also added a delightful air of mystery to the page and were awe-inspiring to the uninitiated. The cost of printing such symbols deterred all but the most wealthy from incurring such an expense, and down to 1879 a fraternity catalogue was considered to be sufficiently complete if it gave the name, residence, degrees, official titles, occupation, and class of each member with reasonable accuracy. Sometimes expensive illustrations were indulged in. As a rule, the information furnished was neither full nor accurate. The catalogues were compiled by college students usually unaware of the proper sources of biographical information, and possessing neither the time nor the ability properly to classify and arrange what information they did obtain.

In 1878 Ψ Υ appointed Charles W. Smiley, of its Wesleyan chapter, to prepare its catalogue. He had previous experience in the compilation of the admirable alumni record of Wesleyan University, and, adopting the standard set by that publication, he pro-

duced a fraternity catalogue, which was published in 1879, and gave a full biography of every member, living or dead, the facts about whom could be ascertained by personal research. In addition, there was a table of consanguinity, showing the ties of relationship existing between the members and a geographical distribution of the membership.

This publication set an unusual standard of completeness. Other fraternities at once took up the work in this same direction. Two years later, B Θ Π produced a catalogue not so complete in detail, but involving more labor on account of the imperfect records of Southern and Western colleges in which a majority of its chapters were situated. Φ Δ Θ soon completed a similar task under the same or greater difficulties. A Δ Φ in 1882 published a semi-centennial catalogue, adding to the elaborate detail of the catalogues just mentioned the record of its members who served in the Civil War, a bibliography of its literature, and much historical matter. Δ T Δ, Δ Υ, Z Ψ, X Ψ, and other fraternities have since produced catalogues which are monuments of painstaking research and intellectual labor. In 1889, Ψ Υ published another catalogue superior even to its predecessor in the elaborateness of its detail, and in 1890 Δ K E, after long preparation, published a bulky volume of some 1,700 pages, leaving nothing to be desired in the way of completeness, and which probably marks the point of extreme advance in this direction. Since then there has been a decided tendency to revert to the simplicity of former times, and to replace

these bulky memorabilia volumes with handy name-lists of the members, and to leave to the several chapters the work of publishing lists of their own members with full biographical detail.

In 1905, B Θ Π published a catalogue with the information condensed in form and in two editions, one on thin paper and with edges closely trimmed. In 1912 it published another revision with the names arranged in double column and with one impression on thin paper making a very compact and handy book, notwithstanding the very large number of names contained.

Since 1892 B Θ Π has published each year a volume containing the list of the active members of each chapter with other information concerning the chapters and the colleges to which they are attached and from 1905 to 1913 Φ Δ Θ published a similar volume annually containing a list of its entire membership.

In 1914 under the title "Betas of Achievement," B Θ Π published a series of biographies of its more prominent members somewhat resembling the different compilations entitled "Who's Who." Σ A E has published "Who's Who in Σ A E" including undergraduates and in 1915 Wm. C. Levere published a Who's Who of fraternity workers under the title of "Leading Greeks."

Song Books, Histories, Etc.

Song books with and without music, have been issued by nearly all of the fraternities. The songs are of all degrees of excellence, from unmeaning ditties, designed

simply as a vent for enthusiasm and animal spirits, to lyrics known and appreciated by all lovers of poetry. A gradual improvement has taken place in this class of publications, and most of the recent song books are handsomely bound and printed, and intrinsically worthy of preservation. Instrumental music dedicated to fraternities and chapters has become quite common, but little of it is of any value.

Several miscellaneous publications are worth noting. "The History of the Ω Chapter of ΣX ," published in 1885, was an interesting account of fraternity life in a Western college. "The Epitome" of $\Psi \Upsilon$, published in 1884, was a complete and painstaking record of the more salient features of $\Psi \Upsilon$ down to that time by an enthusiastic member. "The Manual of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$," smaller in size, contained much valuable and timely information about that extensive society. "Fraternity Studies," was a somewhat full account of the history and public attributes of $B \Theta \Pi$, published in 1894. A second edition much enlarged and entitled "The Hand-Book of Beta Theta Pi" was published in 1907. A history of $\Phi K \Psi$ by C. L. Van Cleve was published in 1902, a history of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ by Walter B. Palmer was published in 1906 and a history of $\Sigma A E$ by W. C. LeVere in 1911. Histories of the Ohio Wesleyan and Wabash chapters of $\Phi K \Psi$, the Denison and Ohio Wesleyan chapters of $B \Theta \Pi$, the Amherst chapter of $A \Delta \Phi$, the Williams chapter of $\Delta \Psi$, the Rochester chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$, the Bowdoin and Colgate chapters of $\Delta K E$ are all of value. $A T \Omega$, $K \Sigma$, $X \Omega$, $K A \Theta$, $\Delta \Gamma$, $\Pi K A$, $\Sigma A E$, possibly some other fraternities have published readable manuals.

Convention addresses and poems, biographies of members, chapter library catalogues, chapter-house rules, and similar publications, complete the list of permanent literature.

Periodical Literature

The idea of founding a periodical was introduced at an early date in the conventions of $\Sigma \Phi$, $A \Delta \Phi$, $B \Theta \Pi$ and $\Delta K E$, and probably the early records of other fraternity conventions will show similar resolutions. These early schemes were almost always based upon the notion that such a periodical would afford a vehicle for the publication of literary articles written by the members, and all failed to materialize. The convention of $\Delta \Upsilon$, held in 1867, authorized the publication of a semi-annual called *Our Record*. The two numbers were issued under one cover in the spring of 1868, and bore the double date of October, 1867, and April, 1868. It was a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, and was adorned with a cover in the fraternity colors. It met with no success although two further numbers were issued in October, 1868 and April, 1869. The next convention again authorized the publication of a periodical, and the project was tried under the name of the *University Review*; two numbers were issued, bearing the dates January and May, 1870, when it, too, ceased to exist. In 1869, $\Theta \Delta X$ directed the publication of a fraternity journal, to be known as the *Shield*, and to be edited by the Grand Lodge. The first number appeared in July, 1869, and bore the legend, "Published in the interest of the Theta Delta Chi." Only one num-

ber was published; it was not adequately supported, and it was merged into the *College Review*. All of these journals were published in New York City.

The first fraternity journal, however, which has had a continuous existence and possessed the features and aims of the current fraternity periodical, is the *Beta Theta Pi*. This was founded in December, 1872, by Rev. Charles Duy Walker, professor at the Virginia Military Institute. A member of B Θ Π, he had been made its General Secretary at the convention, held the preceding September. He chafed at the amount of time which the duties of his position demanded, and determined to found a journal that should do part of his work for him, and relieve him of much of his writing.

The journal was named after the fraternity. It was a four-page monthly of the size known as "small quarto," and was filled with chapter news, reports, constitutional discussions, and personals. In 1874, it was made the official organ of the fraternity, its size reduced and the number of pages increased. Its subsequent career will be found noted under the article descriptive of B Θ Π.

During the years 1868, 1869 and 1873 the Pennsylvania chapters of X Φ issued an annual known as the *Chi Phi Chacket*, containing lists of the members of those chapters. This was succeeded by the *Chi Phi Quarterly* in 1874, upon the union of the Northern and Southern orders, which was first issued at Carlisle, Pa., and subsequently removed to Trinity College, N. C.

In 1875, Φ Δ Θ established the *Scroll*. It was founded as a monthly, and has always retained the feature of fre-

quency of issue. At first, its circulation was limited to members of the fraternity, but this restriction was removed in 1881.

The *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly* followed in 1875. In 1876 it was changed to a quarterly, and the next year it failed by the death of the editor. In 1879, this was succeeded by the *Shield*, which was commenced as a private enterprise. It met with varying fortunes, and suspended in April, 1882. In 1883 it was made the official organ of the fraternity, and has since been published as such.

In 1877, $\Delta T \Delta$ entered the field with a monthly called the *Crescent*. It was a success, and the next year was officially adopted as the organ of the fraternity, and placed under the control of the Alpha chapter. In February, 1886, its name was changed to the *Rainbow*, out of compliment to the Southern fraternity which then united with $\Delta T \Delta$.

Down to 1878, this new feature of fraternity administration was monopolized by the fraternities of Western origin. At this date, the Cornell chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$ began the issue of a periodical called the *Diamond*. It met with little support, and soon suspended. In 1882 it was revived by some members of the chapter at Union College. Its place of publication was soon afterwards changed to New York, and in 1886 it was placed under the control of the executive council of the fraternity. Soon after this it suspended.

$\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ began the publication at Delaware, Ohio, of an official journal called the *Phi Gamma Delta*, in 1879, under authority of the convention held the preceding year.

The first Southern fraternity to adopt a periodical was K A, which began the publication of the *Kappa Alpha Journal* in 1879 at Richmond, Va. But three numbers were published, when it suspended. In November, 1883, a quarterly periodical was commenced under the name of the *Kappa Alpha Magazine*. In 1885 it resumed its original name, which has since been retained.

These were the pioneer periodicals in different sections of the country. Now almost every fraternity (except a group of smaller societies of Eastern origin) issues a journal of some kind, and these will be mentioned under the articles relating to each fraternity.

In 1887, Σ X took a new departure in fraternity journalism by commencing the publication of a secret monthly journal called the *Bulletin*, printed on thin paper, and sent to members in sealed envelopes, and which contained matters deemed to be too private to insert in their regular journal, which was continually read by outsiders.

This kind of private official circular in periodical form has been adopted by Σ A E, Φ Δ Θ, Β Θ Π, Κ Σ, Α Χ Ρ, Φ Κ Ψ, Κ Α and some of the women's fraternities.

Many of the fraternity chapters issue little periodicals for circulation among their own members primarily and which are practically circular letters in periodical form.

In December, 1912, George Banta, Φ Δ Θ, who conducts a printing business at Menasha, Wis., and who prints many and possibly a majority of the fraternity journals, commenced the publication of a quarterly, under the title "Banta's Greek Exchange," devoted to the interests of all the fraternities. It has been ably edited and contained

much of general interest. He aims for one thing to print a list of fraternity officers up to date.

College Annuals

The undergraduates in most colleges publish annually one or more books, frequently elaborately illustrated, usually edited by representatives appointed by the fraternities, and devoted mainly to the exposition of features of college life not included in the curriculum. They may properly be mentioned here, because much information about the fraternities may be obtained from them.

CONSTITUTIONS

All of the college fraternities are secret in their character, with the exception of ΔY , which is *non-secret*. This secrecy is purely nominal. The fraternities in times past have stolen each other's constitutions and rituals with more or less frequency, and these documents are not so difficult to obtain as might be supposed. The constitutions in former years usually mentioned the meaning of the society's motto and described its grip. These secrets are now usually not contained in the constitution but confined to the ritual. There is a general resemblance between the constitutions and rituals of all the societies. The initiation services are also very much alike, although here the fraternities had scope for originality. Certificates of membership, like diplomas, are given by a few fraternities.

CHAPTER-HOUSES AND HALLS

Since the fraternities have been firmly established, graduate and undergraduate members have united in contributing toward building funds, and have built chapter-houses and halls, sometimes at great expense. Two types of such structures have been developed; the earlier one a lodge or temple, designed to afford accommodation for meeting purposes only, or for meeting purposes and such additional social features as private theatricals, and the latter one, a complete club house, containing public rooms, a lodge room, or rooms, and sleeping rooms. The buildings of the earlier type were soon found to be deficient in accommodations, and this, together with the expense, will probably prevent the building of more elaborate and commodious structures of this class. It is a fact common in human experience, that people are more deeply interested in things upon which they have spent time, effort or money, than in things which they have acquired without either, and the interest of alumni has never been so fully aroused and maintained by any feature of fraternity life as by the efforts which have been made to build chapter-lodges and houses. The creation of building funds, the frequent consultation as to plans, and the consideration of ways and means, have intensified the interest of alumni in a way that nothing else has done. All of this has resulted in direct benefit to the colleges, and the wiser among college officials are encouraging the development of this feature of fraternity life in every way possible. The advantages of the chapter-house system are not altogether

on the side of the student. They relieve the colleges from the necessity of increasing the dormitory accommodations, and also of many of the details of supervision over the actions of the students.

If this feature of fraternity life is not carried to a point of senseless rivalry, as unhappily it has been carried at a few colleges, where houses much too costly for their surroundings have been erected, it may ultimately change the course of college development. The chapters, forming little independent communities, may in time, grow into something like the English colleges. Already in the establishment of chapter libraries, prizes and scholarships, we may see an indication of the time when chapters shall have their own instructors and professors maintained by permanent endowment, and relieving the college of much of the preliminary and subsidiary work of instruction, and taking from its hands the entire control of the discipline of the students.

The development of this form of chapter enterprise has been relatively rapid in recent years. The number of houses built and owned by the chapters of the fraternities is large and their value is running well up into millions. In connection with the account of each fraternity hereafter given an estimate is made of the value of the real estate owned by its respective chapters. These figures while approximate indicate very large investments.

Chapter house life is having a great influence upon fraternity character. It has its advantages and its disadvantages. It inculcates habits of business, it develops social discipline, it promotes fraternal sentiment and it

affords opportunity for many instances of mutual helpfulness. It develops pride of organization, it arouses the ambition and in some sense promotes college allegiance. On the other hand, in some places it increases the expense of college life, it increases the average size of chapters and makes in many cases a large chapter a necessity where a smaller one would be better. It engenders and fosters social exclusiveness. It makes some students narrow and conceited, because they arrogate to themselves as personal attributes the chapter reputation. The advantages undoubtedly outweigh the disadvantages. The fraternities discountenance any form of dissipation in the chapter houses. Most of them cause a thorough supervision to be made of the scholarship of the members and some of them have good libraries.

At any rate, the chapter house has come to stay. Its development is sure, but it needs watching by the older heads among the alumni and the college authorities.

INTER-FRATERNITY RELATIONSHIPS

It would seem from the foregoing résumé of the features and practices common to American Greek-letter fraternities, that there would naturally be some exponent of the system as a whole. That while possessing points of divergence, the separate fraternities have so much in common that there would naturally arise some central organization capable of representing and speaking for them collectively, but such has not been the case until recently. Each fraternity has had a natural, historical development, and many of them are averse to lending

their name or aid to any scheme which would seem to tend toward relinquishing any authority to a central body.

In 1883, a meeting of representatives from several of the fraternities was held in Philadelphia, to consider matters of mutual interest, and a further meeting was arranged for, but it failed to take place, because the agreed number of fraternities did not give notice of their intention to take part. The movement was discussed in the fraternity journals, under the name of the "Pan-Hellenic Council." The discussion itself served to bring about many of the results which it was hoped might be accomplished by the meeting. Since that time, in several colleges, the chapters of the different fraternities therein established have held an annual Pan-Hellenic banquet. Tacit agreements and in many cases written contracts have been made regarding the initiation of certain classes of students, and a number of customs have grown up relative to matters of common interest. Pan-Hellenic clubs, composed of members of different fraternities, have been formed in many cities.

In connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, a meeting was held of representatives from several fraternities under the title of the College Fraternities' Congress. At this meeting several interesting papers were read. A meeting of the editors of some of the fraternity journals took place also at the same time. While no concerted action was taken, the meeting certainly was of value. A similar and somewhat informal meeting took place at the Atlanta Exposition a short time afterwards

and finally in 1909 an Inter-Fraternity Conference was organized as hereafter described.

The Inter-Fraternity Conference

In February 1909, at a meeting of the National Religious Education Association held at Chicago, a series of resolutions were presented by George D. Kimball, of $\Sigma A E$ suggesting that steps should be taken to bring about a Pan-Hellenic union of the different fraternities.

Pursuant to this resolution a call was sent out to all the men's fraternities whose addresses he could ascertain, by Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, ΔY , president of Brown University, representing the association referred to. Pursuant to this call, representatives of twenty-six fraternities met at the University Club in New York City, Nov. 17, 1909.

At the meeting there was much informal discussion concerning matters of mutual interest and finally the following resolution was adopted on motion of Dr. O. H. Rogers, $\Sigma \Phi$.

“Resolved, that it is the sense of this Conference that the college fraternities should sanction and participate in the formation of a permanent Inter-Fraternity Conference to meet each year for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest and of presenting to the fraternities represented such recommendations as the said Conference may deem wise, it being understood that the functions of such conferences shall be purely advisory.”

An organization was effected with Hamilton W. Mabie, $A \Delta \Phi$, as chairman and Francis W. Shepardson, $B \Theta \Pi$, as secretary.

Committees were appointed to investigate existing conditions, gather information, and report at future sessions upon the following topics.

1. On the relation of the fraternity chapter to the college administration.
2. On the evils connected with the present system of pledging new members.
3. On the relation of the fraternities to one another.

The following fraternities were represented: A X P, A Δ Φ, A T Ω, B Θ Π, X Φ, X Ψ, Δ K E, Δ Φ, Δ Σ Φ, Δ T Δ, Δ Υ, K A (N), K A (s), K Σ, Φ Δ Θ, Φ Γ Δ, Φ K Ψ, Φ K Σ, Φ Σ K, Σ A E, Σ X, Σ N, Σ Φ, Σ Φ E, Θ Δ X and Z Ψ. No reply was received from Δ Ψ, Ω Π A or Π K A. Ψ Υ did not send a delegate and invitations were not sent to Θ X, Θ E, Π K Φ, A Σ Φ or Σ Π because their addresses were not known.

A second session was held Nov. 26, 1910 at the University Club, New York City. At this session Acacia and Σ Π were represented and Σ N was not. During the session the representative of X Φ withdrew. The following constitution was adopted:

CONSTITUTION

(I) The Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be composed of three delegates from each men's general college fraternity which has at least five chapters and signifies its intention of participating in the Conference. Delegates shall be chosen in such manner as their respective fraternities determine. On roll-call in Conference, each fraternity represented shall have one vote.

(II) The purpose of the Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be the discussion of questions of mutual interest and the presenting to the fraternities represented of such recommendations as the Conference shall deem wise, it being understood that the functions of such Conferences shall be purely advisory.

(III) The Inter-Fraternity Conference shall meet annually at New York on the Saturday following Thanksgiving, unless the place or date shall be changed by majority vote of the officers. Notice of all meetings shall be issued by the Secretary.

(IV) The officers of the Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, elected annually by majority vote.

(V) In order to meet the necessary expenses of postage and printing, each fraternity participating in the Conference shall make an annual contribution of fifteen dollars. Expenditures may be made by the Treasurer at any time on the authorization of the Chairman.

(VI) This constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the fraternities represented in the Conference.

And the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to our several chapters at each college where there is more than one fraternity represented, that they call a conference of representatives of the several fraternities and confer together concerning any evils of the rushing system existing at that college; that they devise regulations tending to lessen such rushing evils as they find exist, including excessive expense in entertaining men.

Further Resolved, That we urge upon our several chapters the necessity for acting harmoniously together as members of associations having generous rivalries but kindred aims, and pledge to the chapters our cordial coöperation and support so far as we can extend it.

And a committee was appointed to lay before the authorities of Colleges and Universities in the United States where fraternities exist such facts as it may deem desirable showing the usefulness of the fraternities as important factors in college life and administration.

Since then annual sessions have been held and much of mutual interest has been discussed and some good accomplished. The proceedings of the Conference are too lengthy to be inserted here.

As hereafter described in the prefatory note to the women's fraternities, it will be seen that they have carried the idea of an inter-fraternity organization much further than the men and have formed a more effective body. The professional medical fraternities have formed a similar association and also the junior women's societies.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

Explanatory Note

THERE is included under this title the fraternities which, in general, confine their membership to the undergraduate departments of the institutions with which they are connected, which have more than five chapters which do not permit their members to join another fraternity in the same class and which have no peculiar restrictions upon their membership.

With regard to each fraternity an endeavor has been made to state first the date and place of its foundation, with the names of its founders, and, where it is considered of importance, some of the circumstances.

The list of chapters is then given. This comprises the date at which the chapter was established, its name, the institution at which it was or is located and the number of members *admitted by it* to the fraternity. Where possible this enumeration has excluded names counted twice. It should be understood the number of members stated includes undergraduates, graduates and non-graduate alumni and those deceased as well as living. If the chapter is inactive the date at which it became so follows the name of the college in (). Then follows a summary of the active and inactive chapters and the total membership.

A list of the chapters owning houses is then given. The values of the houses were originally sought from the different fraternities concerned. The values reported in a few

cases were then tested by appeal to local experts and were almost uniformly ascertained not only to be too high but frequently to include furnishings which it was requested should not be included. The plan was then adopted of securing reports on these values from a number of sources including college authorities, local real estate experts and the results were yet further tested and ascertained from other sources where they were called into question. Probably there are many errors in the estimation. In this edition the figures have been revised in many cases by reference to local assessment rolls. Complaints of wrong valuations have been investigated and changes made when found to be necessary. But it must be understood that the fraternities as such are in no case responsible for the figures given and on the whole they will probably be correct. An unusual amount of labor has been expended in securing these figures in order that it may be perceived to what extent the fraternities have relieved the colleges of the burden of providing dormitories for their students. The productive funds of the colleges are thereby released from such form of investment and the income derived therefrom can be employed more directly in educational advancement.

No mention is made of rented houses in this edition. Practically every chapter lives in a house except at colleges where it is forbidden in order to keep college dormitories full or in cities where no official housing system exists.

Brief notes concerning certain of the chapters are then given. It may safely be assumed that when a chapter is

not mentioned in these notes it has enjoyed a fairly prosperous and uneventful career.

Then follows a list of the alumni organizations, a statement of the scheme of government and a list of the conventions which have been held.

The publications of the fraternity are then mentioned, sometimes in full detail, sometimes in general terms.

A description of the badge, colors, flower and flag follows. It was intended to include coats of arms and pledge pins or buttons. But the latter have not assumed a permanent form and descriptions of the former are so technical as frequently to be unintelligible to the ordinary reader.

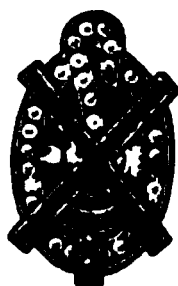
The statement concerning each fraternity concludes with a list of its prominent alumni. By this is meant alumni prominent in the public eye and not those prominent within the fraternity. In these lists no attempt has been made to distinguish between the dead and the living. An attempt has been made at a classification and federal judges, senators, congressmen and persons holding a high rank in governmental and diplomatic circles have been grouped together. In the case of some fraternities these lists have become formidable, and many names have necessarily been excluded because of lack of space. In the case of some of the younger fraternity names are included under a more liberal interpretation of the word "prominent." An endeavor has been made to show the relative number of really distinguished in the different organizations.

Honorary members have been rigidly excluded where known. At one time or another almost every fraternity

has admitted some honorary members, but they have no place in a list intended to show the success of the fraternity's initiates in their post collegiate life. Some fraternities rather naively insist that as *they* make no distinction within their fraternities between honorary and ordinary members none should be made here. The answer is that others make such distinction and that it is entirely proper.

It will be found that the same institution does not always have the same designation in all the lists. In one, for instance, "Syracuse University" may be so written, and in another it may be called the "University of Syracuse." These differences are due to the peculiar predilections of certain fraternity workers for certain of these names, and so long as the identification of the institution was certain the chosen names were not revised. The Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges in the several States are frequently called "State" colleges; for instance, "The Agricultural and Mechanical College of New Hampshire" is shortened to "New Hampshire State College." Similarly some names have been shortened for example, "Leland Stanford, Jr., University" to "Stanford University," the "Central University of Kentucky" to "Central University."

Alpha Chi Rho



ALPHA Chi Rho was founded at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1895, by the Rev. Paul Ziegler, '72; Herbert T. Sheriff, '97; William A. Eardeley, '96; Carl G. Ziegler, '97, and William H. Rouse, '96. Rev. Paul Ziegler was a member of the local society of Beta Beta at Trinity, which had become a chapter of Psi Upsilon in 1879.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1895. Φ Ψ, Trinity College (Conn.)	125
1896. Φ X, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	89
1896. Φ Φ, University of Pennsylvania	154
1900. Φ Ω, Columbia University	112
1903. Φ A, Lafayette College	95
1905. Φ B, Dickinson College	90
1905. Φ Δ, Yale University	114
1905. Φ E, Syracuse University	115
1907. Φ Z, University of Virginia	47
1907. Φ H, Washington and Lee University	53
1908. Φ Θ, Cornell University	93
1911. Φ Γ, Wesleyan University (Conn.)	64
1914. Φ I, Allegheny College	35

Active chapters, 13; inactive chapters, 0; membership, 1186.

The Trinity (\$9,000), Syracuse (\$19,000), Columbia (\$29,500), Pennsylvania (\$22,000), Yale (\$15,000) and Cornell (\$22,000) chapters own houses. Total \$116,500.

A chapter, Phi Upsilon, was founded at the University of Iowa in 1899; but the members being at a great distance from the other chapters and dissatisfied with the youth of the fraternity, developed disloyalty in 1901, and the fraternity in 1902 expelled the entire chapter. The chapters at Brooklyn Polytechnic and Pennsylvania were inactive for some time in 1901, but the government of the fraternity was strengthened, and the active chapters have since that time all been in a prosperous condition.

The Lafayette chapter was originally one of the three chapters of a small and briefly existing society called Ψ A K. The Wesleyan chapter was formed from a local society called A X A, the Syracuse chapter from a local called Φ K E and the Allegheny chapter from Θ Δ Ψ .

The fraternity has a distinctive nomenclature. Great emphasis is laid upon a platform of principles, called the "landmarks" which are stated to be: (1) Membership from among professing christians only, (2) Insistence upon a high and clean, moral standard, (3) Brotherly love, (4) Intrinsic worth as the sole guide in the selection of new members. Each chapter is called a Phi; undergraduate members are called Residents; others are called Graduates. The meeting of a Resident chapter is called a Council. Pledged candidates for membership are styled Postulants.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a National Convention, which now meets annually about the time of Washington's birthday. The Convention is composed of two delegates from each Resident and each Graduate chapter. The work of the fraternity during the interim of sessions is carried on by a National Council, comprising a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three councilors-at-large, chosen for a term of three years.

The vice-president of the fraternity is an important officer, having charge of all graduate organizations and building corporations. There are several other officers who are appointed by the National Council,—such as the national treasurer, the national editor and the publication manager. Much of the executive work falls upon the National Secretary. He keeps the records of the Conventions and the National Council, receives the files, reports and documents of the fraternity, edits its publications and supervises the examinations of the members concerning its ritual and customs. He visits each chapter twice a year and oversees the scholarship of the members.

In order to encourage scholarship the fraternity offers an annual prize called the Graduate Cup to the chapter most successful in such respect.

The fraternity has a distinctive alumni organization. All the graduates of each chapter are grouped together; and their government is carried on by an executive committee of three members: president, secretary-treasurer, and a resident, who lives, whenever possible, in the house of the Resident chapter, and acts as graduate adviser to the undergraduate chapter.

In addition to the regularly organized graduate chapters, there are graduate clubs comprising members of different chapters in New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, Newark, N. J., Syracuse and Pittsburgh.

The conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Hartford, 1899, 1901, 1903; Brooklyn, 1900, 1906; Philadelphia, 1900, 1905, 1908, 1910, 1912; New York, 1904, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1915; New Haven, Middletown and Hartford, Conn., 1914;* and Atlantic City, 1916.

The fraternity publishes a journal called the *Garnet and White*, which was first issued in September, 1900, as a quarterly, but is now a bi-monthly. From 1900 to 1902 it was published at Hartford, Conn., from 1902 to 1909 at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., from 1909 to 1914 at New Brunswick, N. J., and since 1914 at Menasha, Wis. The fraternity also publishes a private journal called the *Labarum*, which first appeared in 1907, and is now issued three times a year. Address books were published in 1902, 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1915. Editions of a Manual appeared in 1895, 1899, 1905, 1907, and 1914. The most recent edition of the constitution, and of the collected statutes of the fraternity appeared in November, 1907. An attractive song-book was published in 1911.

The badge of the fraternity is a modification of the ancient *Labarum*, and displays the letters A X P in the form of a monogram on the one side of which is an outstretched hand and on the other a torch. The fraternity colors are garnet and white; the fraternity flower is the carnation.

*This convention was held at three cities, the different sessions being held in turn with the chapters located at each of these places.

Prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Professors W. R. Shepherd and Carlton Hayes, Columbia University; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of New York University; Howard Long, Admiralty Lawyer; J. L. Haney, the author; Professor C. M. Spofford of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Frank A. McElvaine, suffragan bishop of Minnesota.

Alpha Delta Phi



THIS fraternity was founded at Hamilton College in 1832 by Samuel Eells, of the class of '32. When he entered college in 1827 there were two literary societies at Hamilton, the Phoenix and the Philopœthian, between which a bitter and active rivalry existed. He joined the Philopœthian, to escape importunity and persecution but the struggle for supremacy became so desperate and the means of persuasion so unscrupulous that he determined to form a new society. In a history of the foundation of the fraternity, Mr. Eells says:

"The effect of this state of things on the character of the students was deplorable. It seemed to chill all the noble and generous affections of the youthful spirit and destroyed or corrupted the very elements of honorable and manly character. It was a contemplation of these and similar evils that first suggested to me the idea of establishing a society of a higher nature, and more comprehensive and better principles; one that should combine all the advantages of a union for intellectual and literary purposes and at the same time maintain the integrity of youthful character and cultivate those finer feelings which the college society extinguished or enfeebled. The new

association first must exclude that jealousy and angry competition and secondly must be built on a more comprehensive scale providing for every variety of taste and talent, and thirdly it must be national and universal in its adaptations so as not merely to cultivate a taste for literature or furnish the mind with knowledge; but with a true philosophical spirit looking to the entire man so as to develop his whole being,—moral, social and intellectual.”

The attempt to establish a chapter of K A at Hamilton in 1830 and the establishment of a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi$ there in 1831 probably suggested to Mr. Eells some of the details in the development of his plan.

The fraternity was rapidly extended, the first chapters being established either by the founders of the parent chapter, or those closely associated with them. It was the pioneer fraternity in eleven colleges and the second or third in eight others. As it sought students of decided literary tastes, it soon acquired a distinctive literary character, which it has in a great measure retained.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters usually being named after the college in which they are located:

1832.	<i>Hamilton</i> , Hamilton College.....	540
1833.	<i>Miami</i> , Miami University (1873).....	201
1835.	* <i>Urban</i> , University of the City of N. Y. (1839) ..	25
1836.	<i>Columbia</i> , Columbia University.....	337
1836.	<i>Yale</i> , Yale University.....	1713
1836.	<i>Amherst</i> , Amherst College.....	828
1836.	<i>Brunonian</i> , Brown University.....	526

*This institution is now called New York University.

1837.	<i>Harvard</i> , Harvard University (1907).....	768
1840.	<i>Geneva</i> , Hobart College (1876).....	187
1840.	<i>Cincinnati</i> , Cincinnati College (1851)†.....	6
1841.	<i>Hudson</i> , Western Reserve University.....	375
1841.	<i>Bowdoin</i> , Bowdoin College.....	556
1846.	<i>Dartmouth</i> , Dartmouth College.....	797
1846.	<i>Peninsular</i> , University of Michigan.....	598
1850.	<i>Madison</i> , Madison University (1851).....	12
1850.	<i>Rochester</i> , University of Rochester.....	459
1850.	<i>Alabama</i> , University of Alabama (1857).....	52
1851.	<i>Williams</i> , Williams College.....	446
1855.	<i>Manhattan</i> , College of the City of N. Y. (1913).....	459
1856.	<i>Middletown</i> , Wesleyan University.....	627
1857.	<i>Cumberland</i> , Cumberland University (1861)...	28
1858.	<i>Kenyon</i> , Kenyon College.....	280
1859.	<i>Union</i> , Union University (N. Y.).....	343
1865.	<i>Princeton</i> , College of New Jersey (1865)‡	5
1869.	<i>Cornell</i> , Cornell University.....	452
1877.	<i>Phi Kappa</i> , Trinity College (Conn.).....	345
1889.	<i>Johns Hopkins</i> , Johns Hopkins University.....	210
1892.	<i>Minnesota</i> , University of Minnesota.....	166
1893.	<i>Toronto</i> , University of Toronto.....	173
1896.	<i>Chicago</i> , University of Chicago.....	187
1897.	<i>McGill</i> , McGill University.....	180
1902.	<i>Wisconsin</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	145

†This chapter was only active for a short time but just when it became inactive is unknown to the writer. Its members were Charles D. L. Brush, '44, William Davis Gallagher, '44, Charles Pinckney Jones, '46, Joseph Longworth, Jordan A. Pugh, '51, and James H. Perkins, '51. In recent years they have been listed on the roll of the Miami chapter but they never attended Miami. The name of Joseph Longworth was not in the fraternity catalogues of 1876 or 1882.

‡This chapter consisted of W. Stone Albert, '64, Edward G. Cook, '65, T. Frederick Crane, '64, Upshur Johnston, '65, and Oscar Keen, '65.

1908. *California*, University of California.....137
 1911. *Illinois*, University of Illinois..... 97
 Active chapters, 24; inactive chapters, 10; membership,
 12,260.

The following chapters own their houses: Amherst (\$37,250), Brown (\$40,000), Bowdoin (\$22,000), Chicago (\$35,000), Columbia (\$22,000), Cornell (\$75,000), Dartmouth (\$8,000), Hamilton (\$28,000), McGill (\$40,000), Michigan (\$40,000), Minnesota (\$12,000), Rochester (\$20,000), Toronto (\$21,000), Trinity (\$12,000), Union (\$15,000), Wesleyan (\$40,000), Williams (\$55,000), Wisconsin (\$12,000), Yale (\$35,000), Total \$569,250.

It may not be inappropriate to notice the extent of the fraternity system at the time Miami, the first Western chapter, was established in 1833. K A the pioneer of the system had two chapters; viz., at Union and Williams. Δ Φ and Ψ Υ were still local societies at Union, while Σ Φ had two chapters, viz., at Union, and Hamilton. In other words, the system was then confined to two States, New York and Massachusetts, and to three colleges, Union, Hamilton and Williams, when the founder of A Δ Φ boldly planted its second chapter at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, beyond the Alleghanies, in what was then emphatically the "West." Ohio was therefore the third state and Miami the fourth institution to serve as a home to the fraternities. The act of A Δ Φ in establishing its second chapter at Miami was important in its results, as it led to the foundation of the three national fraternities, B Θ Π, Φ Δ Θ and Σ X, forming a Miami Triad as K A, Δ Φ, and Σ Φ had formed a Union Triad.

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The Hamilton chapter in 1882 erected the "Samuel Eells Memorial Hall," a stone building, in honor of the founder which has since served as the hall of the chapter. The Miami chapter was established by the personal efforts of Mr. Eells; this chapter died at the suspension of the University in 1873 and has not since been revived. After four years of existence the Urban chapter was withdrawn in 1839 at the request of its own members to avoid the initiation of lower classmen in opposition to a rival society. The Columbia chapter was the first at that college and grew so strong immediately after its establishment that its prosperity incited the envy of the non-fraternity men and its members surrendered its charter in 1840 to allay the resulting dissensions in the college. In 1881 the chapter was revived, nine other fraternities having meanwhile established chapters there.

The Yale chapter enjoyed a prosperous career down to 1869. It then began to decline, and this, in connection with the opposition to the system in Yale, at that time, by which only the Juniors were eligible to membership in the general fraternities, led to the surrender of its charter in 1873. It was revived in 1888 as a four-year society, but in 1895 yielded to the pressure of local college sentiment and became a "junior" society. Since the abolition of the local sophomore societies in 1903, it, and the other general academic fraternities at Yale have initiated members from the three upper classes. The Amherst chapter was formed from a local society called I Π K in 1836. During its earliest years, its membership was confined to the upper-classmen. In 1845, in response to a demand that the

faculty be permitted to inspect its constitution and records, the chapter offered to and did admit to membership the president of the college, averting the opposition of the college authorities.

The Brunonian chapter was suspended in 1838 on account of the prejudice against initiating lower classmen. It was revived in 1851. The Harvard chapter was established on a literary basis, its earliest members being the editors of the college monthly. It ceased to exist in 1865 on account of the existing opposition to the secret societies and was succeeded by the "A. D. Club." The chapter was revived in 1879 and again withdrawn in 1907 at the instance of its own members, who found it difficult to fulfill their obligations to the fraternity and at the same time conform to the customs of the Club system at Harvard. The members formed the "Fly Club."

The charter of the Geneva chapter was withdrawn in 1876, at its own request, on account of the decline in the number of eligible students in attendance at that time. The Hudson chapter, founded by Samuel Eells and named after the town in which the university was formerly located, was the first one established at Western Reserve. The Dartmouth chapter sprang from a local society called $T \Delta \Theta$, which originated in 1842. The Peninsular chapter was the third chapter organized at Ann Arbor, and passed through all the vicissitudes of the conflict between the faculty and the students, known as the "fraternity war." The chapter at Rochester was originally at Colgate (then Madison) University where it existed, however, less than a year. Soon after its establishment a large number of

the professors and students left Madison and went to Rochester, where they established the University of Rochester. A majority of the new chapter located at the new seat of learning under the name of the *Empire* chapter, which was changed to *Rochester* in 1870.

The Alabama chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1857. Under the advice of its graduate members a chapter was founded at Cumberland University in 1857, where it was killed by the war. The Williams chapter has a fine memorial library, the gift of one of its members. The Manhattan chapter was established at what was then called the New York Free Academy. For many years it maintained a summer camp at Lake George called "Camp Manhattan." It became inactive in 1913. The Middletown chapter was formed from two societies at Wesleyan, one called the Betrian, organized in 1849, and another called the Lebanian, organized in 1854.

The Union chapter was derived from a local society called the "Fraternal Society," founded in 1833, and the Phi Kappa chapter from a similar society at Trinity, whose name it bears. The younger chapters were formed mainly from local societies organized for the expressed purpose of obtaining charters. The Wisconsin chapter was a local called $\Phi P B$, California $\Phi \Sigma \Delta$ and Illinois $\Pi \Theta$.

While there are strictly speaking, no alumni chapters, yet the alumni have formed graduate associations at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, Albany, Buffalo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and elsewhere. At New York City they maintain a club, composed exclusively of

graduate members of the fraternity and which owns a fine modern club house, eight stories high, erected in 1907 at 136 West 44th Street, near the heart of the city. The house and furnishings represent a total investment of about \$300,000. The club has about 1000 members, has been in operation for 25 years and is the center of all the activities of the fraternity.

Clarence A. Seward, Hobart '48, when president of the fraternity in 1897, founded the three Seward Scholarships the total endowment of which now amounts to \$25,000. One is always held by a member of the Hamilton chapter; the second and third are held for four years by members of the other chapters in rotation.

The government of the fraternity was for many years in an unsettled condition, various expedients having been adopted and thrown aside, after trying in vain to unite the feature of entire independence in the chapters with strength and aggressiveness in the policy of the order as a whole. The problem was solved to the satisfaction of the Fraternity in 1879, by the formation of a corporation by a special act of the New York Legislature, called *THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE ALPHA DELTA PHI FRATERNITY*. This consists of four general officers of the fraternity ex-officio, of nine members at large, the terms of three of whom expire each year, and of one representative for each inactive chapter (all elected by the annual convention), and of two representatives elected by each active chapter; it is intended that those elected by the active chapters shall reside in or near New York City. This Council transacts business through an executive com-

mittee of nine members. The actions of the Council are subject to review by the annual conventions.

During the past few years much has been accomplished in unifying the fraternity, broadening and developing its field of usefulness and making the administration of its affairs more progressive and efficient. Each chapter is visited each year by delegates from some other chapter and itself visits a third chapter, the schedule being rearranged annually. In 1911 the Council established the position of traveling secretary supported entirely by the alumni, and since then over \$20,000 has been contributed toward the permanent endowment of the work.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Utica, N. Y., 1836, 1876, 1892; New York, 1837, 1841, 1857, 1868, 1882, 1888, 1893, 1895, 1899, 1905, 1907, 1911; New Haven, Conn., 1839, 1845, 1847, 1856, 1869, 1889, 1910; Clinton, N. Y., 1854; Amherst, Mass., 1850, 1860, 1912; Geneva, N. Y., 1853, 1867; Cambridge, Mass., 1855; Williamstown, Mass., 1858, 1877, 1914; Oxford, O., 1859; Schenectady, N. Y., 1863, 1909; Rochester, N. Y., 1864, 1880, 1890; Providence, R. I., 1865, 1875, 1881, 1897; Cleveland, O., 1866, 1883, 1894; Portland, Maine, 1870, 1906; Middletown, Conn., 1871, 1878, 1884; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1872, 1885, 1896; Ithaca, N. Y., 1873, 1886; Albany, N. Y., 1874; Hartford, Conn., 1879, 1900; Boston, 1887; Baltimore, 1891; Toronto, 1898; Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; Washington, D. C., 1902; Montreal, 1903; Chicago, 1904; Minneapolis, 1908; Madison, Wis., 1913; San Francisco, 1915.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first issued in 1837

at New York, and contained the names of the members of eight chapters, arranged alphabetically by chapters. The next four editions, published at New Haven in 1840 and 1845, at Cambridge in 1851, and at Boston in 1854, contained the names of the members arranged in one general alphabetical list. The succeeding editions, published at Concord, N. H., in 1857, New Haven 1860, New York 1865, Utica, N. Y., 1870, and Albany, N. Y., 1876, have the names arranged by chapters in the approximate order of their establishment. The semi-centennial edition of the catalogue was edited by a committee, and was published at Boston in 1882. It was a fine piece of work, complete in its information and ample in its details. It contained much historical information, kinship tables, a bibliography, a complete military record of those members who served in the Civil War, and various statistical tables. A supplement was issued in 1889. In 1899 another edition was published with even ampler details than the edition of 1882. In 1909 and 1915 condensed catalogues without biographical detail, were published by the Executive Council.

Song books have been published at New Haven in 1855; at New York in 1859; Albany, N. Y. in 1864; Geneva, N. Y. in 1869; Amherst, Mass., in 1875, and New York, 1896, 1904 and 1912. The last two give the music as well as the words. There are several pieces of instrumental music bearing the name of the fraternity. The official journal of the fraternity was called the *Star and Crescent*, and was published at New York City. A trial number was issued in May, 1880, and the publication of the first

volume commenced in October of that year. It was a handsomely printed quarterly journal of quarto size, with a cover in the fraternity colors. With the beginning of the fourth volume in November, 1883, it was reduced to an octavo, and continued until the end of Volume V in July, 1885, when it ceased to exist. It was well managed and contained many articles of general interest.

The original badge of the fraternity is an oblong slab with rounded corners, displaying on a field of black enamel a white crescent bearing the letters "A Δ Φ;" above the crescent is a green star with a gold center, and below is the date "1832" in gold. On the back are engraved a monument with crossed sword and spear. This badge was partly superseded for some years by a jeweled crescent displaying the letters "A Δ Φ" holding a star between its horns, which was at first used as a graduate symbol only. In 1912 the fraternity adopted a standard slab badge and restricted the wearing of its insignia to the standard badge in the case of undergraduates and to a badge or pendant by graduates.

The colors of the fraternity are emerald green and white with gold and black as subsidiary. Its gems are the emerald and pearl, its flower is the lily-of-the-valley.

Among the alumni of Alpha Delta Phi are the following:
*Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of State William R. Day, Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield.

U. S. Senators: William B. Allison, George E. Pugh,

*Also a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon at Harvard.

Adonijah S. Welch, Phineas W. Hitchcock, Watson G. Squire and Joseph V. Quarles.

Foreign Ministers or Ambassadors: To Great Britain, James Russell Lowell and Joseph H. Choate; to France, Edward F. Noyes; to Austria, John Jay; to Greece, J. Meredith Read; to the Hague, William E. Quimby; to Germany, Edwin F. Uhl; to Turkey, Horace Maynard; to Brazil, Irving B. Dudley.

Justices of the Supreme Court: Samuel Blatchford, Geo. Shiras, Jr., Henry B. Brown, William R. Day, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Presidents of Colleges: Eliot of Harvard, Dwight of Yale, Stille of Pennsylvania, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Darling of Hamilton, Gates and Harris of Amherst, Garfield of Williams, Chamberlain of Bowdoin, Dodge of Colgate, Raymond of Union, Rhees of Rochester, Orten of Ohio State University, Wheeler of the University of California, Pynchon of Trinity, Hall of Clark, Raymond and Taylor of Vassar, Backus of Packer, Hutchins of Michigan, Rogers and Harris of Northwestern, Hunt of Dennison, and Dwight and Stone, Deans of the Columbia Law School.

Governors of States: Chamberlain of Maine, Willard of Indiana, Roosevelt of New York, Noyes, Denison and Smith of Ohio, Maynard of Tennessee and Hubbard of Connecticut.

Lawyers: James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, William G. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, Everett P. Wheeler, Edward M. Shepard and Francis Lynde Stetson.

Divines: Richard S. Storrs, Joseph P. Thompson,

O. B. Frothingham, Abbott E. Kittredge, E. Winchester Donald, and the following bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church: Aves, Brewer, Brooks, Coxe, Griswold, Harris, Huntington, Kendrick, Lyman, Stevens, Watson, Wells, White, Johnson and Whitehead.

Authors: James Russell Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, Donald G. Mitchell, George William Curtis, Charles Francis Adams, Horace H. Furness, Arlo Bates, Moses Coit Tyler, Alfred B. Street, Francis Parkman, Hamilton W. Mabie, Owen Wister, John Codman Ropes, Prof. Francis A. March.

Daniel Huntington in art; Russell Sturgis, William R. Ware and A. D. F. Hamlin in architecture; Manton Marble, William Elroy Curtis, George W. Smalley, Talcott Williams, Edward Stanwood, William Hayes Ward in journalism.

Benjamin M. Harrod, engineer; Charles W. Stiles, zoologist; Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General U. S. Marine Hospital Service and hygienist, are eminent scientists in the government service.

Alpha Sigma Phi



THIS fraternity has twice changed its character and in its present form of organization dates from June, 1907. Originally it was a sophomore society organized at Yale in 1846 by George Benedict, Levi B. Bradley, William B. Clark, E. Foote Hall, Albert Hobson, Henry H. Hill, William B. Lee, Corrydon C. Merriman, Benjamin F. Moore, Washington Murray, Edward Scofield, William W. Ward, Erastus H. Weiser and Silas Wodell, all of the class of 1849. Under the peculiar system of societies then existing at Yale, there were separate societies for freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors, the members passing from one to the other as they advanced from class to class. At that time the chapters of Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon were junior societies and of the founders of Alpha Sigma Phi, Messrs. Bradley, Hobson, Hill, Merriman, Murray and Wodell joined Delta Kappa Epsilon; Clark, Hall, Lee and Ward joined Psi Upsilon and Weiser joined Alpha Delta Phi in their junior year.

The Alpha Sigma Phi was then the rival of a similar sophomore society called Kappa Sigma Theta. This latter died at Yale in 1858 and Alpha Sigma Phi in 1864. They both issued annual "feuillets" or printed attacks

upon one another and the college world in general. That of Kappa Sigma Theta was called the *Banger*, probably as a burlesque upon the Yale *Banner*. It was issued in the fall terms of the years from 1845 to 1850 and the spring term of 1852. Alpha Sigma Phi issued the *Tomahawk*, in five issues first appearing in 1847. Neither of these publications were fraternity journals or magazines in any modern sense. For a full account of this society as a sophomore organization at Yale, the reader is referred to "Four Years at Yale" by Lyman H. Bagg, Ψ Υ, of the class of '69.

While existing as a sophomore society at Yale, Alpha Sigma Phi built up the following chapter roll:

- 1846. A, Yale College (1864).
- 1850. B, Harvard College (1857).
- 1857. Γ, Amherst College (1862).
- 1860. Δ, Marietta College.
- 1865. E, Ohio Wesleyan University (1865).

All of the chapters except the one at Marietta were sophomore organizations only, the Marietta chapter being of the type of the usual college fraternity chapter.

Alpha Sigma Phi by these peculiar circumstances became a local fraternity at Marietta and continued to exist as such until 1907 when a chapter was established at Yale as a general university society, and in 1907 at a convention held at Marietta a national organization was perfected.

The following is the chapter roll since it assumed its present form:

- 1860. Δ, Marietta College.....344
- 1907. A, Yale University.....141

1908.	Z, Ohio State University.....	96
1908.	H, University of Illinois.....	102
1908.	Θ, University of Michigan.....	98
1909.	I, Cornell University.....	97
1909.	K, University of Wisconsin.....	93
1910.	Λ, Columbia University.....	81
1911.	B, Harvard University.....	72
1912.	M, University of Washington.....	46
1913.	E, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	33
1913.	Γ, Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	42
1910.	N, University of California.....	30
1913.	Ξ, University of Nebraska.....	31
1914.	O, University of Pennsylvania.....	24
1915.	Π, University of Colorado.....	17

Active chapters, 16; inactive, 0; membership 1,347.

The Marietta (\$5,500), Michigan (\$25,000), Ohio State (\$10,000), Cornell (\$12,000), and Yale (\$23,000) chapters own houses.

There are alumni chapters (called councils) at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Milwaukee, Columbus, O., New Haven, Toledo, Portland, Ore., and Cleveland.

The fraternity excludes honorary members except those of college faculties.

Conventions have been held as follows: Marietta, O., 1907, 1910; New Haven, Conn., 1908; Champaign, Ill., 1910; Columbus, O. 1911; Detroit, 1912; New York, 1913; Berkeley, Cal., 1915.

In April 1909, the fraternity began the publication of a quarterly journal called the *Tomahawk*, beginning its

enumeration as Volume VI No. 1, as though it were a continuation of the old annual published by the Yale sophomore society.

In a somewhat similar spirit, the fraternity claims as members all the persons who belonged to the old sophomore society, although it is obvious that the present organization is not the same in character or class as the one of which they were members. Many of these members have apparently adhered to the new national organization in spite of membership in other national Greek letter organizations; but as they have been long on the rolls of the latter organizations we have decided not to enumerate them as members of Alpha Sigma Phi until the question is settled by themselves or the fraternities in question.

The badge of the old sophomore society was a rectangular slab about an inch long displaying a shield bearing an open book engraved with hieroglyphics, beneath which book is displayed the letters. The colors are stone color and cardinal. This badge is still used but smaller in size.

Among the prominent alumni of the Marietta chapter are Albert B. White, formerly governor of West Virginia; John H. Snodgrass, U. S. Consul at Moscow; Charles W. Elliott, a member of the Philippines Commission; Judge Oscar R. Hundley, of the U. S. Circuit Court for Alabama; Rev. Charles Little, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly and Charles T. Lewis, president of the T. & O. C. R. R.

Alpha Tau Omega



THIS fraternity was founded at Richmond, Virginia, on the eleventh day of September, 1865, by Otis Allan Glazebrook, Alfred Marshall and Erskine Mayo Ross. It was the first fraternity to be established after the Civil War and was projected as a national organization. The Alpha or "Mother Society" was placed at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia and the Beta at Washington and Lee University in the same town. The first twenty chapters were in the South. In 1881 the first Northern chapter was chartered.

As this was the first fraternity of Southern origin which was successful in maintaining chapters in the North it is interesting to note that this was accomplished through members of other fraternities, Dr. Edgar F. Smith, $\Phi K \Psi$, now Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who deplored the sectional prejudice which had balked $A T O$ in its purpose to become national and generously offered to pledge a suitable Northern nucleus. A proper person was secured in N. Wiley Thomas, a student at Pennsylvania, who was initiated and within two years established six Northern chapters. Far-seeing fraternity men in the North were not slow to realize the advantage of this breaking up of sectional lines and the action of Dr.

Smith was soon followed by that of William Raimond Baird, B Θ Π, who was instrumental in placing an A T Ω chapter at St. Lawrence. The only obstacle thus overcome, a sudden expansion of the fraternity resulted, fifteen chapters being chartered in 1881-2.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1865. Va. A, Virginia Military Institute (1881).....	103
1865. Va. B, Washington and Lee University.....	186
1867. Tenn. B T, Union University	155
1868. Tenn. Λ, Cumberland University (1902).....	177
1868. Va. Δ, University of Virginia.....	235
1869. Va. E, Roanoke College (1892).....	106
1870. Ky. M, Kentucky Military Institute (1887).....	102
1871. Tenn. N, University of Nashville (1872).....	5
1872. N. C. Ξ, Trinity College, N. C.....	188
1872. Ky. O, Bethel College (1872).....	3
1872. Tenn. Π, University of Tennessee	122
1873. Va. P, Bethel Academy (1875).....	19
1874. D. C. Υ, George Washington University (1888).....	9
1877. Tenn. Ω, University of the South.....	239
1878. Va. A A, Richmond College (1884).....	8
1878. Ga. A B, University of Georgia.....	242
1879. N. C. A Δ, University of North Carolina.....	156
1879. Ala. A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	325
1880. Ga. A Z, Mercer University.....	253
1881. N. C. A H, Bingham's School (1896).....	94
1881. Pa. T, University of Pennsylvania.....	215
1881. Ga. A Θ, Emory College.....	300
1881. Pa. A I, Muhlenberg College.....	240
1881. Mich. A M, Adrian College.....	196

1881. N. J. A K, Stevens Institute (1894)	24
1881. N. Y. A A, Columbia University (1910)	75
1882. Ohio A N, Mt. Union College	308
1882. Pa. A H, Washington and Jefferson College	115
1882. N. Y. A O, St. Lawrence University	220
1882. Pa. A P, Lehigh University	147
1882. Ark. A E, University of Arkansas (1882)	5
1882. Or. A E, Oregon Agricultural College (1882)	5
1882. Tenn. A T, Southwestern Presby. University	178
1882. Pa. A Y, Pennsylvania College	178
1883. S. C. A X, S. C. Military Academy (1891)	25
1883. Ohio A W, Wittenberg College	230
1883. S. C. A Φ, South Carolina College (1897)	54
1884. Fla. A Ω, University of Florida	137
1884. Ky. Z, Central University (1890)	27
1885. Iowa B A, Simpson College	133
1885. Ala. B B, Southern University	233
1885. Mass. B Γ, Mass. Inst. of Technology	102
1885. Ala. B Δ, University of Alabama	211
1887. La. B E, Tulane University	133
1887. Vt. B Z, University of Vermont	223
1887. Ohio B H, Ohio Wesleyan University	190
1887. N. Y. B Θ, Cornell University	285
1888. Mich. B K, Hillsdale College	171
1888. Ga. B I, Georgia School of Technology	240
1888. Mich. B A, University of Michigan	147
1888. Ohio B M, Wooster College (1913)	178
1888. Ga. B N, Middle Georgia State College (1894)	24
1889. S. C. B Z, College of Charleston	108
1889. Mich. B O, Albion College	180

1889. <i>Tenn.</i> B Π, Vanderbilt University.....	184
1890. <i>Ohio</i> B P, Marietta College (1898).....	39
1890. <i>Va.</i> B Σ, Hampden-Sidney College (1894).....	13
1891. <i>Me.</i> B Υ, University of Maine.....	271
1891. <i>S. C.</i> B Φ Wofford College (1896).....	23
1891. <i>Pa.</i> B X, Haverford College (1892).....	10
1891. <i>Cal.</i> B Ψ, Stanford University.....	72
1892. <i>Ohio</i> B Ω, Ohio State University.....	170
1892. <i>Me.</i> Γ A, Colby College.....	196
1892. <i>Mass.</i> Γ B, Tufts College.....	219
1893. <i>Ind.</i> Γ Γ, Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	102
1894. <i>R. I.</i> Γ Δ, Brown University.....	164
1895. <i>Tex.</i> Γ E, Austin College (1900).....	41
1895. <i>Ills.</i> Γ Z, University of Illinois.....	218
1897. <i>Neb.</i> Γ Θ, University of Nebraska.....	192
1897. <i>Tex.</i> Γ H, University of Texas.....	98
1900. <i>Cal.</i> Γ I, University of California.....	128
1901. <i>Ohio</i> Γ K, Western Reserve University.....	115
1901. <i>Col.</i> Γ Λ, University of Colorado.....	150
1901. <i>Kan.</i> Γ M, University of Kansas.....	157
1902. <i>Minn.</i> Γ N, University of Minnesota.....	145
1904. <i>Ills.</i> Γ Ξ, University of Chicago.....	110
1904. <i>Ind.</i> Γ O, Purdue University.....	121
1906. <i>Wash.</i> Γ Π, University of Washington.....	110
1906. <i>Mo.</i> Γ P, University of Missouri.....	113
1906. <i>Mass.</i> Γ Σ, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	116
1907. <i>Wis.</i> Γ T, University of Wisconsin.....	126
1908. <i>Iowa</i> Γ Υ, Iowa State College.....	68
1909. <i>Ky.</i> M I, University of Kentucky.....	91
1910. <i>Or.</i> Γ Φ, University of Oregon.....	65

1911. Wash. Γ X, Washington State College.	37
1913. Wyo. Γ Ψ, University of Wyoming	43
1914. Pa. Γ Ω, Pennsylvania State College.	92

COMMUNITY CHAPTERS.

1866. W. Va. Z, Weston, W. Va. (1867)	8
1866. Va. H, Harrisonburg, Va. (1869)	9
1866. Tenn. Θ, Knoxville, Tenn. (1867)	9
1867. Tenn. K, Memphis, Tenn. (1872)	8
1867. Tenn. Γ, Columbia, Tenn. (1868)	11
1874. Ga. Σ, Rome, Ga. (1875)	9
1874. Va. Φ, Alexandria, Va. (1879)	15
1875. Ills. X, Chicago, Ills. (1876)	5

Active chapters 63; inactive, 25; membership, including community chapters, 11,854.

The following chapters own houses: Albion (\$1,500), California (\$39,000), Cornell (\$35,000), Emory (\$5,000), Illinois (\$25,000), Iowa State (\$10,000), Lehigh (\$20,000), Maine (\$9,000), Michigan (\$15,000), Minnesota (\$10,000), Missouri (\$15,000), Muhlenberg (\$7,000), North Carolina (\$5,000), Pennsylvania College (\$8,000), St. Lawrence (\$15,000), Simpson (\$12,000), Stanford (\$20,000), Tufts (\$10,000), University of the South (\$5,000), Vermont (\$10,000), Virginia (\$15,000), Washington State (\$8,000), Wisconsin (\$39,000), Wittenberg (\$7,500), Worcester Polytechnic (\$10,000). Total \$356,000.

The community chapters were not attached to any educational institution, and were not long continued. The first chapter at Union University was originally of this class, established at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

This fraternity has not confined its membership strictly to undergraduates and has admitted faculty members when they were otherwise qualified. Membership has never been conferred except by initiation. The fraternity was originally intended as a fraternity of college men as well as a college fraternity and that was the reason for the establishment of the community chapters.

Two proposed chapters Maryland Psi at Johns Hopkins and Louisiana Alpha Gamma at University of Louisiana were authorized but never established.

The chapters at Washington and Jefferson College, and the Southwestern Baptist University (now Union University) were the last surviving chapters of A Γ and the chapter at the University of Alabama was organized by former members of the same society. The membership of A Γ at other places was also largely absorbed by A T Ω . The chapter at Lehigh when revived in 1903 absorbed a chapter of Ψ A K.

A number of the chapters have been formed from local organizations. Washington and Lee when revived in 1906 from X P; Simpson when organized from P A and when revived in 1905 from A I Φ ; Massachusetts Institute when revived in 1906 from A Ω ; Albion from the E. S. S. Society; Maine from the S. I. U. Society; Western Reserve from Ψ Ω ; Washington from Φ Σ E; Missouri from A Δ ; Worcester Polytechnic from the Arms and Hammer Society; Iowa State from the Black Hawks; Kentucky from M I, and Washington State from Σ ; Wisconsin from Δ A Ω ; Minnesota from A T Δ ; Stanford from Kalmia;

Colorado from Schwabach; Kansas from A. O. and Wyoming from A. O. K.

The Tennessee Iota chapter at Union University, and the chapters at the Kentucky Military Institute and the University of Nashville became inactive when the institutions in which they were located were closed. As Union University was removed and united with Southwestern Baptist University the present B. T. chapter may properly be considered a continuation of the old chapter. The charter of the chapter at Bethel Academy was withdrawn.

The chapters at the Virginia Military Institute, Bethel College, the Bingham School, the University of South Carolina, The South Carolina Military Academy, Middle Georgia State College, Wofford, Wooster and Haverford Colleges died from anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the remaining inactive chapters were withdrawn or surrendered. Many of the chapters have been inactive for different lengths of time, Washington and Lee from 1899 to 1906, Tennessee from 1873 to 1900; Trinity from 1879 to 1890, Pennsylvania from 1884 to 1891 and 1896 to 1901, Washington and Jefferson from 1883 to 1901, Stanford from 1893 to 1911; Lehigh from 1886 to 1890 and 1897 to 1903, Simpson from 1890 to 1905; Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1886 to 1900, Charleston from 1892 to 1898, and Michigan from 1894 to 1904. Some of the earlier chapters existed *sub rosa* but the fraternity will not now establish or maintain a chapter in opposition to the college authorities.

The chapter at the University of the South in 1880

acquired the first house owned by A T Ω and the first house owned by any fraternity at a Southern College.

Strictly speaking there are no alumni chapters but numerous associations of alumni are chartered by the fraternity and have a voice in its government. There are State associations in California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, South Carolina, Texas and Washington; Regional associations in Western Carolina and Western New York; City associations in Allentown, Pa., Alliance, Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Burlington, Vt., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dallas, Dayton, O., Des Moines, Detroit, Franklin, Tenn., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Knoxville, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manila, Milwaukee, Montgomery, Ala., Nashville, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., Reading, Pa., San Antonio, Tex., Savannah, Spokane, Springfield, O., St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Youngstown, O., and a Collegiate association at Harvard.

The Alpha chapter or "Mother Society" ruled the fraternity for the first five years. The constitution, adopted in 1865, provided for the calling of a "Congress" in 1870, which convened in that year and to which was then transferred the reins of government. This was among the first attempts on the part of any fraternity to supersede the "presiding chapter" form of government. The central government was not immediately successful and for several years the fraternity's life depended largely upon the vitality of individual chapters. The Congress of 1876 elected, in his absence, Joseph Reid Anderson, an alumnus

of Alpha, to be chief executive. He accepted the office in ignorance of the chaotic conditions but, on learning the facts, earnestly set about the work of rehabilitation. He was the moving spirit of the Baltimore Congress of 1878 which established the present form of government and incorporated the fraternity under the name "Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity of Baltimore City," this being the first fraternity to become incorporated.

The government of the fraternity is vested in executive, legislative and judicial departments. Legislative power is primarily in a Congress of delegates from chapters and alumni associations which meets bi-ennially. In the interim a High Council of five members elected for four years acts in a general legislative and advisory capacity. Judicial authority is exercised by the High Chancellor who interprets the law and decides cases. The Executive consists of five Grand Officers elected for two years and a corps of Province Chiefs appointed by the chief executive. All national officers are elected by Congress. There has been no basic change in government since 1878 but much has been done in recent years toward greater efficiency of administration, the most important step being the creation of administrative districts, or provinces, in 1898. The Province Chiefs are the personal representatives of the chief executive and by annual visitation to each chapter co-ordinate the local and the national organizations. Province conclaves are held either annually or bi-ennially, alternating with the Congress. New charters are issued only upon a vote of all the chapters after favorable recommendations by the High Council, the executive officers

and the five nearest chapters. At every session of Congress public exercises of a literary nature are held.

Congresses of the fraternity have been held as follows: Lexington, Va., 1870; Nashville, 1872, 1892, 1914; Lexington, Ky., 1874; Raleigh, N. C., 1876; Richmond, 1877, 1890; Baltimore, 1878; Macon, Ga., 1880; Washington, 1882, 1894; Philadelphia, 1884; Atlanta, 1886, 1910; Springfield, Ohio, 1888; Cleveland, 1896; New Orleans, 1898; Boston, 1900; Chicago, 1902; New York, 1904; Birmingham, Ala., 1906; Pittsburgh, 1908; Louisville, 1912.

The official organ is the *Palm*, a quarterly, established in 1880 and published regularly since that time. The place of publication follows the residence of the editor and has been, successively, Richmond, University of Virginia, Gettysburg, New York, Elizabeth, N. J., Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, and Allentown, Pa. The *Palm Junior*, a daily, has been a feature at recent Congresses. Many of the chapters publish periodicals under various titles, among the oldest being the "Schwamaquegan" of Colorado and one of the newest the "Dopesheet" of Pennsylvania. The St. Lawrence chapter has for more than twenty years continued the printed "Annual Report" once required of all chapters. The song book was first published in 1886 at Dover, Pa. A second edition was published at Philadelphia in 1906. The third edition is authorized. These books contain many original melodies with full musical scores. Several separately published pieces of vocal and instrumental music have been dedicated to the fraternity.

The first published list of members was issued at Rich-

mond in 1878 by a committee of which Walter Hines Page was chairman. A similar list was put out by a self-appointed committee at Gettysburg in 1886. The general directories of the fraternity have been published from Washington, D. C., in 1897, 1903, 1907 and 1911, the editions of 1907 and 1911 are in pocket form. The Ohio Alumni Association issued a state directory in 1896 and various Province directories have been published, some of them running into four editions. Directories by individual chapters are numerous.

A manual of 82 octavo pages was published by Claude T. Reno in 1911 at Allentown, Pa., containing an outline of the history of the fraternity and much valuable statistical matter. A formal history is authorized and is in process of compilation. The proceedings of the Congresses since 1898 have been published in separate pamphlets aggregating 1487 pages and a volume containing the minutes of all prior Congresses is in the press. The constitution and ritual were printed in 1878 and again in 1906. A handbook of Laws and Usages by W. C. Smiley was issued from St. Paul, Minn., in 1914 for private circulation.

The badge of the fraternity is a *cross formee* of black enamel with a circular central panel upon which is shown in gold, a crescent near the top, three stars immediately below the crescent, the letter Tau in the center and at the bottom two hands clasped. The arms of the cross display the letters A and Ω vertically and the letters Ω and A horizontally. The original design has never been changed. The size and type of mounting is standardized and the

fraternity presents a standard badge to each initiate. The use of jeweled badges is permitted but not encouraged. During the eighties a jeweled monogram was sometimes worn as a badge but its use was not officially sanctioned and the practice has been discontinued. The colors of the fraternity are sky blue and old gold and the fraternity flower is the white tea rose. The fraternity flag has three equal horizontal stripes of gold, blue and gold, respectively, and a blue field extending the width of the hoist and bearing three golden stars, the field and middle stripe taken together forming the letter Tau in blue.

Among the alumni of the fraternity are: Thomas Watt Gregory, United States Attorney General; Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to England; Clifton R. Breckinridge, Minister to Russia; Carmi Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Treasurer of the United States; Hugh S. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Federal Judges: Erskine Mayo Ross, Page Morris, and John Paul; Beverly D. Evans, Chief Justice of Georgia; Robert L. Williams, Chief Justice of Oklahoma.

U. S. Senators: Luke Lea, Tennessee; Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma; F. McLindell Simmons, North Carolina; William James Bryan, William H. Milton, Jr., and Nathan P. Bryan, Florida.

Congressmen: Joseph H. Acklen, Andrew B. Price, Zachary Taylor, Rufas K. Polk, William D. B. Ainey, Edward W. Pou, F. McL. Simmons, Theodore S. Wilkinson, James Phelan, James W. Marshall, John

Paul, Page Morris, Clifton R. Breckenridge, H. Garland Dupré, Seaborn A. Roddenberry and Frank Parks.

Governors: Robert Lee Williams of Oklahoma; William James Samford of Alabama; Duncan Clinch Heyward and Hugh Smith Thompson of South Carolina.

College Presidents: George M. Savage, Union University; Harrison Randolph, College of Charleston; H. H. Dinwiddie and James G. James, Texas State College; William E. Parsons, Parsons College; Edward J. Kirby, Drury College.

Lawyers: William N. Portlock, James K. Norton, George W. Morris, Samuel H. Letcher and John E. Mason of Virginia; W. S. Anderson, John W. Childress, Frederick N. Heiskell and Edwin L. Davis of Tennessee; Joseph W. Bennett and Shepard Bryan of Georgia; Benjamin F. Long and Frank S. Sprull of North Carolina; Willis R. Wallace and R. E. L. Saner of Texas; Walter H. North of Michigan, Henry C. Riley of Missouri; Robert W. Bingham of Kentucky; Thomas F. West of Florida; Alexander Hamilton, Vice-President and General Counsel, Atlantic Coast Lines Railways.

Engineers: Arthur P. Davis, Chief Engineer U. S. Reclamation Service; E. N. Brown, President National Railways of Mexico, James M. Reid, Chief Engineer, National Railways of Mexico; W. F. M. Goss, President American Society Mechanical Engineers; C. D. Howe, Chief Engineer Canadian Grain Commission.

Bishops: Theodore Du Bose Bratton of Mississippi; Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, and Charles D. Colmore of Porto Rico.

Authors: Irving Bacheller, Le Roy Scott, Frank A. Fall and Charles E. Zeigler.

J. Randolph Anderson, President Georgia Senate; Richard R. Sneed, Secretary of State, Tennessee; Thomas G. Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore; Robert W. Bingham, Mayor of Louisville; Walter H. Page, Editor *World's Work*; William M. Singerly, Editor *Philadelphia Record*; M. P. Ravenel, Bacteriologist; Elias P. Lyon, Biologist; Alois F. Kovarik, Physicist; Homer Folks, Charity Organizer; George G. Crawford, President Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.; John E. Woods, Carnegie Steel Co.

Beta Theta Pi



THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, August 8, 1839. The idea was first suggested by John Reily Knox, '39. Closely associated with him were Samuel Taylor Marshall, '40, David Linton, '39; James George Smith, '40; Charles Henry Hardin, '40; John Holt Duncan, '40; Michael Clarkson Ryan, '40, and Thomas Boston Gordon, '41.

A Δ Φ was then the only college society with a chapter so far west as Ohio. Its Miami chapter had been established in 1835, and was in good condition. The idea of organizing B Θ Π was doubtless suggested by that of the A Δ Φ, and opposition to the latter was undoubtedly the chief cause which led to the formation of the new fraternity.

B Θ Π was the first of the fraternities which originated west of the Alleghanies. It is interesting, therefore, to see how far the society system had then developed. K A was at Union and Williams, where anti-secret local societies also existed. Σ Φ was at Union, Hamilton, Williams, and New York University. Ψ Υ was at Union, and New York University. Δ Φ was at Union and Brown, and A Δ Φ was at Hamilton, New York University and

Brown, where rival chapters existed, and was without rivals as yet at Miami, Columbia, Yale, Amherst and Harvard. The Mystical Seven had also originated at Wesleyan. The fraternity system, therefore, when B Θ Π was founded, existed in New York, New England and Ohio only.

The first branch or chapter was located in Cincinnati, nominally in connection with the local law school but actually it was not connected with any college although it initiated only college men.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1839.	A, Miami University	*320
1840.	B, Cincinnati College (1843)	13
1841.	B, Western Reserve University	296
1841.	B K, Ohio University	325
1842.	E, Transylvania University (1847)	21
1842.	Γ, Washington and Jefferson College	388
1843.	H, Harvard University (1901)	117
1843.	Θ, Princeton University (1846)	26
1845.	Δ, DePauw University	518
1845.	Π, Indiana University	423
1845.	Λ, University of Michigan	429
1846.	T, Wabash College	323
1847.	I, Williams College	47
1848.	E, Central University	374
1849.	K, Brown University	347
1850.	Z, Hampden-Sidney College (1912)	235
1852.	H B, University of North Carolina	212
1853.	Θ, Ohio Wesleyan University	432

*In this enumeration names appearing on the roll of more than one chapter are counted but once.

1853.	I, Hanover College.....	263
1854.	M, Cumberland University (1899).....	262
1855.	N, Washington College, Pa. (united with Γ)...	—
1855.	Ξ, Knox College.....	265
1855.	O, University of Virginia.....	384
1856.	P, Washington and Lee University (1880)....	80
1856.	Σ, Illinois College (1866).....	26
1858.	Υ, South Carolina College (1861).....	20
1858.	Φ A, Davidson College	228
1859.	X, Oglethorpe University (1861).....	14
1860.	Ψ, Bethany College	277
1862.	X, Beloit College.....	299
1863.	Ω, United States Naval Academy (1863)....	6
1865.	A A, Monmouth College (1878)	51
1866.	A B, University of Iowa	291
1867.	A Γ, Wittenberg College.....	279
1867.	A Δ, Westminster College	225
1868.	A E, Iowa Wesleyan College (1915)	275
1868.	A P, University of Chicago	182
1868.	A H, Denison University	266
1869.	A Θ, Virginia Military Institute (1880).....	67
1869.	A I, Washington University, Missouri	157
1870.	A K, Richmond College (1896)	118
1872.	A Λ, College of Wooster (1913)	241
1872.	A M, Howard College (1879)	43
1872.	A N, University of Kansas	343
1873.	A Ξ, Randolph-Macon College (1893)	75
1873.	A O, Trinity University, Texas (1881)	50
1873.	A Π, University of Wisconsin	346
1873.	P, Northwestern University	317

1874. A Σ, Dickinson College	261
1876. A T, College of William and Mary (1877)	12
1876. Υ, Boston University (1915)	312
1877. A Φ, Virginia State College (1880)	26
1877. A X, Johns Hopkins University	209
1878. A Ψ, Butler College (1881)	19
1879. Ω, University of California	254
1879. B A, Kenyon College	177
1879. B B, University of Mississippi (1901)	190
1879. B Γ, Rutgers College	220
1879. B Δ, Cornell University	341
1879. Σ, Stevens Institute of Technology	210
1879. B Z, St. Lawrence University	264
1879. B H, University of Maine	328
1880. Φ, University of Pennsylvania	237
1880. B Θ, Colgate University	335
1881. N, Union University	182
1881. A A, Columbia University	222
1883. B I, Amherst College	340
1884. B Λ, Vanderbilt University	199
1885. B O, University of Texas	179
1885. Θ Δ, Ohio State University	225
1888. A T, University of Nebraska	222
1888. A Υ, Pennsylvania State College	203
1888. A Z, University of Denver	180
1889. B E, Syracuse University	366
1889. A Ω, Dartmouth College	663
1890. B Π, University of Minnesota	232
1890. M E, Wesleyan University	347
1841. <i>Emory College</i> (1858)	58

BETA THETA PI

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1844.	<i>University of Georgia</i> (1859).....	38
1850.	<i>Centenary College, La.</i> (1861).....	39
1890.	B N, <i>University of Cincinnati</i>	198
1890.	Z Φ, <i>University of Missouri</i>	421
1891.	B X, <i>Lehigh University</i>	120
1892.	Φ X, <i>Yale University</i>	498
1894.	Λ Σ, <i>Stanford University</i>	142
1900.	B Ψ, <i>University of West Virginia</i>	129
1900.	B T, <i>University of Colorado</i>	155
1900.	B Σ, <i>Bowdoin College</i>	154
1901.	B Ω, <i>Washington State University</i>	148
1902.	Σ P, <i>University of Illinois</i>	167
1903.	B M, <i>Purdue University</i>	107
1905.	Λ K, <i>Case School of Applied Science</i>	153
1905.	T Σ, <i>Iowa State College</i>	129
1906.	Θ Z, <i>University of Toronto</i>	98
1907.	Γ Φ, <i>University of Oklahoma</i>	93
1908.	B Φ, <i>Colorado School of Mines</i>	103
1908.	B Ξ, <i>Tulane University</i>	59
1909.	B P, <i>University of Oregon</i>	88
1912.	Γ A, <i>University of South Dakota</i>	83
1913.	B Υ, <i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>	106
1913.	Γ B, <i>University of Utah</i>	134
1914.	Γ Γ, <i>University of Idaho</i>	86
1914.	Γ Δ, <i>Colorado College</i>	80
1914.	Γ E, <i>Kansas State Agricultural College</i>	101
1915.	Γ Z, <i>Whitman College</i>	54

Active chapters, 77; inactive, 24; membership, 20,992

The following chapters own their houses: Amherst, (\$56,000), Beloit (\$18,000), Bethany (\$3,500), Bowdoin

(\$13,000); Brown (\$19,000), California (\$32,000), Chicago (\$13,000), Colgate (\$14,000), Colorado (\$18,000), Columbia (\$25,000), Cornell (\$75,000), Dartmouth (\$14,000), Denison (\$12,000), DePauw (\$25,000), Dickinson (\$10,000), Hanover (\$4,500), Idaho (\$6,000), Illinois (\$40,000), Kansas (\$30,000), Knox (\$9,000), Lehigh (\$11,000), Maine (\$13,000), Michigan (\$43,000), Minnesota (\$12,000), Missouri (\$31,000), North Carolina (\$4,500), Northwestern (\$35,000), Ohio (\$7,500), Ohio State (\$22,000), Ohio Wesleyan (\$7,500), Pennsylvania (\$25,000), Pennsylvania State (\$18,000), Purdue (\$18,000), Rutgers (\$14,000), St. Lawrence (\$15,000), Stanford (\$10,000), Syracuse (\$15,000), Texas (\$14,000), Toronto (\$20,000), Tulane (\$12,000), Union (\$12,000), Vanderbilt (\$10,000), Virginia (\$11,000), Wabash (\$8,500), Washington State (\$12,000), Wesleyan (\$36,000), Western Reserve (\$15,000), Williams (\$25,000), Wisconsin (\$36,000), Wittenberg, (\$7,500), Yale (\$20,000). Total \$977,500.

The three institutions named in italics are chapters of the Mystical Seven which have not been revived. While their members are entitled to a place on the Beta Theta Pi roll, the chapters cannot properly be counted as inactive chapters of Beta Theta Pi.

Down to 1884 the chapters were universally known by their Greek names, but at that time owing to the constantly increasing roll of the fraternity, the Greek names were relegated to a second place, and the chapters are now known by the names of the colleges with which they are connected. The Cincinnati and Transylvania chapters died at early dates, and the Illinois College chapter became

inactive just after the war. The chapters at Princeton, Monmouth, Howard and Wooster Colleges were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Washington and Lee, the Virginia Military Institute, Richmond College, Trinity University, Randolph-Macon, Cumberland, Harvard, the Virginia State College, University of Mississippi, Butler College, Iowa Wesleyan College, and Boston University were withdrawn by the fraternity. The Southern chapters were all killed by the Civil War, with the exception of the one at the University of North Carolina, which became inactive in 1859. The remaining inactive chapters died from a combination of causes which will be mentioned in detail hereafter. It was the early policy of the fraternity to keep the number of members in each chapter as small as possible consistent with local strength; but of late years college custom has more largely governed this point.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the Western Reserve chapter enlisted in a body under Prof. Chas. A. Young, the astronomer. In the South the Hampden-Sidney, Washington and Lee, Virginia and Cumberland chapters sent their entire membership into the army.

The Miami chapter was suspended from 1873 until 1886, during the inactivity of the university. The Washington and Jefferson chapter, formed by the union of the two colleges named, was called Gamma Nu from 1865 to 1874, when the designation of the original chapter at Jefferson was finally adopted for it. Many of the chapters have been formed from existing organizations; the Brown and Hampden-Sidney chapters, when revived, were the sole

surviving chapters of $\Phi K A$ and ΔE respectively. The Denison chapter was a chapter of $K \Phi \Lambda$; Mississippi the last one of $A K \Phi$; Dartmouth the last of $\Sigma \Delta \Pi$; and Missouri the last of $Z \Phi$. Oglethorpe was a flourishing local called the E ; Randolph-Macon one called $\Phi I X$; Dickinson, the Independent; Colgate the Adelpian; Amherst, the Torch and Crown; Case, $A K$ and Tulane $A \Delta E$. A local called $\Psi \Omega$ revived the Williams chapter; $\Omega H \Pi$ revived the Knox chapter and one called the Hatchet became the revived Washington (Mo.) chapter. The Union chapter was formerly a local called $B K$; Ohio State, ΦA ; Cincinnati, $X Z \Sigma$, or the Hour Glass; West Virginia, $B \Psi$; Colorado, $B T \Omega$; Bowdoin, the Sword and Shield; Washington State, $\Pi \Theta$; Illinois, $\Delta \Sigma$; Purdue, $\Gamma \Psi$; Iowa State, the Tri Serps; Toronto, ΘZ ; Oklahoma, $\Gamma \Phi$; Colorado Mines, the Crucible Club; Oregon, ΔA ; South Dakota, $B \Gamma$; Massachusetts Institute, $K \Theta$; Utah, $A \Pi$; Idaho, $\Theta M E$; Colorado College, $\Delta \Phi \Theta$, and Kansas State College, $T \Omega \Sigma$ and Whitman College $\Delta \Phi \Delta$.

Twice during the lifetime of the fraternity a union has been effected with other fraternities—with $A \Sigma X$ in 1879, and with the Mystical Seven in 1889. In each instance the alumni of the uniting society have been received into full fellowship. From the $A \Sigma X$ came the chapters at Rutgers, Cornell, Stevens, St. Lawrence and the University of Maine, and from the Mystical Seven came the chapter at Wesleyan and the present chapters at Davidson and University of North Carolina, previously existing Beta chapters at these places being then dormant.

The active chapters of both fraternities at the University of Virginia united their membership.

The Western Reserve, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wabash, Williams, Central, Knox, Virginia, Bethany, Beloit, Chicago, Iowa and Washington (Mo.) chapters were dormant for some years. The Chicago chapter, as at present constituted, is considered a revival of the chapter which was located at the old University of Chicago, all the fraternities similarly situated having so agreed, but the institutions are in reality different.

Many of the *ante-bellum* chapters ran *sub rosa* for many years, owing to faculty opposition, but the fraternity will not now establish or maintain chapters in colleges where such a state of affairs exists.

The chapter at the Naval Academy was formed when that institution was located at Newport, Rhode Island. It was killed by a navy regulation against secret societies. The chapter at the College of William and Mary was established at a time when it was believed that the affairs of the college would remain in a prosperous condition, but this hope was not realized, and the chapter consequently surrendered its charter. The Harvard chapter was asked to surrender its charter when it had attained a position of prominence at Harvard and its members regarded their fraternity obligations too lightly. Its members organized the Calumet Club. The Hampden-Sidney chapter surrendered its charter in 1912.

Alumni chapters exist at Aiken, S. C.; Akron, O.; Albany, N. Y.; Anderson, Ind.; Asheville, N. C.; Athens, O.; Atlanta, Ga.; Aurora, Ill.; Austin, Texas; Balti-

more, Md.; Bangor, Me.; Birmingham, Ala.; Bluffton, Ind.; Boise, Idaho; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Burlington, Iowa; Butte, Mont.; Cambridge, Mass.; Canal Zone; Charleston, W. Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Cheyenne, Wy.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Columbia, Mo.; Columbus, O.; Coshocton, O.; Dallas, Texas; Danville, Ills.; Davenport, Ia.; Dayton, O.; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; Eugene, Oregon; Evansville, Ind.; Ft. Smith, Ark.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; Galesburg, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Greensboro, N. C.; Hamilton, O.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Helena-Mont.; Honolulu, H. I.; Houston, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Keokuk, Iowa; Lafayette, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Manchester, N. H.; Memphis, Tenn.; Miami County, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Muskogee, Okla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Newark, O.; New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va.; Omaha, Neb.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Pendleton, Oregon; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Me.; Portland, Ore.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rockford, Ills.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Antonio, Texas; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Barbara, Cal.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash.; Sedalia, Mo.; Sioux City, Ia.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Ills.; Springfield,

Mass.; Springfield, O.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Tacoma, Wash.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Toledo, O.; Topeka, Kans.; Toronto, Ont.; Tulsa, Okla.; Waco, Texas; Washington, D. C.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Worcester, Mass.; Youngstown, O.; Zanesville, O. They have the right to a representation in the conventions, but have no power to make initiations.

A club of alumni maintained for several years a summer resort at "Wooglin," on Lake Chautauqua, where it owned a plot of ground surrounding a club-house, and the conventions of the fraternity were held there for several years with much satisfaction, but the enterprise did not pay, the season was too short to sustain the club, and the project was abandoned in 1894. A successful club is conducted in New York City at No. 1 Gramercy Park.

For eight years after the foundation of the fraternity the parent chapter held the reins of government. In 1847 the convention of chapters established a "Presiding Chapter" system. Under this plan the convention remained the legislative body, but during its recess the affairs of the fraternity were administered by a chapter called the presiding chapter, each of the chapters being chosen to this position in the order of their establishment. In 1872 a general secretary was appointed, who shared the work of administration. In 1874 the fraternity was divided into districts, each with an executive head, but subordinate to the general secretary, the presiding chapter still remaining in operation. In 1879 this system of the administration of the fraternity's affairs through a presiding

chapter was abandoned, and the affairs of the fraternity were confided to a board of directors composed of nine members, three of whom retired from office each year, and six of whom were required to reside in one vicinity. The offices of general secretary and of the subordinate chiefs of districts were retained, and the incorporation of the fraternity was secured. This last system has given general satisfaction and has been followed by many fraternities. In 1897 the number of trustees was reduced to six, two of whom retire each year, each being elected for three years. There is now no restriction on their residences. The administration of the fraternity is unusually efficient. The scholarship of the undergraduates is constantly watched and improved. The entire membership is kept constantly informed by the fraternity publications of its official doings.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Cincinnati, Ohio, 1842, 1847, 1854, 1866, 1873, 1879, 1882, 1886, 1898; Hudson, Ohio, 1848; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1851; Louisville, Ky., 1856; Berkeley Springs, Va., 1858; Columbus, Ohio, 1860, 1869; Indianapolis, Ind., 1864, 1867, 1871, 1878; Detroit, Mich., 1865, 1877, 1912; Nashville, Tenn., 1868; Chicago, Ills., 1870, 1881, 1895; Richmond, Va., 1872; Evansville, Ind., 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Baltimore, 1880; Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1883, 1910; Wooten, N. Y., 1884, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893; St. Louis, 1885, 1904, 1914; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1894, 1897, 1899, 1907, 1908; Niagara Falls, Ont., 1911; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 1896; Put-in-Bay, O., 1900, 1903, 1909; Lakewood, N. Y., 1901; Lake Minnetonka,

Minn., 1902; New York, N. Y., 1905; Denver, Colo., 1906; Nantasket, Mass., 1913; Oakland, Cal., 1915.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first published in 1855 (Cincinnati, O.), and subsequent editions were issued in 1859 and 1866 (Cincinnati, O.), 1870 (Chicago, Ill.), and 1882 (Cleveland, Ohio), with a supplement to the latter edition in 1886 (Cincinnati, Ohio), in 1899 (Ann Arbor, Mich.), 1905 and 1912 (New York). This last and the edition of 1905 were printed in two impressions, one on very thin paper, making a portable book. The edition of 1882 was the first attempt of any fraternity to overcome the difficulties placed in the way of such a compilation by the imperfect record of the Southern and Western colleges. The first collection of the fraternity's songs was published at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1847. The regular song book of the fraternity has been published in 1865, 1872, 1879, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1902, 1907, and 1912. The later editions have been accompanied by full musical scores. The fraternity has an unusual number of original melodies. In 1912 orchestrations of some of the most popular songs were published.

The journal of the fraternity, called the *Beta Theta Pi*, was first issued December 15, 1872, and has been published continuously since. It began as a monthly, and is now a monthly, but has at times appeared as a quarterly and bi-monthly. Its first place of publication was Lexington, Va.; thence it was moved to Alexandria, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ills.; Quaker City, Ohio; Monmouth, Ills.; Springfield, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York City, where it has been published since 1893. In 1889

the phrase "with which is united the *Mystic Messenger*," was added to its title. A secret monthly, called the *Mystic Messenger*, was issued, commencing with January, 1890, for about three years, but has been discontinued. The General Secretary issues a periodical which now takes the place of the old secret monthly. Commencing in 1891 the fraternity has annually issued in a special number of its journal a report of its officers and chapters and a complete list of its members in college attendance. A manual of information for the use of the members only, has been compiled and published by the General Secretary in several editions (1885, 1890, and 1897, Columbus, Ohio). The constitution and laws of the fraternity were first published in 1879 and six editions have been published since.

The Denison chapter has published a history and catalogue of its members (1885, Granville, Ohio) and the Ohio Wesleyan chapter has published a history (1915). The Western Reserve chapter published a song-book (1865, Cleveland, Ohio); the Maine and Dickinson chapters have issued annuals, and many of the chapters issue periodicals for the use of their alumni. A galop, march, waltz, and several other pieces of music bear the fraternity's name.

In 1894, under the title of "Fraternity Studies," there was published a manual of information concerning the fraternity, giving its history to that date, and other facts of interest. A second edition much more elaborate in form, making a comprehensive and complete history of the fraternity under the title of a "Handbook of Beta Theta Pi," was issued in 1907. In 1912 there was published "Betas of Achievement" by Wm. Raimond Baird, com-

prising brief biographies of the members of the Fraternity who had become prominent in post collegiate life. It contained 1469 biographies (494 of deceased members) and 626 of the same names were in the current issue of "Who's Who in America." Small collections of songs for convention use and use at banquets have been frequently published. Many of the alumni chapters have published lists of the Beta residents in their localities and several editions of a catalogue of the New York Betas have been published.

The badge of the fraternity is an eight-sided shield, the sides of which curve inward. On a field of black enamel are displayed the letters "B Θ Π," above which is a wreath in greenish gold encircling a diamond, and at the top of the badge three stars in gold. At the bottom, beneath the name of the fraternity, are the letters "αωλθ." There was at one time a secondary badge, consisting of a wreath of greenish gold, united at the top by a star, on which was displayed the letter "Θ." In the middle of the wreath to the left, was a similar star displaying the letter "B," and to the right and opposite, was a star displaying the letter "Π." In the middle of the wreath was a diamond, and on the binding ribbon were the letters "αωλθ."

The colors are light shades of pink and blue. The flower of the fraternity is the rose, the individual chapters choosing separate varieties. The flag displays three horizontal stripes, two blue and one white, the latter being in the middle. On the upper blue stripe is one white star and on the lower blue stripe two white stars. On the centre of the field of stripes is a dragon in red.

The fraternity and each chapter has a proper coat of arms. All of the insignia have been standardized.

Among the alumni of the fraternity are, Justices John M. Harlan, Stanley Matthews, William B. Woods, David J. Brewer, Horace H. Lurton, Willis Van Devanter and Joseph R. Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Andrew M. J. Cochran, John W. Showalter, Robert E. Lewis, James H. Beatty, Oliver P. Shiras, Walker T. Gunter, Hosea Townsend, John H. Cotteral, Peter S. Grosscup, J. W. McDill, Alonzo J. Edgerton, and Henry S. Priest, in the other Federal Courts.

U. S. Senators Oliver P. Morton, James W. McDill, Stanley Matthews, Milton S. Latham, Daniel W. Voorhees, Newton Booth, B. Gratz Brown, Joseph E. McDonald, Matthew S. Quay, Ralph Burton, John B. Gordon, James Harlan, Alonzo J. Edgerton, Norris Brown, Martin N. Johnson, Joseph L. Rawlins, William E. Borah, and Boise Penrose.

Congressmen Joseph G. Wilson, Ozra J. Dodds, Henry W. Hoffman, Rush Clark, John Hanna, Mark L. de Motte, William M. Springer, Courtland C. Matson, Humphrey Marshall, Thomas T. Crittenden, Wm. P. McLean, Robert B. F. Pierce, John S. Newberry, William H. Armstrong, John S. Wise, William D. Bynum, William E. Fuller, John M. Glover, Halbert E. Paine, Ulysses Mercur, Isaac Clements, Samuel Galloway, John Coburn, John M. Allen ("Private" Allen), John M. Pattison, Robert R. Hitt, John W. McCormick, J. J. Pugsley, William Elliott, Jonas G. Howard, Paul C. Edmunds, Benton J. Hall,

Henry S. Boutell, John J. Lentz, Harry St. George Tucker, Townsend Scudder, Charles B. Landis, Levi T. Griffin, Wm. S. Cowherd, George T. Barnes, Robert W. Miers, Scott Field, Richard W. Blue, Miles T. Granger, Webster E. Brown, Frank O. Lowden, Wm. B. Craven, Wm. B. Spencer, John S. Young, Wm. M. Kinsey, Henry M. Pollard, Frank G. Clark, Harvey D. Scott, Thomas W. Bennett, James F. Izlar, George W. Cromer, Charles F. Scott, Albert S. Berry, Henry R. Harris, Henry A. Reeves, William J. Whitthorne, Ezekiel S. Candler, Ira E. Rider, Jack Beall, Wm. T. Bell, Thos. L. Rubey, Edward E. Holland, John M. C. Smith, Joseph W. Byrns, Arthur B. Rouse, and Howard Sutherland; Confederate Congress, Humphrey Marshall.

James Harlan, David R. Francis and John W. Noble, Secretaries of the Interior; Robert R. Hitt and Webster Davis, Assistant Secretaries of State; Halbert E. Paine and Benton J. Hall, Commissioners of Patents; John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; T. C. Mendenhall, ex-Superintendent of the Coast Survey; United States Ministers, W. T. Coggesshall to Ecuador, James F. Stutesman to Bolivia, Will Cumback to Portugal, Henry S. Boutelle to Switzerland, Edwin H. Terrell to Belgium, Rufus Magee to Norway and Sweden, Albert G. Porter to Italy, and Aimaro Sato, Japanese Minister to Mexico.

Governors Hardin, Brown, Crittenden and Francis of Missouri, Morton and Porter of Indiana, Latham and Booth of California, Harvey of Wisconsin, Bennett of Idaho, Hoadley of Ohio, Elbert and Buchtel of Colorado, Matthews of West Virginia, Brown of Kentucky, Nance

of Nebraska, Beaver of Pennsylvania, Montague of Virginia, Bates of Massachusetts, Odell of New York, Gordon of Georgia, Pattison of Ohio, Cruce of Oklahoma, Haines of Maine, and Stokes and Taylor of New Jersey.

Among college presidents there have been Wm. T. Reid, of the University of California; Lorenzo D. McCabe, of Ohio Wesleyan; M. M. Fisher and S. S. Laws, of the University of Missouri; J. C. Young and W. C. Young, of Centre College; William H. Scott, of Ohio State University; Richard McIlwane, of Hampden-Sidney; Andrew D. Hepburn, of Miami; John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin; Hilary A. Gobin and Wm. H. Hickman of DePauw; Sylvester F. Scovel, of Wooster; James Harlan and Charles L. Stafford of Iowa Wesleyan; Charles S. Venable, of the University of Virginia; Henry A. Buchtel and David H. Moore, of University of Denver; Thomas M. Gatch of Washington State University; Jerome H. Raymond, of West Virginia University; Charles N. Sims of Syracuse; James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania State; David S. Tappan, of Miami; Charles G. Heckert and John M. Ruthrauff of Wittenberg; Wm. F. Warren, of Boston University; Fred M. Tisdell, of Wyoming University; Frank Y. Adams, of Arizona University; James K. Patterson, of Kentucky State; Robert D. Jackson of Nevada University; David R. Boyd, of Oklahoma University, and the University of New Mexico; Joseph P. Blanton, of Idaho University; Charles O. Merica of Wyoming; Burris A. Jenkins of Transylvania; Charles B. Boving of Westminster College; Frank W. Gunsaulus, of the Armour Institute; Edward O.

Sisson, of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute; Edgar O. Lovett, of the Rice Institute; W. A. P. Martin, of the Imperial University of China; Caleb F. Gates, of Robert College, Constantinople; Arthur F. Griffiths of Oahu College, Honolulu, and Thomas C. Mendenhall, formerly of the Imperial University of Japan and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Among professors are Kirkwood and Wood in mathematics, Young, Watson and Barnard in astronomy, Safford, Owen and Newberry in geology, Burgess in political science, Henderson in sociology, Dr. Parvin, Hobart A. Hare, Elkanah Williams in medicine, Dr. Shields in theology, Thos. R. Price in literature, Emlin McLain, in law.

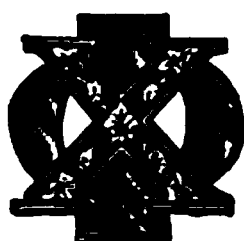
In the churches the following have been prominent: In the Methodist Church, Bishops Joyce, Cranston, Warren, Wilson, Moore, Shepard, Thirkield and Hoss; Ex-Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse; Dr. Mendenhall, of New York; Arthur Edwards and Benjamin St. John Frye; Bishops Kinsolving, Sessums, Israel, Williams and Jackson, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Samuel S. Laws of Washington, D. C., of the Presbyterian Church. Among the denominational journalists there are E. E. Hoss, of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*; Henry Martyn Smith, of the *Southern Presbyterian*; C. W. Leffingwell, of the *Living Church*; E. R. Montfort, of the *Herald and Presbyter*; George W. Lasher of the *Journal and Messenger*.

Among lawyers there are E. T. Wells, S. H. Elbert and W. F. Stone, of Colorado; Samuel H. Buskirk, of Indiana; Alonzo P. Carpenter, of New Hampshire; Richard T. Merrick, of Maryland; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia;

George Hoadly, of New York; William T. Elmer, of Connecticut; Robert C. Pitman and P. E. Aldrich, of Massachusetts; Milton Remley, of Iowa; John L. Bates, of Massachusetts; W. J. Hendricks, of Kentucky; William H. West, of Ohio; Ulysses Mercur and J. P. Sterrett, of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Devine and Levi T. Dashiell, of Texas; Andrew Allison and H. P. Fowlkes, of Tennessee; George P. Raney, of Florida; Henry M. Matthews, of West Virginia; John S. Miller and Frank H. Scott, of Chicago; Rush Taggart, of New York; Winfield R. Smith, of Seattle, and Brigadier-General Enoch H. Crowder, Judge-Advocate-General of the army.

Melville D. Landon, better known as "Eli Perkins," Sam W. Foss, the poet; Henry O. Dwight, of Constantinople; Horace Fletcher, of Venice; George Fitch, the author of the Siwash stories; John S. Wise, the author of "The End of An Era"; Samuel Merwin, the novelist; Theodore T. Munger, the religious author; Franklin G. Carpenter, the newspaper writer; Bernard Berenson, the art critic; Lewis C. Strang, the dramatic critic; John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company; Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis; Reuben W. Millsaps, of Mississippi, the founder of Millsaps College; Alfred R. L. Dohme, the manufacturing chemist of Baltimore, and Calvin Wells of Pittsburg.

Chi Phi



THE Chi Phi fraternity is a union of three independent organizations existing in different sections of the United States, and all bearing the name Chi Phi. The final union, of which the present fraternity is the growth, was consummated in 1874, by the consolidation of the Northern and Southern orders, as they then existed, and, while the organization has many members whose membership preceded the birth of the fraternity, as it exists to-day, that union constituted the birth of the present organization.

The oldest of the constituent societies of the union originated late in 1853, or early in 1854, at what was then the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University; the youngest order was founded at Hobart College in 1860. These organizations, learning of each other's existence, united on May 29, 1867, and formed what is known in the fraternity as "The Northern Order." "The Southern Order" was organized at the University of North Carolina on August 21, 1858, and "The Northern Order" formally united with it at Washington, D. C., on March 27, 1874, under the name of "The Chi Phi Fraternity."

The exact date of the inception of the earliest society called Chi Phi,* out of which the organization of today was finally evolved, as well as most of the facts connected with its early history, are unknown. Even the names of its first members have been undiscoverable, for, in their records, and in the minutes of their meetings, for the purpose of preserving secrecy, and owing to the opposition to such societies, they were designated by assumed names, such as Agamemnon, Ajax, etc. The members of the original brotherhood are not claimed by the present organization.

Late in 1853, or early in 1854, John Maclean, Jr., Princeton, '58, found among the papers of his uncle, John Maclean, President of the College of New Jersey, a constitution, ritual and minute book, all in manuscript, and bearing the date "1824," of a secret fraternity named Chi Phi. Uniting with him Gustavus William Mayer, '57, and Charles Smith DeGraw, '57, Maclean founded the Chi Phi Fraternity basing the name upon the old organization, but changing many of its characteristics.*

At this time, fraternities existed at Princeton, but the faculty was inimical to them; accordingly, the Chi Phi fraternity was practically *sub rosa*, few persons knowing of its existence. In 1859, after a hard struggle, the members decided that the organization could **not** live, and, therefore, abandoned it, destroying all of its records, both those of the newer organization, the original constitution, ritual and minute-book, and, in the following year, the fraternity

*Prof. Varnum L. Collins in a book relating to Princeton life published in 1914 says that the religious society called Chi Phi was formed Dec. 24, 1824, and disbanded in 1825.

ceased to exist as an active factor by the graduation of its last member. The fraternity thus founded did not thereby become extinct, however, as in 1854 a chapter, which has ever since maintained itself, had been established at Franklin and Marshall College. Moreover, in 1867, this chapter founded a third chapter at Pennsylvania College. The Trinity of chapters thus formed constituted the group designated by members of the fraternity as "The Princeton Order."

On November 14, 1860, a fraternity known as "The Secret Order of Chi Phi" was founded at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., which had its outgrowth in the intimacy of Amos Brunson, '62, and Alexander Johnson Beach, '62. They associated with themselves ten other students; John William Jones, '61; George Gallagher Hopkins, '62, Edward Storey Lawson, '62; Samuel Watkins Tuttle, '62; William Sutphen, '63; David Saxton Hall, '63; David Post Jackson, '63; Harvey Noxon Loomis, '64; William Henry Shepard, '64, and Frank Bradshaw Wilson, '64. These twelve men have been known through the fraternity as the "Twelve Apostles," and the success of Chi Phi today is largely due to the originality of their plans, and the strength of the organization which they perfected.

The chapter founded at Hobart was named Upsilon, and it established chapters at Kenyon, the College of New Jersey, and Rutgers, after which it became united with the chapters at Franklin and Marshall and Pennsylvania College, of the Princeton Order, under the name "Secret Order of Chi Phi," as the result of negotiations extending

over two years. The Secret Order of Chi Phi carried on the work of extension until its union with the Southern Order in 1874.

On August 21st, 1858, Thomas Capehart, '61, uniting with Augustus Moore Flythe, '59; John Calhoun Tucker, '61; James J. Cherry, '62, and William Harrison Greene, '62, founded the "Chi Phi Club" at the University of North Carolina. The University was then at the height of its prosperity, numerous fraternities were in existence, and students were attracted from all over the South. The "Club" prospered from its birth, and chapters were rapidly established until the beginning of the War between the States, when all ceased to exist, except the parent chapter, Alpha. After the close of the War, in 1866, several of the extinct chapters were revived and new ones were established. In 1865, John R. D. Shepard, of the Alpha chapter of the University of North Carolina, met a member of the Hobart order in New York, and, in this manner, each fraternity learned of the other's existence. Correspondence was conducted between them, whereupon, after prolonged negotiations, and mutual concessions, the two orders, at a meeting of their representatives held in Washington, D. C., on March 27, 1874, with the constitution, motto and plan of the Hobart order, changed the names of many of the existing chapters, and united as "The Chi Phi Fraternty."

The chapter rolls of the fraternity are as follows, the names of the colleges where chapters were located prior to the organization of the present fraternity being printed in italics. They are not counted as chapters of the fraternity of today, but their members are its members.

PRINCETON ORDER.

1854.	<i>Princeton, Princeton University</i> (1860).....	12
1854.	<i>Lancaster</i> (Z), Franklin and Marshall College...	283
1867.	<i>Gettysburg</i> (Θ), <i>Pennsylvania College</i> (1872).....	16

HOBART ORDER.

1860.	Υ, Hobart College (1880).....	76
1861.	Ψ, <i>Kenyon College</i> (1866).....	18
1864.	Σ, <i>Princeton University</i> (1868).....	23
1867.	Δ, Rutgers College.....	239

NORTHERN ORDER.

1868.	B, Muhlenberg College (1884).....	81
1868.	Ξ, Cornell University.....	311
1869.	Ω, Dickinson College (1894).....	94
1871.	Σ, Wofford College (1907).....	192
1872.	N, Washington & Lee University (1875).....	28
1872.	Ψ, Lehigh University	226
1872.	K, Brown University (1895).....	29
1873.	B, Massachusetts Institute of Technology ...	216
1873.	Φ, Amherst College.....	384
1873.	A X, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	201
1874.	P, Lafayette College.....	314

SOUTHERN ORDER.

1858.	A, <i>University of North Carolina</i> (1868).	75
1858.	B, <i>Centenary College of Louisiana</i> (1861).....	18
1859.	Γ, <i>Davidson College</i> (1869).....	34
1859.	A, University of Virginia.....	225
1860.	E, <i>Nashville Military College</i> (1861).....	4

1861. Z, <i>Cumberland University</i> (1861).....	4
1867. E, Hampden-Sidney College.....	231
1867. H, University of Georgia.....	362
1867. Θ, <i>University of Edinburgh</i> (1870).....	11
1869. I, Mercer University (1880).....	67
1869. Γ, Emory College.....	353
1871. Λ, <i>Oglethorpe University</i> (1872).....	12
1871. M, Trinity College, N. C. (1879).....	71
1872. N, Kentucky Military Institute (1883).....	78
1873. O, <i>St. Johns College, Ark.</i> (1874).....	7

UNITED ORDER.

1875. Λ, University of California.....	239
1877. O, Sheffield Scientific School.....	464
1878. Θ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	232
1882. T, University of Michigan (1885).....	9
1883. N, University of Pennsylvania (1885).....	14
1883. I, Ohio State University.....	222
1883. Π, Vanderbilt University (1899).....	107
1883. M, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	134
1885. B, Harvard University (1887).....	12
1889. T, South Carolina University (1897).....	36
1892. N, University of Texas.....	143
1902. X, Dartmouth College.....	186
1904. Ω, Georgia School of Technology.....	81
1912. Σ, University of Illinois.....	61

Active chapters, 21; inactive. 14; membership, 6,235.

The following chapters own houses: Amherst (\$35,000) California (\$20,000), Cornell (\$30,000), Dartmouth (\$15,000), Franklin and Marshall (\$10,000), Georgia

(\$6,000), Hampden-Sidney (\$2,000), Lafayette (\$30,000), Lehigh (\$19,000), Massachusetts Institute (\$19,000), Ohio State (\$20,000), Ohio Wesleyan (\$11,000), Rensselaer (\$22,000), Rutgers (\$12,000), Stevens (\$30,000), Texas (\$11,000), Virginia (\$6,000), Yale (\$85,000). Total \$383,000.

Of the chapters of the Chi Phi Fraternity, as established by the union of 1874, Alpha, at the University of Virginia, was originally the Delta chapter of the Southern order, but when Alpha at the University of North Carolina suspended, it assumed the powers of the parent chapter, and was given the name of Alpha at the time of the union. Beta, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was originally founded as the Tau chapter, in 1873, but, owing to the prejudice against fraternities at that institution, surrendered its charter in 1874. It was re-established as Beta, in 1890, and has lived, under changed conditions, a prosperous existence. The chapters at Emory, Rutgers, Hampden-Sidney, Franklin and Marshall, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Ohio State University, University of California, Stevens Institute, University of Texas, Sheffield Scientific School, Amherst, Lehigh and Georgia School of Technology, have prospered. The chapter at the University of Georgia was suspended from 1874 to 1878 by anti-fraternity laws, but its charter was never revoked. The chapter at Cornell was suspended, owing to local conditions, in 1881, but was re-established in 1888. The chapter at Lafayette was originally a chapter of the now defunct fraternity of I A K; Chi at Dartmouth was a local society known as A A Ω; Alpha Chi was founded

at Ohio Wesleyan University, by the Northern order, as the Chi chapter. Its charter was withdrawn in 1894 but it was reestablished in 1911 by the absorption of a local fraternity known as Δ P Γ. The alumni chapter at Baltimore was permitted to initiate five men at Johns Hopkins University between 1880 and 1884, but it was decided that conditions were unpropitious, and no further efforts were ever made to establish a chapter at that University. These five men are now carried on the roll of the Alpha chapter.

The chapters hereafter named have become extinct, and no effort has ever been made to revive them. The Beta chapter at Muhlenberg; Kappa at Brown; Pi at Kentucky Military Institute, and Omega at Dickinson were withdrawn by the fraternity; Beta at Harvard succumbed to conditions at that University, under which few fraternity chapters have ever thrived; Iota at Mercer, Mu at Trinity; Sigma at Wofford (founded by the Northern Order before the union of 1874), and Tau at South Carolina all yielded to anti-fraternity legislation. The Nu chapter at Washington and Lee University, originally a chapter of Alpha Gamma, was founded by the Northern Order, the members not knowing of the existence of the Southern Chi Phi, and, while it was very active in promoting the union of 1874, it was practically dead at the time of its consummation. Nu, at the University of Pennsylvania and, before its death, Pi at Vanderbilt, were confined almost exclusively to the graduate schools, and died as the result. Tau at the University of Michigan succumbed almost immediately to the opposition of firmly established chapters. Upsilon

at Hobart after a successful life of twenty years, became inactive in 1880.

The Princeton Order, as has been stated, consisted of three chapters. They were known by the names of the town at which the college was located, but, after the union of 1867, the chapter at Franklin and Marshall was given the name of Zeta, and that at Pennsylvania the name of Theta. The cause of the death of the Princeton chapter has been given above. The Gettysburg chapter, known as Theta in the Northern order, was withdrawn owing to the low standing of the College; but the Zeta chapter at Franklin and Marshall still lives and is the oldest chapter of the fraternity today.

Of the Southern Order, the parent chapter, Alpha at the University of North Carolina, died shortly after the end of the War. Its prospects for a time were bright, but, with the decline of the College in 1868, it became extinct and has never been revived. Beta at Centenary, Epsilon at Nashville Military College, and Zeta at Cumberland were killed by the War; Gamma at Davidson was killed by anti-fraternity legislation; Theta at Edinburgh University was composed of young Southerners who were in attendance there, owing to the condition of the South at that time. It admitted no students other than Americans. The charter of Lambda at Oglethorpe, owing to the low standing of the college, became extinct, and Omicron at St. Johns became extinct almost as soon as it was founded.

The Hobart Order which consisted of four chapters has but one chapter living today founded by it,—Delta at Rutgers. Upsilon, as has been stated, became inactive

in 1880. The Psi chapter at Kenyon, after a desperate struggle, ceased to exist in 1866. The Sigma chapter at the College of New Jersey led at all times a precarious existence owing to anti-fraternity laws, and while it furnished many excellent men, surrendered its charter in 1868.

Chi Phi Clubs now exist in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta and San Francisco.

Each chapter of the fraternity maintains a house for the use of its members, all of which, except those of Hampden-Sidney and Emory, are also used as dormitories. The Emory chapter occupied a dwelling house for many years, until it was destroyed by fire in 1904. It is now arranging for the construction of a one story building for meeting purposes. At both Emory and Hampden-Sidney Colleges, the rules forbid the use of such buildings as dormitories.

The house of Virginia chapter is known as "The Bungalow;" of Rutgers as "Pinehurst"; of Hampden-Sidney as "The Caravansery"; of Franklin and Marshall as "Dubbsheim"; of Ohio State as "Beech Manor"; of Cornell as "Craigielea"; of Sheffield as "York Hall"; of Lafayette as "Vallamont" and Lehigh as of "Briarfield," while the other houses have no distinctive name, but are known as "The Chi Phi House."

The fraternity, immediately after the union, provided for the publication of *The Chi Phi Quarterly*, but, owing to the death of the editor, it appeared only twice in 1875. In 1877, it was revived and published at Trinity College, N. C., for that year and 1878, when it again suspended. In 1880, it was published at Allentown, Pa.; in 1881 and 1882 at Reading, Pa.; in 1882 and 1883 at Scranton, Pa.;

in 1884 at Allentown, Pa.; in 1885 at Urbana, O.; in 1886 at Columbus, O.; and from 1887 to April 1891 in the city of New York, when its publication was abandoned, and its place taken by a journal called *The Chakett*. This was published in Newark, N. J., as a quarterly until October, 1895, when the publication ceased. In the year 1897, the Council began the publication of the Year Book, presenting the same material as the fraternity journal, but in a more elaborate form. All of the chapters publish annuals for the use of their alumni, containing items of chapter history, and address lists of their members.

The first publication of the Northern Order of Chi Phi appeared on July 1, 1868, when the Franklin and Marshall chapter published the first number of *The Chi Phi Chakett*, an annual containing a list of initiates, and some other fraternity information. This was issued again in 1869 and 1872 by all of the Pennsylvania chapters jointly; and nothing further appeared until January, 1874, when there was issued the first number of *The Chi Phi Quarterly*. Two numbers only were issued. It was founded by M. F. Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa., who had no knowledge of any other similar publication.

Four catalogues have been issued by the fraternity. A pamphlet edition was published in 1879 (Easton, Pa.), followed by an edition in cloth (Easton, Pa., 1882). These contained nothing but an alphabetical list of the members arranged under the head of classes. A third edition, compiled by Ethan Allen Weaver (New York, 1890), contained much historical matter. A fourth edi-

tion, under the auspices of Arthur G. Thompson, was issued in New York in 1908. All the active chapters publish the names and addresses of their alumni in their annual records. In 1879, the first edition of a song book was published under the title, "Carmina Fraternitatis Phi Chi," and this song book was republished in 1911. There have been several pieces of instrumental music dedicated to the fraternity.

The fraternity has at all times been governed by conventions made up of delegates from the active chapters, and between the dates of the convention up to 1885, by four Grand Officers, with limited powers; but with the adoption of a new constitution in that year, a Grand Lodge, with fuller powers, composed of the Chief Executive of the Fraternity, and four members appointed by him, one of whom became the treasurer of the fraternity, administered its affairs. Owing to changes made in the constitution, the number of Grand Officers has been increased to five; the name of the convention has been changed to "Congress" of the Grand Lodge to "Council"; and limited legislative powers have been granted to the Council.

Conventions of the Northern order were held at Geneva, N. Y., in 1867; New Brunswick, N. J., 1868; Lancaster, Pa., 1870; Reading, Pa., 1870; Allentown, Pa., 1871; Ithaca, N. Y., 1872; Carlisle, Pa., 1873; Washington, D.C., 1873; of the Hobart Order at Geneva, N. Y., 1862, 1865; Gambier, O., 1863; Princeton, N. J., 1864 and 1866. Of the Southern order, conventions were held at Charlottesville, Va., 1870; Athens, Ga., 1872, and Oxford, Ga., 1873. No conventions were ever held by the Princeton Order.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held at Washington, D. C. in 1874, 1884, 1889 and 1893; at Richmond, Va., in 1875, 1888 and 1912; Philadelphia, Pa., 1876, 1887 and 1914; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 1877; Springfield, Mass., 1878; Cincinnati, O., 1879; Allentown, Pa., 1880; Baltimore, Md., 1881 and 1890; Atlanta, Ga., 1882, 1891, 1900 and 1908; Albany, N. Y., 1883; New York City in 1885, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913; Louisville, Ky., 1886; Lancaster, Pa., 1904; San Francisco, 1915.

The badge of the fraternity is a gold skeleton monogram, the "X" laid over the "Φ." The bars of the "X" are of the same width, and it is enameled in the fraternity colors, scarlet and blue, on which there is a representation of a vine and grapes in gold, while the Φ is plain gold. In 1906, the fraternity adopted a pendant emblem, a watch charm, to be worn by alumni. It is in the form of the badge, although slightly smaller in size, and has the X upon each side of the Φ. The badges of the three orders, were similar but there were minor differences. On the Princeton badge, one bar of the X was wider than the other; on the wide bar were engraved two daggers pointing to the center, and on the narrow bar, a skull and cross-bones: on the curves of the Φ was a grapevine and fruit in natural colors. On the badge of the Southern Order, the X was set with pearls, and at the top of the Φ there were engraved crossed swords, and at the bottom clasped hands, a star being on each curve of the Φ. On the badge of the Hobart Order, the bars of the X were of equal width, one

being set with jewels in scarlet, and the other in blue, while the Φ was of plain gold.

Prominent among the alumni are: Lee S. Overman and LeRoy Percy, United States Senators from North Carolina and Mississippi; J. E. Ellerbe and J. H. Small, members of Congress from North and South Carolina; Emory Speer, Judge United States District of Southern Georgia; Marsden M. C. Burch, Assistant Attorney General; Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Secretary of the Interior; Joseph M. Brown and Hiram W. Johnson, Governors of Georgia and California; L. H. Sweetser and Hugh L. Nichols, Lieutenant Governors of Idaho and Ohio; Nathaniel Ewing, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission.

Rt. Rev. Frederick R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai; Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, Baltimore; Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, Philadelphia; Rev. John K. Mason, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. W. Strother Jones, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. J. W. Lee, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Robert Pollok Kerr, Baltimore, Md.; and Rev. F. T. McFaden, Richmond, Va.

Professors Lester P. Breckenridge, Yale; H. C. White, Georgia; A. L. McRae, Missouri School of Mines; W. H. Echols, Virginia; T. H. Somerville, Mississippi and J. A. Bownocker, Ohio State, being also State Geologist of Ohio. Among physicians and surgeons are, Hugh H. Young, Johns Hopkins; William L. Rodman and Isaac Ott, Medico Chirurgical College, Philadelphia; John B. Deaver and J. M. Baldy, Philadelphia; J. F. Y. Paine, Galveston.

Texas, and Alexander R. Craig, Chicago, being also secretary of American Medical Association.

Among lawyers are, Richard E. Byrd, Speaker of the Virginia General Assembly; John L. Lee, Lynchburg, Va.; R. Walton Moore, Washington, D. C.; Henry M. Russell, Wheeling, W. Va.; William A. Vincent and Charles C. Gilbert, Chicago; John R. Glasscock, Oakland, Cal.; Seth Mann, San Francisco; M. D. Munn, St. Paul; Henry S. Cavanaugh, Personal Adviser to the Pope, Rome, Italy; G. N. Orcutt, New York; George R. Willis, Baltimore, and Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, Va., also prominent for his literary work. Of the heads of American Colleges, Sidney E. Mezes, is President of the University of Texas; D. C. Barrow, Chancellor of the University of Georgia; Edwin Erle Sparks, President of Pennsylvania State College; Henry N. Snyder, President of Wofford College; William P. Few, President of Trinity College, North Carolina; and J. E. Dickey, President of Emory College.

Among railroad men are, Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad; William W. Atterbury, fourth vice-president and Simon Cameron Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Columbus Haile, vice-president M. K. & T. Railway System, and Albert W. Johnston, general manager of the N. Y. Chicago, & St. Louis Railway. Among bankers and financiers we find William B. Ridgely, of Kansas City; Charles D. Norton, New York; Oscar McMullan, Elizabeth City, N. C.; John C. Ainsworth, Portland, Ore.; Robert H. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Walter A. Sadd, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Among authors are, M. A. DeW. Howe, assistant editor of *The Youth's Companion*, Boston; John P. Opdyke, Oxford, England; Edward J. Wheeler, editor of *Literary Digest*, New York; E. A. Grozier, Publisher, Boston. Among coal operators are, William McKell, Chillicothe, O.; and Edward H. Coxe, general superintendent Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala. Among iron manufacturers are, Whitefoord R. Cole, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles S. Price, Johnstown, Pa.; Eugene H. Clare, Portsmouth, O., and Charles H. McCullough, Buffalo, N. Y.

Other prominent alumni are, John D. Richardson, Chicago, vice-president National Biscuit Company; William H. Miller, Ithaca, N. Y., architect; Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Arkansas, the Poet Laureate of Freemasonry; Gen. Lucius H. Warren, Philadelphia, U. S. V.; William N. Carlton, third vice-president Western Union Telegraph Company; and George J. Roberts, first vice-president Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Chi Psi



THE Chi Psi fraternity was founded at Union College in the spring of 1841. The original members were Major-General James C. Duane, Judge Patrick U. Major, Philip Spencer, Colonel Alexander P. Berthoud, John Brush, Jr., Dr. Jacob H. Farrel, Robert H. McFaddin, Samuel T. Taber, Hon. William F. Terhune and Hon. James L. Witherspoon.

Each chapter is within the fraternity termed an "Alpha," and that letter is, in each case, prefixed to the chapter-letter proper. The list is as follows:

1841.	Π, Union College.....	334
1842.	Θ, Williams College.....	421
1843.	M, Middlebury College.....	353
1844.	A, Wesleyan University.....	387
1844.	H, Bowdoin College (1866).....	156
1845.	Φ, Hamilton College.....	374
1845.	E, University of Michigan.....	415
1846.	Z, Columbia University (1885).....	57
1851.	Δ, Princeton University (1857).....	53
1855.	Σ, University of North Carolina (1861).....	52
1857.	K, College of the City of New York (1873)....	54

1858.	Υ, Furman University (1898).....	195
1858.	B, South Carolina College (1897).....	127
1858.	Γ, University of Mississippi (1895).....	231
1860.	O, University of Virginia (1870).....	33
1860.	Λ, Brown University (1871).....	46
1864.	X, Amherst College.....	375
1869.	Ψ, Cornell University	307
1869.	T, Wofford College (1909).....	186
1874.	N, University of Minnesota.....	278
1878.	I, University of Wisconsin.....	259
1879.	P, Rutgers College.....	199
1883.	Ξ, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	145
1884.	Ω, University of Rochester (1889).....	38
1890.	A Δ, University of Georgia	115
1893.	B Δ, Lehigh University.....	99
1894.	Γ Δ, Stanford University	120
1895.	Δ Δ, University of California	135
1898.	E Δ, University of Chicago	121
1912.	Z Δ, University of Illinois	84

Active chapters, 18; inactive, 12; membership, 5,749.

The following chapters own their houses: Amherst (\$18,500), California (\$15,000), Chicago (\$25,000), Cornell (\$115,000), Hamilton (\$25,000), Michigan (\$50,000), Middlebury (\$5,500), Minnesota (\$18,000), Rutgers (\$10,000), Stanford (\$10,000), Union (\$14,000), Wesleyan (\$30,000), Williams (\$75,000), Wisconsin (\$65,000). Total \$476,000.

The parent chapter became dormant during a period of depression in the affairs of the college in 1878. It was revived in 1892. The Williams chapter was inactive

from 1872 to 1875 and the Wesleyan chapter was inactive from 1865 to 1873. The Bowdoin chapter became inactive in 1869 from reverses incident to the war. Epsilon was the first chapter of this fraternity placed in the West. A log cabin in the woods near Ann Arbor, used by this chapter soon after its foundation, at a time when the faculty was hostile to the fraternities, may be considered in some sense as the proto type of the chapter-house of the present day although it was not used as a dwelling place. The Columbia chapter relinquished its charter in 1858. It was revived in 1882, but again became inactive in 1885. Delta at Princeton, suffered the usual fate of Princeton chapters by anti-fraternity laws. Sigma, at North Carolina University, was the first chapter of the fraternity established in the South, and was killed by the war.

With a few exceptions, all of the ante-bellum alumni of the Furman chapter were in the Confederate service. This chapter, as well as those at the Universities of South Carolina and Mississippi, were rendered inactive by the war, and were later revived but are again dormant. The Mississippi chapter died in 1895, and the South Carolina and Wofford chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Cornell chapter was inactive from 1875 to 1885. The Rutgers chapter was formerly a local society called $\Lambda \Theta$. Xi, at Stevens, is the only chapter in a wholly scientific institution. The charter of the Omega chapter, at Rochester, was withdrawn in 1889. The Chicago chapter was formed from a local society, the Quo Vadis Club, and the Illinois chapter from T Λ .

The house of the Union chapter was erected by the

chapter and fraternity as a memorial to Philip Spencer, one of the founders. The house of the Stanford chapter was destroyed in the earthquake of April 18, 1906, but has been rebuilt. The Cornell chapter-house was the well-known Fiske-McGraw mansion at Ithaca. In a fire which completely destroyed this house in the early morning hours of December 7, 1906, four members of the fraternity and three members of the volunteer fire department lost their lives. A new house has been built on the site of the old.

Outside its annual conventions, an Executive Council of five alumni members (formerly three) is the governing body of the fraternity. In spite of the recognized local autonomy of its chapters, this fraternity was the pioneer in the policy of employing a paid travelling secretary to devote his entire time to fraternity work.

There are, properly speaking, no alumni chapters. There are associations of alumni, however, in Boston, New York, Washington, Detroit, Des Moines, Denver, St. Louis, Buffalo, Albany, Schenectady, San Francisco, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland, Oregon.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Springfield, Mass. 1845, 1852, 1855, 1862, 1914; Schenectady, N. Y. 1846, 1868, 1902; Williamstown, Mass. 1848, 1864; Albany, N. Y. 1849, 1851, 1874; New York, N. Y. 1853, 1856, 1858, 1861, 1869, 1875, 1878, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1904, 1907, 1911, 1913; Troy, N. Y. 1854, 1859, 1863, 1865, 1867; Boston, Mass. 1857, 1896, 1905, 1912; Washington, D. C. 1860, 1888, 1899; Provi-

dence, R. I. 1866; Clinton, N. Y. 1870; Ann Arbor, Mich. 1871, 1879; Amherst, Mass. 1872; Spartanburg, S. C. 1873; Middlebury, Vt. 1876; Minneapolis, Minn. 1877, 1908; Buffalo, N. Y. 1879; Cincinnati, O. 1882; Chicago, Ill. 1889, 1893, 1901, 1910; Detroit, Mich. 1892, 1906; Atlanta, Ga. 1895; Philadelphia, Pa. 1898; Pittsburgh, Pa. 1903; Milwaukee, Wis. 1909; San Francisco, Cal. 1915.

The principal publication of the fraternity is its catalogue, which was first published at Troy in 1849. Since then editions have been published in 1852, 1858, 1871, 1878, 1883, 1892, 1902 and 1915. There was also a supplement to the edition of 1871, published in 1877. The edition of 1883 was published in New York City. It was handsomely bound in the fraternity colors, and was the first attempt made by the fraternity to publish a catalogue containing more than a mere list of names. The edition of 1892 was issued upon the same lines, and was edited by W. M. and T. F. Collier. The 1902 edition was similar in character.

Three editions have been published of the song book, viz., one in 1878 under the auspices of the Williams Chapter, and two, one in 1893, and one in 1915 under the auspices of the Wesleyan Chapter.

The official journal of the fraternity is called the *Purple and Gold*. It was begun in November, 1883, and for two years was published at Clinton, N. Y. It was then published for one year at New York City. In November, 1886, its place of publication was transferred to Auburn, N. Y., where it remained until June, 1894. Since then it

has been issued as follows: June, 1895, Hartford, Conn.; November, 1895, Auburn, N. Y.; February, May and November, 1896, Washington, D. C.; and November, 1897, Clinton, N. Y.; from 1899 until 1908, quarterly, from Auburn, N. Y., and from 1908 in New York City, since 1914 under the direction of the Executive Council.

One of the original members of the fraternity was Philip Spencer, a son of a cabinet officer, and a member of a family of high social position. Later, while serving as midshipman on the U. S. brig of war Somers, he was executed for alleged mutiny. Senator Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," shows the charge and arrest to have been unwarrantable, and is unsparing in his condemnation of the seizure and execution. James Fenimore Cooper, Gail Hamilton and others, have been even more emphatic in denunciation of the steps which led to Spencer's death. For many years after this occurrence, the Chi Psi were dubbed "Pirates" by their rivals, in reference to the ignominious fate of Philip Spencer. They are known as "Chis" in some colleges, but more generally by the two fraternity letters pronounced together "the Chi Psis."

The badge is a jeweled monogram, composed of a "X" laid upon a "Ψ." The latter displays a cross within an oval and a skull and bones with three daggers above. The fraternity colors are purple and gold.

The fraternity has no honorary members. Among its members are: The late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; W. L. Putnam, U.S. Circuit Court, Maine; Postmaster General M. Don Dickinson; J. Stirling Morton of Nebraska, Secre-

tary of Agriculture; William L. Putnam of Maine, Fisheries Commissioner; William M. Collier, Ambassador to Spain; Frederick W. Whitridge, Special Ambassador to Spain.

Governors, John W. Stewart, Vermont; J. Stirling Morton, Nebraska; Thomas B. Cumming, Nebraska; Charles H. Allen, Porto Rico; Walter Eli Clark, Alaska.

United States Senators, Joseph H. Earle, South Carolina; Thomas M. Palmer, Michigan, and John W. Stewart, Vermont.

Congressmen, Speaker Thomas B. Reed; Harry White, Pennsylvania; John V. L. Findlay, Maryland; William H. Perry, South Carolina; Thomas R. Stockdale, Mississippi; T. A. D. Fessenden, Maine; Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois; David R. Paige, Ohio; Horace Davis, California; John W. Stewart, Vermont; John N. Hungerford, New York; William W. Phelps, Minnesota; Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan; Charles H. Allen, Massachusetts; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; J. Stirling Morton, Nebraska.

Major General James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. and Aqueduct Commissioner of New York City; Brigadier General Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Robert Earle, Chief Judge Court of Appeals of New York; Samuel Hand, Court of Appeals, New York; Francis M. Scott, and Charles C. Dwight, Supreme Court of New York; Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Kansas.

Among the clergy, Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, of New York; Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of Paris; Rev. Dr. Everard Kempshall, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Dr. E. B.

Webb, of Boston; Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, dean of the Cathedral of St. John, New York City.

Among college officials, Chancellor John H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University; Robert B. Fulton, Chancellor of University of Mississippi; President Horace Davis of the University of California; President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins; Presidents Ezra Brainerd and John M. Thomas of Middlebury; David H. Cochran of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and John H. Peck, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Edward S. Parsons, Dean of Colorado College.

Professors Henry A. Frink of Hamilton and Amherst; Henry F. Lyster, University of Michigan, and Maurice Bloomfield, Johns Hopkins.

Among authors and newspaper men, Clinton Scollard, Clyde Fitch, Waldo S. Pratt, Lawrence F. Abbott and Willis J. Abbott.

Elbridge T. Gerry, William Astor, Frederick D. Tappan, John L. Cadwalader, and William H. Moore of New York; Brigadier General Thomas H. Hubbard, New York; William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance, New York; Dr. Stanton Coit, Pioneer in settlement work in America; George F. Brownell, vice-president and general solicitor of Erie Railroad; Timothy Edward Byrnes, vice-president of N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. and Boston & Maine R. R., Boston; James L. Wither-
spoon, Judge Supreme Court and Attorney General of Arkansas; Charles F. Stearns, Attorney General and Judge Superior Court of R. I.

Delta Kappa Epsilon



THIS fraternity, whose name is universally pronounced as though it were written in English D K E, was organized at Yale College, June 22, 1844, by the following members of the class of 1846: Wm. W. Atwater, Edward G. Bartlett, Fred P. Bellinger, Jr., Henry Case, Geo. F. Chester, John B. Conyngham, Thomas I. Franklin, W. Walter Horton, Wm. Boyd Jacobs, Edward V. Kinsley, Chester N. Righter, Elisha Bacon Shapleigh, Thomas D. Sherwood, Alfred Everett Stetson and Orson W. Stow.

The men who founded the society had together expected to become members of the then junior society of Ψ Υ, and some of them being chosen and others not securing elections, none of them joined that society, but all determined to found a new society of their own. It has been one of the group of so called "junior" societies at Yale since 1894 although this name is not now strictly correct as members are admitted at the beginning of the sophomore year and remain active in the chapter until their graduation. Elsewhere it has been established as a general fraternity,

though at Harvard it did not remain so but became a sophomore society. The roll is as follows:

1844.	Φ, Yale College	2412
1844.	Θ, Bowdoin College	728
1845.	Z, Princeton University (1857)	63
1846.	Ξ, Colby College	561
1846.	Σ, Amherst College	808
1847.	Γ, University of Nashville (1861)	59
1847.	Ψ, University of Alabama	295
1850.	X, University of Mississippi (1911)	452
1850.	Υ, Brown University	467
1850.	B, University of North Carolina	301
1851.	A, Harvard University (1891)	1463
1852.	Δ, South Carolina University (1861)	80
1852.	K, Miami University	288
1852.	H, University of Virginia	385
1852.	Ω, Oakland College (1861)	68
1852.	Λ, Kenyon College	294
1853.	Π, Dartmouth College	815
1854.	I, Kentucky Military Institute (1861)	45
1854.	A A, Middlebury College	308
1855.	O, University of Michigan	507
1855.	E, Williams College	381
1855.	P, Lafayette College	390
1856.	T, Hamilton College	363
1856.	M, Colgate University	516
1856.	N, College of the City of New York	457
1856.	B Φ, University of Rochester	421
1857.	Θ X, Union College (1869)	69
1857.	K Ψ, Cumberland University (1873)	119

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1857.	Z Z, Centenary College of Louisiana (1862) . . .	43
1858.	A Δ, Jefferson College (1865)	33
1861.	T Δ, Union University, Tenn. (1862)	11
1861.	K Φ, Troy University (1862)	14
1861.	Φ X, Rutgers College	300
1866.	Ψ Φ, DePauw University	380
1867.	Γ Φ, Wesleyan University	566
1867.	H A, Washington and Lee University (1878) ..	44
1867.	Ψ Ω, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	260
1868.	B X, Western Reserve University	274
1870.	Δ X, Cornell University	429
1871.	Δ Δ, University of Chicago	274
1871.	Φ Γ, Syracuse University	398
1874.	Γ B, Columbia University	483
1876.	Θ Z, University of California	295
1879.	A X, Trinity College, Conn	201
1885.	I, Central University, Ky	171
1890.	Γ, Vanderbilt University	201
1890.	Φ E, University of Minnesota	211
1890.	Σ T, Massachusetts Institute of Technology ..	245
1898.	Δ K, University of Pennsylvania	140
1898.	A Φ, University of Toronto	150
1899.	T Δ, Tulane University	89
1900.	T A, McGill University	147
1901.	Σ P, Stanford University	88
1904.	Δ Π, University of Illinois	130
1906.	P Δ, University of Wisconsin	115
1911.	K E, University of Washington	83
1913.	Ω X, University of Texas	33

Active chapters, 43; inactive chapters, 14; membership, 18,923.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama (\$7,000), Amherst (\$51,000), Bowdoin (\$30,000), Brown (\$17,000), California (\$40,000), Chicago (\$25,000), Colby (\$10,000), Colgate (\$35,000), C. C. N. Y. (\$20,000), Columbia (\$30,000), Cornell (\$50,000), Dartmouth (\$20,000), DePauw (\$6,000), Hamilton (\$8,000), Lafayette (\$30,000), McGill (\$20,000), Massachusetts Institute (\$22,000), Miami (\$15,000), Michigan (\$25,000), Middlebury (\$7,500), Minnesota (\$12,000), North Carolina (\$2,500), Pennsylvania (\$22,000), Rochester (\$18,000), Rutgers (\$25,000), Stanford (\$12,000), Syracuse (\$35,000), Toronto (\$25,000), Trinity (\$14,000), Tulane (\$7,000), Vanderbilt (\$10,000), Virginia (\$15,000), Washington State (\$32,000), Wesleyan (\$30,000), Western Reserve (\$12,000), Williams (\$45,000), Wisconsin (\$30,000), Yale (\$25,000). Total \$840,000.

The movement which resulted in the foundation of the fraternity at Yale was purely local, and it was not intended that other branches or chapters should be established elsewhere, but opportunity soon arose to place the fraternity in Maine, and a branch chapter was accordingly established at Bowdoin. Another opportunity soon occurred to place a chapter at Princeton, in New Jersey, and it was then determined that the organizations at other colleges should no longer be considered simply branches of the fraternity at Yale, but should be granted an independent existence as chapters, and the constitution was changed to effect this purpose. Having once begun in this direction, the extension of the fraternity was systematically pushed under plans suggested by Henry

Hitchcock, and the growth of the fraternity previous to the war was rapid, especially in the South. A large number of chapters were rendered inactive by the war, and several of these have not been re-established.

The Yale chapter, both on account of its being the parent chapter, and from the prestige of the college, has from the first maintained a prominent position in the councils of the fraternity. It is entitled to have always one member on the Executive Committee. It has been very large and prosperous. It established in 1910 a scholarship at Yale in memory of one of its members. This is open to any student whether a member of the fraternity or not.

The Harvard chapter was flourishing down to the year 1856, when the members of the class of 1858 agreed not to join the fraternities. The members of the fraternity in other classes and the graduate members did not acquiesce in this conclusion, and though they ceased to initiate members for nearly six years, the organization was kept up and meetings were held in Boston. The chapter was revived in the class of '63 as a sophomore society, the members of which are familiarly known as the "Dickey" club, and are chosen from among the initiates of a peculiar Harvard organization known as the "Institute of 1770," and the principal outward attribute of which is a peculiar and generally ridiculous initiation which its members are compelled to undergo*. In 1891 the charter of this organization as a chapter of Δ K E was withdrawn. There is now an alumni association at Harvard.

*The members of this Dickey club freely joined other fraternities which had chapters in the upper classes at Harvard, and this practice has given rise to many double memberships, some of which have proven embarrassing.

The Zeta chapter at Princeton was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The members of the Alabama chapter, upon its extinction by anti-fraternity laws in 1859, formed the first graduate association in the fraternity, at Shelby Springs, Ala. The Alabama chapter was revived in 1885, and the North Carolina chapter in 1887. The charter of the Mississippi chapter was withdrawn in 1911 on account of anti-fraternity legislation. The charters of the chapters at Union and Cumberland were withdrawn. The Washington and Lee chapter, and the Jefferson chapter surrendered their charters during periods of depression in the affairs of their colleges. The chapters at Troy and Chicago became inactive simultaneously with the institutions in which they were placed. The latter was revived soon after the university was re-established. The second Iota chapter at Central, which is considered by the fraternity to be a revival of the first chapter of that name, which was located at the Kentucky Military Institute, was formed from a local society called I B, and the Columbia chapter from one called $\Psi \Phi$.

The Miami chapter was organized by four men who had formerly been members of the chapter of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ at Miami associated with others. It was not a case of lifting as the men in question were expelled from $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ some time before they entered $\Delta K E$. It was suspended with the university, in 1873, and was revived in 1889. The Kenyon chapter in 1854 built a log cabin in a ravine near the college town, and used it as a meeting place. This was for a time supposed to be the earliest building ever used exclusively for fraternity purposes but it was ante dated by a some-

what similar structure built at Ann Arbor by Chi Psi in 1845 or 1846.

The Stanford chapter was formed from a local society, called $\Sigma P H$, the Wisconsin chapter from a local called $P \Delta \Phi$, the McGill chapter from $A \Phi E$, the Massachusetts Institute chapter from $A \Gamma K$.

There are no alumni chapters, but there are associations of alumni having headquarters at Asheville, N. C., Austin, Tex., Birmingham, Boston, Boulder, Buffalo, Cambridge, Mass., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Detroit, Hartford, Conn., Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Louisville, Minneapolis, Minn., Montreal, New Orleans, La., New York, Omaha, Neb., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Maine, Portland, Oregon, Providence, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Syracuse, Washington, Watervliet, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass. An annual meeting and a dinner in most cases comprise the extent of their exercises, though several hold monthly meetings, and maintain a more or less continuous social life.

Down to 1881 the government of the fraternity was in the hands of the convention exclusively, and during its recess the parent chapter seems to have supervised the administration of its affairs. The first convention was held in 1846, the second in 1852, the third in 1853, the fourth in 1855, and since then they have, with one or two exceptions, been held annually, generally in the fall of each year. In 1882 an "advisory council" was formed, and the administration of the fraternity's affairs was placed in its hands. It became incorporated by a special act of the New York Legislature in 1884, and has

formed a very efficient executive for the Fraternity. In 1913 the Council was enlarged to include one representative from each chapter, proxy representation being permitted. The Council acts through a committee of seven consisting of the representative from the Yale chapter and six other members.

In 1910 it adopted the plan of having a general secretary who devotes his entire time to the affairs of the fraternity and who superintends a general office in New York devoted to its administrative business. There is a branch office in Chicago. There is also a salaried assistant at each office and a travelling secretary.

Conventions have been held as follows: New Haven, 1846, 1853, 1862, 1867, 1908; Brunswick, Maine, 1852, 1858, 1869; Washington, D. C., 1855, 1856, 1887, 1901; Providence, R. I., 1857, 1870, 1882, 1900; Columbus, Ohio, 1859; New York, 1860, 1863, 1867, 1878, 1890, 1894, 1902; Schenectady, N. Y., 1864; Rochester, N. Y., 1865, 1884; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1866, 1883; Amherst, Mass., 1868, Ithaca, N. Y., 1871; Middletown, Conn., 1873; Easton, Pa., 1873; Charlottesville, Va., 1874; Syracuse, N. Y., 1875, 1895; Williamstown, Mass., 1876; Hamilton, N. Y., 1877; Hanover, N. H., 1879; Hartford, Conn., 1880; Clinton, N. Y., 1881; Meriden, Conn., 1885; Chicago, 1887, 1897, 1904, 1911; Cincinnati, 1888; Boston, 1889; Cleveland, Ohio, 1891; Chattanooga, 1892; Minneapolis, 1893; Nashville, 1896; Springfield, Mass., 1899, 1906, 1887, 1897, 1904, 1911; Cincinnati, 1888; Boston, 1889, 1913; Cleveland, Ohio, 1891; Chattanooga, 1892; Minneapolis, 1893; Nashville, 1896; Springfield, Mass., 1899,

1906; Detroit, Mich., 1898, 1910; Memphis, Tenn., 1903, 1912; Louisville, Ky., 1907; Philadelphia, 1909; San Francisco, 1915; New Orleans, 1914.

Catalogues of the fraternity have been issued in 1851, 1855, 1858, 1863 (all published at New Haven), 1867 (edited at New Haven, published at Buffalo, N. Y.), 1871, 1874 (compiled by the Amherst chapter), and 1879 (compiled by the Columbia chapter). A very large, elaborate catalogue was published in 1890 and a much condensed one in 1900. A full catalogue prefaced by a history of the fraternity was published from New York in 1910. Several of the chapters, including those at Harvard (1865, contains classes from 1852 to 1857, and commencing again in 1863), the College of the City of New York (1880), DePauw and Dartmouth (1880), have issued catalogues of their own members. Five editions of the song book (1857, 1862, 1867, 1900 and 1907) and numerous collections of songs have been published, and several pieces of music, of which the Delta Kappa Epsilon Grand March is well and favorably known, have been dedicated to the fraternity. The journal of the fraternity is published in New York under the direction of the council, and is called the *Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly*. Its publication was begun in January, 1883.

An excellent history of the Bowdoin chapter was published in 1905 by J. C. Minot, one of the Colgate chapter in 1906 by Harold O. Whitnall and one of the Dartmouth chapter in 1911 by three members.

The badge is a diamond, displaying a white scroll on a ground work of black enamel, and bearing the letters,

"Δ K E;" a star appears in each corner of the diamond. The colors are crimson, blue and gold. The flag is composed of three vertical stripes of blue, gold and crimson, displaying a rampant lion in black on the gold background. The fraternity has a complete system of armorial bearings, each chapter having a distinct blazon, identical, however, with those of the others in relation to the coat of arms of the fraternity.

Among the prominent members of this fraternity are: President Roosevelt*, United States Senators, Albert J. Beveridge, Ozra P. Stearns, Lafayette Grover, M. C. Butler, R. L. Gibson, W. D. Washburn, F. T. Dubois, Calvin S. Brice, John Patton, Henry Cabot Lodge, Paris Gibson, Frank B. Brandegee, James B. McCreary, Oliver H. Payne, John F. Dryden and Daniel B. Lucas, James W. Wadsworth.

Hillary A. Herbert, John D. Long, George von L. Meyer and Victor H. Metcalf, secretaries of the Navy; Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury; Wayne McVeagh, Attorney General; Wilson S. Bissell, and George von L. Meyer, Postmaster General; Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War; Thomas Lee McClung, Treasurer of United States; A. Barton Hepburn and Wm. L. Trenholm, Comptrollers of the Currency; Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General; William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration; George O. Smith, Director U. S. Geological Survey.

Ambassadors, Whitelaw Reid and Robert T. Lincoln to Great Britain; Robert Bacon to France; Bellamy Storer

*A member of the Dickey club at Harvard. He was also a member of Α Δ Φ at Harvard.

to Austria; Wayne McVeagh to Turkey and to Italy; Larz Anderson to Russia; George von L. Meyer to Italy and to Russia; Liang Tung Yen, Chinese Ambassador to the U. S.; and Suti Ki Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. Ministers, Stewart L. Woodford* and Henry C. Ide to Spain; Alfred E. Buck to Japan; Louis J. DuPre to San Salvador and other Central American Republics; Charles H. Sherrill to Argentine Republic; John N. Irwin to Portugal; James B. Tillman to Equador; Walker Fearn to Greece, Roumania and Servia; Stanford Newell to the Netherlands; Bellamy Storer to Belgium and to Spain, and Perry Belmont to Spain.

U. S. Circuit Court Judges, Thomas S. Maxey, Beverly Wellford, Leonard Mangum, J. W. Butler, John Moore, Henry F. Severens and U. S. District Court Judges, Edward B. Billings, Francis J. Wing, Clarence Hale, Henry Maney, J. R. Blackwood, George C. Holt, and Charles S. Willard.

Governors, Frank S. Black and Theodore Roosevelt of New York; William E. Russell, John D. Long and Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts; Luzon B. Morris of Connecticut; George H. Utter of Rhode Island; Harris M. Plaisted of Maine; Samuel E. Pingree of Vermont; W. W. Brookings of Dakota; John N. Irwin of Idaho and of Arizona; F. A. Maynard of Alaska and Regis H. Post of Porto Rico. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina and Henry C. Stuart of Virginia.

Generals, Wager Swayne, W. A. Bancroft, Wayne McVeagh, Charles W. Phifer, Maxwell V. Woodhull, John Grant Mitchell, Frederick B. Wood, Mathew C. Butler,

*Also a member of Delta Psi.

Charles P. Mattocks, Oliver H. Payne, John T. Croxton, James E. Rains, Randall Lee Gibson, William W. Gordon and Stewart L. Woodford and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole.

Bishops, William Lawrence, Massachusetts; William S. Perry, Iowa; Boyd Vincent, Ohio; Charles F. Roberston, Missouri; Frederick W. Keator, Washington; Robert W. Elliott, Texas; George W. Peterkin, West Virginia; Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Brazil; Thomas D. Dudley, Kentucky; Frederick W. Taylor, Illinois; and Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York, all of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and E. R. Hendrix, of the M. E. Church.

Chief Justices of States, Charles Matteson and J. H. Stiness of Rhode Island; W. P. Whitehouse of Maine; Frank N. Parsons of New Hampshire; Edward Kent of Arizona; Daniel B. Lucas of West Virginia; Thomas S. Maxey of Texas; John W. Lacey of Wyoming; Henry Clay Ide of Samoa; and Ashley M. Gould, Presiding Justice, District of Columbia. Other Judges, Irving G. Vann and Isaac H. Maynard of New York; Henry W. Freeman and Nathaniel C. Sears of Illinois; Leslie C. Cornish of Maine; Charles E. Vanderburg, Minnesota; Samuel O. Prentice, Connecticut, Francis A. Gaskill, Massachusetts; and William C. Loring, Massachusetts; William H. DeWitt, Montana; B. B. Battle, Arkansas; A. C. Dumartrait, Louisiana; and Willard P. Voorhees, New Jersey.

Members of Congress, D. S. Alexander, Stewart L. Woodford, Herbert Parsons, Frank S. Black, R. C. Shannon, Franklin Bartlett, Perry Belmont, W. A.

Chanler, William C. Wallace, James T. Aldrich, Stephen C. Millard, John DeWitt Warner, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edward D. Hayden, John D. Long, A. A. Gardner, Samuel L. Powers, Bellamy Storer, Francis H. Hurd, Robert W. Taylor, H. L. Morey, J. W. Owen, Nicholas Longworth, S. L. Milliken, George H. Utter, Oscar Lapham, Augustus Brandegee, James P. Pigett, R. J. Haldeman, Wayne McVeagh, Stephenson Archer, Hillary A. Herbert, B. D. Lewis, Lewis C. Latham, James B. McCreary, I. H. Goodnight, A. H. Pettibone: William C. Maybury, Elbert H. Hubbard, Randall Lee Gibson, J. E. Leonard, Victor H. Metcalf, Clarence E. Allen, Charles N. Pray, Frank D. Nash, Mark H. Dunnell, C. S. Knapp, Peter Porter, Thomas Hedge, C. G. Washburn, W. A. Jones, J. Hay and David J. Foster.

University and College Presidents—Arthur T. Hadley, Yale; Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins; Cyrus Northrup and George E. Vincent, Minnesota; Henry P. Judson, Chicago; Francis A. Walker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Martin Kellogg, California; William P. Johnston, Tulane; George E. MacLean, Iowa and Nebraska; W. F. Slocomb, Colorado; Albert W. Bishop, Arkansas; W. S. Wyman, Alabama; Frank P. Venable, North Carolina; H. Q. Butterfield, Olivet; George A. Gates, Fisk; S. B. L. Penrose, Whitman; Edward H. Magill, Swarthmore, Albion W. Small and Nathaniel P. Butler, Colgate.

Editors, Whitelaw Reid, William R. Hearst, Morrill Goddard, George A. Marden, Robert Moore Collins, F. Perry Powers, Joseph Blethen, Morris G. Osborn, John

Addison Porter, Isaac Bromley, Robert H. Lyman, C. D. Burleigh, Daniel F. Kellogg, Dwight W. Bowles, J. W. Ohl, John A. Dillon and Lawrence Godkin.

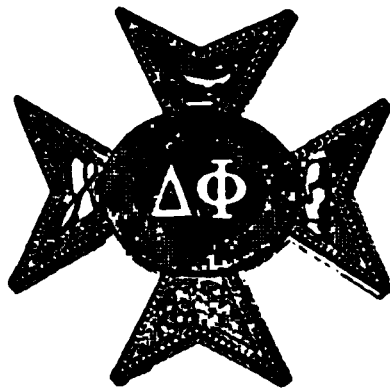
Literary Men, David Graham Phillips, Julian Hawthorne, Owen Wister, Theodore Winthrop, Shailer Mathews, Mark S. Severance, Edgar S. Maclay, William R. Thayer, William L. Seden, Joseph S. Kennard, Edward Bellamy, John Bach McMaster, William S. Alden, George Ticknor Curtis, and Julius Chambers. Prominent clergymen, E. T. Jeffers; Moderator Presbyterian General Assembly; William H. Van Allen of Boston; William R. Richards, Henry Sloan Coffin, Roderic Terry, William Adams Brown, R. M. Bellows, John P. Peters, of New York City; W. W. Battershall of Albany; Edwin P. Parker of Hartford, Conn.; George C. Cressey of London, England; Randolph H. McKim of Washington; Samuel A. Eliot of Boston; and R. S. Torrey, the Evangelist.

Eminent Physicians, Charles McBurney, William K. Draper, Francis P. Kinnicutt, James W. McLane, George M. Tuttle, Ephraim Cutter, Edward L. Keyes, Walter B. James, George M. Lefferts and John P. Munn, all of New York City; Myles Standish, Henry O. Marcy, James G. Munford and Eldridge G. Cutler, all of Boston; Edward Spitzza, and Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia. Prominent Lawyers, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Dana, Charles Francis Adams, R. L. Saltonstall, Robert Treat Paine II, William K. Hall, George L. Huntress, all of Boston; S. Seaver Page, Charles B. McMichael of Philadelphia; Emmons Blaine, Baltimore; Walter E. Denegre, New Orleans; W. B. Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.

Bankers—August Belmont, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Jr., John Claflin, Lispenard Stewart, James Crosby Brown, Payne Whitney, James C. Colgate, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Charles Stillman, George G. Haven, Stephen B. Elkins, H. Rogers Winthrop, Arthur Havemeyer, George R. Sheldon, J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., E. D. Morgan, Hamilton McK. Twombly, and William Sloan, all of New York City; H. H. Rogers, Jr., Oliver Gould Jennings, and William L. Harkness of the Standard Oil Company; James N. Hill and Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, Minn.; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Alfred L. Ripley, Nathaniel Thayer, Gordon Abbott, Frederick L. Ames, William Endicott, Jr., Robert M. Sears and Quincy Adams Shaw, Jr., and George R. Agassiz, all of Boston.

Other Prominent Members, are Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Discoverer of the North Pole; Charles F. Brush, Electrical Engineer and Inventor; Fredric Crowningshild, Artist; Richard H. Soule, Engineer; Austin Carey, Forester; Charles Waldstein, Archæologist; James A. Roberts, New York State Comptroller; George S. Sheffield, Founder of Sheffield Scientific School; Walter Camp, Robert L. Cook, Julian W. Curtiss, George A. Ade, and Edward K. Hall, Authorities on Athletics; Charles A. Prouty and Francis A. Walker, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chung Men Yew, Director General of Chinese Railroads; Baron Seijiro Hirai, President, Imperial Railways of Japan; Liang Tung Yen, formerly Secretary of State of the Chinese Empire, and Mario G. Menocal, president of Cuba.

Delta Phi



THE Delta Phi Fraternity, third in order of establishment of American College Fraternities, was founded November 17th, 1827, at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Delta Phi, with Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi, which were established in the Fall of 1825 and the Spring of 1827 respectively, have been known as the Greek Triad. The new societies after a few years met with opposition from the students' faculty. The defense of fraternities was taken up by Delta Phi and John Jay Hyde of the class of 1834, as spokesman, presented the case before the faculty and trustees, stating the aims and objects of the fraternities so well that they were convinced that the continuance of fraternities such as Delta Phi would be beneficial to the college.

The founders of Delta Phi were Benjamin Burroughs of Savannah, Ga., clergyman in the Presbyterian Church; William H. Fonday of Albany, N. Y., who later practiced law in Albany; Samuel L. Lamberson, of Jamaica, N. Y., who became a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church; David H. Little, LL.D., of Rochester, N. Y., who was later

a Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Samuel C. Lawrison, M.D., of Pensacola, Fla., who was later a surgeon in the United States Navy; Thomas C. McLaury, D.D., of Lisbon, N. Y., a clergyman; John Mason of Baltimore, Md., a clergyman; Joseph G. Masten of Buffalo, N. Y., who was Mayor of that City from 1843 to 1846, and William Wilson, D. D., LL.D., President of the College of Cincinnati and Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

These nine founders were all members of the class of 1828. Five of them were members of Phi Beta Kappa. The objects and purposes of the founders were "to consolidate their interests and at the same time mutually benefit each other," to maintain high standing as students and gentlemen and to foster cordial and fraternal relations. Delta Phi has closely adhered to its aim and purpose and has kept true to its traditions. It has been conservative in its establishment of chapters and has not sought to establish itself generally throughout the institutions of learning in the country, remaining to date as an essentially eastern fraternity. The age of this fraternity has given it a traditional association with many families, some of which are represented by three generations of members. There has never been more than twelve active chapters, the number of the present roll.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1827. A, Union University	524
1838. B, Brown University	390
1841. Γ, New York University	444
1842. Δ, Columbia University	519

1845. E, Rutgers College	385
1845. Z, Harvard University (1901)	221
1849. H, University of Pennsylvania	432
1854. Θ, Princeton University (1877)	120
1855. I, University of Michigan (1877)	106
1855. K, University of North Carolina (1861)	37
1864. Λ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	289
1874. M, Colgate University (1876)	11
1884. N, Lehigh University	146
1885. Ξ, Johns Hopkins University	145
1889. O, Sheffield Scientific School	367
1891. Π, Cornell University	194
1908. P, University of Virginia	88

Active chapters 12, inactive 5. Membership 4,418.

The following chapters own houses: Columbia (\$75,000), Cornell (\$85,000), New York University (\$25,000), Pennsylvania (\$22,000), Rutgers (\$9,000), Virginia (\$20,000), Yale (\$46,965). Total \$282,965.

The Brown chapter has twice been inactive. It was last reestablished in 1881. The Harvard chapter became inactive in 1848, was revived in 1885 and its charter was withdrawn in 1901. The Princeton chapter was withdrawn on account of the anti-fraternity regulations of the faculty. The Michigan chapter was too far away from the remainder of the fraternity and suffered from this condition. The North Carolina chapter became inactive in 1861, all but one of its members serving in the Confederate Army.

While the number of chapters is small, those now living are within easy reach of one another, and the fraternity is unusually homogeneous in consequence.

The executive powers of the fraternity are vested in a Board of Governors all members of which are elected at each annual convention by the delegates representing the active chapters.

Catalogues have been published in 1847, 1851, 1868, 1875, 1883, 1887, 1893, 1897 and 1907. All of the early editions were compiled in the former manner of college triennials, with Latin headings and sub-titles. In the edition of 1847 the names of the members of the Harvard chapter, which was then *sub rosa*, were printed in Hebrew. In the edition of 1851 each page had a border of characteristic emblems, the Harvard chapter being surrounded with designs of Bunker Hill monument, the Pennsylvania chapter with the name of William Penn, etc.

The Delta Phi Fraternity publishes a magazine called *Delta Phi Record* for the use of its members only, semi-annually. The first issue appeared under date of February 14, 1903, and is the official organ of the fraternity. It began in a very modest way and passed through several different sizes, until in 1911 the standard size of six by nine was adopted, and has become a publication of eighty pages of reading matter, and of eight insert illustrations.

It is issued without charge and is sent to every member of the Fraternity, but to no one else, and it exchanges with no other publication. Besides matters of vital Fraternity interest, it contains articles of historical and present day interest to its own fraternity men, and is illustrated with pictures of Chapter Houses and College scenes and of individual members.

The badge is a Maltese cross of gold, in the center of which is an elliptical disc, displaying the letters "Δ Φ;" the arms of the cross display a scroll and quill, an antique lamp, clasped hands, and a constellation of stars. This badge was adopted in 1832. From 1827 to 1831 the badge was a gold elliptical disc having "Δ Φ" in the center, with scroll work surrounding it. The colors of the fraternity are blue and white.

Among the prominent names on the roll of Δ Φ are: Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States. U. S. Senators Cushman K. Davis of Michigan and Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana: Congressman Phillip H. Echols, Philo C. Sedgwick, John M. Bailey, George C. Hazleton, Daniel M. Van Auken, Henry A. Reeves, S. S. Cox, Martin Brimmer, J. Winthrop Chanler, Charles H. Voorhis, David M. DeWitt, Syndeham B. Alexander, William Lounsberry.

Governors Ludlow, of New Jersey; Davis of Minnesota; Gaston of Massachusetts; John G. Evans of South Carolina; Regis H. Post of Porto Rico; W. Cameron Forbes of the Philippines; and C. M. Wright of the Choctaw Nation.

Presidents Kendrick, of Vassar; Wilson of Cincinnati; Totten of Trinity; W. H. Demarest of Rutgers; William A. Granville of Pennsylvania College; Powers of Griswold; Durgin of Hillsdale; and Rankin of Hobart.

General George H. Sharpe, Dr. Howard Crosby of New York City; Dr. Howard Osgood of Rochester; Dr. Joseph H. Thayer of Cambridge; Gen. A. B. Underwood of Boston; Sanford R. Gifford and Henry R. Poore the artists; Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, and Dr. R. Ogden Doremus.

Bishops Wm. E. Armitage, William Wilson, Henry Y. Satterlee, of Washington, and Philip M. Rhinelanders of Pennsylvania; William H. Hurlburt and William M. Phillips, Secretary of the American Embassy of London; Charles Scribner and John W. and Joseph A. Harper, the publishers; General Charles King, the well known novelist Maurice Minton, Judge Miles Beach, Joseph Laroque, Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the U. S. Circuit Court at New York; Albert Gallatin, J. S. Auerbach, James D. Livingston; Nelson P. Lewis, T. J. Oakley Rhinelanders, Adrian H. Joline, Tunis G. Bergen, John Jacob Astor, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Jr., Henry P. Davisson, Gen. Hezekiah Shailer, M. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting of New York; Eckley B. Coxe, John Cadwalader, Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, George G. Meade, Jr., H. H. Furness, Jr., George Q. Horwitz, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Judge Clement B. Penrose, Morris L. Cooke, Director of Public Works, and A. Haller Gross of Philadelphia; Benjamin F. Jones, and James Laughlin of Pittsburg, Mayor Elias P. Mann and James Caldwell of Troy, N. Y.; John N. Carpenter, and Mayor Drury W. Cooper, of New Brunswick, N. J.

Professors Lane Cooper, of Cornell; William A. Lamberton and Arthur C. Howland, University of Pennsylvania; John B. Whitehead and Dean John Whitridge Williams of Johns Hopkins; and Dana C. Munro of the University of Wisconsin; St. George L. Sioussat of the University of the South; Francis M. Hoyt and Albert W. Meyers of Milwaukee, Wis.; Judge Garrett Dorsett Wall Vroom of Trenton, of the Court of Errors and

Appeals of New Jersey; Brigadier-Gen. Alfred Alexander Woodhull and George A. Armour of Princeton; James Marion Johnston, Charles H. Poore, Captains U. S. Grant, 3d. and Osmun Latrobe, Jr., of Washington, D. C., Ross Winans Whistler and L. K. Wilmerding, W. Stuart Symington, Albert Cabell Ritchie, Stuart S. Janney, Charles McHenry, Howard and William B. Paca of Baltimore; George B. Menocal, president of Cuba.

Delta Psi



THE fraternity of Delta Psi was founded at Columbia College, January 17, 1847, by Charles Arms Budd and John Hone Anthon. This chapter was called the "Alpha." On the same day the "Beta" was established at New York University. The latter lived but a short time, and was really a branch of the Alpha, and at the convention of 1853 the names on its roll were transferred to the roll of Alpha chapter. The fraternity was founded on a basis of good fellowship, and a good social position has usually been demanded as a qualification for membership. It admits honorary members. The chapter roll is as follows:

1847.	A, Columbia University	} *611
1847.	B, New York University (1853).....	
1848.	Γ, Rutgers College (1850).....	6
1849.	Δ, Burlington College (1854).....	36
1850.	E, Trinity College (Conn.).....	349
1850.	H, South Carolina University (1861).....	55
1851.	Θ, Princeton University (1853).....	6
1851.	I, University of Rochester (1895).....	231
1852.	K, Brown University (1853).....	2

*The membership allotted to the living chapters is estimated.

1853.	Λ, Williams College.	406
1853.	Σ, Randolph-Macon College (1861).	92
1854.	Δ, University of Pennsylvania.	508
1854.	Ξ, University of North Carolina (1862).	87
1855.	Φ, University of Mississippi (1912).	407
1858.	Ψ, Cumberland University (1861).	50
1860.	Υ, University of Virginia.	315
1868.	Σ, Sheffield Scientific School (Yale)	518
1869.	Β, Washington and Lee University (1888).	95
1889.	Τ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.	227

Active chapters, 7; inactive, 12; membership, 4001.

The Columbia (\$88,000), Trinity (\$12,500), Williams (\$50,000), Pennsylvania (\$40,000), Virginia (\$20,000), and Sheffield (\$150,000), chapters own houses. Total \$360,500.

The Southern chapters were killed by the war, and only those at the Universities of Mississippi and Virginia were revived at its close. The Mississippi chapter became inactive as the result of hostile legislation. The Beta at New York University was never flourishing; the chapter at Brown was killed by internal dissensions resulting in the resignation of most of the members. Delta was transferred from Burlington College to the University of Pennsylvania on account of the low standard of the former college. The charters of the Iota chapter, at Rochester, and Beta, at Washington and Lee, were revoked by the fraternity.

Down to 1860 the fraternity extended quickly into different sections of the country, but since then it has made no effort to establish new chapters. In fact for

many years it has declined to entertain any applications for charters.

The alumni have formed graduate clubs, centering at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston called "St. Anthony" clubs.

The fraternity published a draft catalogue in 1876, edited by E. Fermor Hall (New York), which contained the names and addresses of the members so far as known. In June, 1889, a general catalogue was published at New York and editions have since been published in 1906 and 1912. There is no other publication.

The badge of the fraternity is a St. Anthony cross with curved sides. The cross bears a shield of blue enamel displaying the letters "Δ Ψ." On the bar of the cross are engraved four Hebrew letters and beneath the shield are the skull and bones. The color is light blue.

Among its prominent members are: U. S. Senators Money, of Mississippi, and Faulkner, of West Virginia; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford,* U. S. Minister to Spain; Gen. William G. Ward, Bishops W. C. Doane and Richard H. Nelson, of Albany and James S. Johnston of Western Texas, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bishop Galloway, of the M. E. Church South; Hamilton Fish, Jr., Nicholas Fish, ex-minister to Belgium, Rev. Justin D. Fulton; Judge L. B. Valliant, of Missouri; Hon. Walter L. Clapp, of Tennessee, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Governor of the Philippines and George R. Carter Governor of Hawaii; William H. Pipes, of Louisiana, T. M. Miller and Joel P. Walker, of Mississippi;

*Also a member of Δ K E.

Thomas Nelson Page, the author and poet of Virginia; Brander Matthews, Stuyvesant Fish, formerly president of the Illinois Central Railroad; H. Walter Webb, formerly of the New York Central Railroad; Dr. W. Seward Webb, formerly president of the Wagner Palace Car Company; Robert Adams, U. S. Minister to Brazil; William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. Cleveland Cady, the architect; Congressmen Joseph W. Bailey from Texas; Sullivan and Catchings from Mississippi; J. Murray Mitchell from New York; Charles Henry Martin from North Carolina, and James Luther Slayden from Texas; Willard Bartlett, Justice of New York Supreme Court; Henry Loomis Nelson, editor of *Harper's Weekly*; Judge John Thompson Stoneman, of the Supreme Court of Iowa; Thomas Hall Woods, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; Judge Samuel H. Terral, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; Lawrence Best Stephens, Governor of Missouri; Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York; Frederick Ferris Thompson, of New York; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, New York; Amos Lawrence Hopkins, president of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company; and Elwell Stephen Otis, Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Delta Sigma Phi



DELTA Sigma Phi was founded at the College of the City of New York in 1899 by Dr. A. Smolen, C. Borkland, Dr. C. A. Tonsor and M. Boskey.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1899.	A, College of the City of New York.....	160
1903.	B, Columbia University (1914)	62
1903.	Γ, New York University.....	107
1904.	Δ, Mass. Institute of Technology (1909).....	60
1905.	E, Washington and Lee University (1914).....	42
1905.	Z, Pennsylvania State College (1908).....	46
1906.	H, University of Texas.....	132
1906.	Θ, Cornell University (1910).....	41
1908.	I, University of Pennsylvania	74
1908	K, Alabama Polytechnic Institute (1911).....	35
1909.	Λ, Trinity University, Texas (1909).....	5
1910.	M, University of Chicago.....	95
1910.	N, Waynesburg College.....	45
1912.	O, Cumberland University.....	40
1915.	P, North Carolina A. & M. College.....	11
1915.	Σ, Thiel College	9
1915.	T, Hillsdale College.....	12

Active chapters 10; inactive, 7; membership, 976.

The charters of the chapters at Columbia, Alabama Polytechnic and Trinity University were revoked. The charter of the latter chapter has been transferred to the new Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas. Steps are now being taken to revive the chapters at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania State College and Cornell, and to place chapters at Franklin & Marshall College and the University of California.

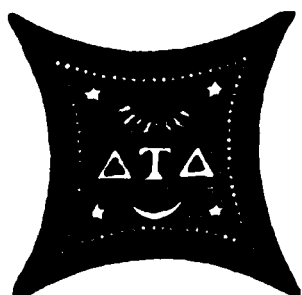
The chapter at the University of Pennsylvania owns a house (\$15,000). Prior to 1906 the chapters were given names derived from the place where they were located.

The government is through the usual conventions and an Administrative Council. Conventions were held annually in New York City prior to 1911. Since then they have been held in Washington 1912, in New York 1913, in Philadelphia 1914, and in Nashville, 1915.

The journal of the fraternity is a quarterly called the *Carnation*.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Δ Σ Φ" along its short diagonal in gold on a background of black enamel. At the upper apex is a circle of white displaying a pyramid in green. At the lower apex is a sphinx in gold. The colors are Nile green and white. The flower is the carnation.

Delta Tau Delta



THIS fraternity was founded at Bethany College, West Virginia, by Richard H. Alfred, Eugene Tarr, John C. Johnson and Alexander C. Earle, with the assistance of Wm. R. Cunningham, John L. N. Hunt, Jacob S. Lowe and Henry K. Bell. The date is uncertain, but it was probably close to February, 1859.

The parent chapter speedily established several chapters, and then, as the college attendance declined in the confusion incident to the outbreak of the war, it ceased to exist. It was afterwards re-established, but its charter was withdrawn in 1895. The administration of the fraternity, upon the extinction of the Bethany chapter, passed into the hands of the chapter at Jefferson College.

The following is the chapter roll, with the number of initiates at each chapter:

1859.	Θ, Bethany College (1895).....	250
1859.	Γ, West Liberty College (1862).....	18
1861.	Γ, Washington and Jefferson College.....	327
1861.	Δ, Monongalia Academy (1864)	24
1862.	B, Ohio University.....	301
1863.	A, Allegheny College.....	378
1864.	Γ Σ, University of Pittsburgh	129

1865.	K, Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute (1867)...	27
1865.	Λ, Monmouth College (1872).....	52
1865.	M, Waynesburgh College (1866).....	10
1866.	M, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	297
1867.	K, Hillsdale College.....	300
1868.	I, Jamestown Collegiate Institute (1871).....	22
1869.	Λ, Lombard College (1885).....	106
1870.	B A, Indiana University.....	306
1871.	Δ, University of Michigan.....	294
1871.	B B, DePauw University.....	243
1871.	P, Lake Shore Seminary (1875).....	26
1872.	B Y, University of Illinois.....	304
1872.	Φ, Hanover College (1895).....	118
1872.	T, Pennsylvania State College.....	92
1872.	X, Franklin College (Ind.) (1877).....	28
1872.	I, Michigan State College (1897).....	212
1872.	B Ψ, Wabash College	146
1873.	H, Buchtel College (1895).....	128
1873.	Ξ, Simpson College (1894).....	114
1874.	P, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	234
1874.	T, Franklin and Marshall College (1896).....	81
1874.	B Λ, Lehigh University.....	132
1874.	N, Lafayette College.....	183
1874.	X, Iowa Wesleyan College (1880).....	32
1875.	Σ, Mt. Union College (1884).....	120
1875.	Γ Π, Iowa State College.....	192
1875.	A B, Abingdon College (1876).....	15
1875.	B Z, Butler College.....	236
1876.	E, Albion College.....	271
1877.	B E, Illinois Wesleyan University (1880).....	16

1878. BI,	Adrian College (1884).....	22
1870. Ψ,	Wooster College (1913).....	119
1879. Υ,	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	182
1880. O,	University of Iowa.....	283
1881. X,	Kenyon College.....	156
1882. Γ E,	Columbia University.....	138
1882. B Δ,	University of Georgia.....	136
1882. B E,	Emory College.....	197
1882. Z,	Western Reserve University.....	163
1883. B Θ,	University of the South.....	218
1883. B H,	University of Minnesota.....	227
1883. B K,	University of Colorado.....	202
1886. Π,	University of Mississippi (1912).....	314
1886. Λ,	Vanderbilt University.....	186
	1858, <i>La Grange College</i> (1861).....	15
	1871, <i>Furman University</i> (1874).....	22
	1872, <i>Erskine College</i> (1884).....	65
	1872, <i>Stewart College</i> (1873).....	9
	1873, <i>Wofford College</i> (1875).....	19
	1874, <i>Neophogen College</i> (1874).....	7
	1880, <i>Chamberlin-Hunt Academy</i> (1886)....	22
	1883, <i>University of Texas</i> (1886).....	15
	1884, <i>Emory and Henry</i> (1884).....	13
	1884, <i>University of Tennessee</i> (1884).....	12
1888. BI,	University of Virginia.....	156
1888. B Γ,	University of Wisconsin.....	237
1889. B Σ,	Boston University (1892).....	31
1889. B M,	Tufts College.....	199
1889. B N,	Massachusetts Institute of Technology....	179
1889. B Ξ,	Tulane University.....	121

1890. B O, Cornell University	245
1891. Σ, Williams College (1896)	28
1893. B Π, Northwestern University	183
1893. B P, Stanford University	154
1894. B T, University of Nebraska	183
1894. B Φ, Ohio State University	171
1896. B X, Brown University	182
1896. Φ, Washington and Lee University	112
1897. Ω, University of Pennsylvania	160
1898. B Ω, University of California	142
1898. Γ A, University of Chicago	151
1901. Γ B, Armour Institute of Technology	173
1901. Γ Γ, Dartmouth College	186
1901. Γ Δ, West Virginia University	119
1902. Γ Z, Wesleyan University	221
1903. Γ H, George Washington University	147
1903. Γ Θ, Baker University	156
1904. Γ I, University of Texas	119
1905. Γ K, University of Missouri	123
1907. Γ Λ, Purdue University	137
1908. Γ M, University of Washington	87
1908. Γ N, University of Maine	142
1909. Γ Ξ, University of Cincinnati	86
1910. Γ O, Syracuse University	101
1913. Γ P, University of Oregon	68
1914. Γ T, University of Kansas	56

Active chapters, 59; inactive, 24; membership, 13,061.

The following chapters own houses: Allegheny (\$16,000), Baker (\$10,000), California (\$20,000), Chicago (\$20,000), Columbia (\$30,000), Cornell (\$28,000), Dart-

mcuth (\$10,000), DePauw (\$12,000), Illinois (\$40,000), Iowa (\$13,000), Iowa State (\$18,000), Kansas (\$10,000), Lafayette (\$23,500), Lehigh (\$22,000), Maine (\$10,000), Michigan (\$14,000), Minnesota (\$10,000), Missouri (\$14,000), Nebraska (\$14,000), Northwestern (\$35,000), Ohio Wesleyan (\$17,000), Pennsylvania (\$21,000), Stanford (\$12,000), Stevens (\$27,000), University of the South (\$5,000), Virginia (\$15,000), West Virginia (\$11,000), Wisconsin (\$35,000). Total \$512,500.

In the foregoing list, when a chapter has had several names the latest one has been given. The chapters whose names are italicized are chapters of the Rainbow fraternity, and are not to be credited as inactive chapters of $\Delta T \Delta$, although by the terms of the union between the two fraternities their names are catalogued with those of $\Delta T \Delta$, and they are entitled to membership in it.

The charter of the Bethany chapter was withdrawn in 1895. The present Washington and Jefferson chapter was formed from the union of the two chapters at these colleges when the colleges were consolidated. Both chapters were organized in 1861. The chapters at West Liberty College and the Monongalia Academy were withdrawn by the Jefferson chapter. The Monmouth chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Franklin College chapter returned its charter at the request of the college faculty, in order to become an open literary society.

The charters of the chapters at Lombard, University of Illinois, Wabash and Illinois Wesleyan were withdrawn because of neglect of their financial obligations.

The chapters at Illinois and Wabash have since been re-established, the latter by absorbing a local society called $\Lambda \Theta \Phi$. The Lombard chapter was originally a local society called $\Delta \Theta$. After it had ceased to be a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$ it resumed its old local name, and some few years later became a chapter of another fraternity. The charters of the chapters at Mt. Union and Adrian were withdrawn.

The Pittsburgh chapter was originally established at the old Western University of Pennsylvania and became inactive in 1871. It was revived in 1877 and died again in 1879. It was revived in 1914 by the absorption of a local called $\Lambda \Lambda$. The original chapter at Pennsylvania State College lasted but a year. It was killed by anti-fraternity laws and was revived in 1912 by the absorption of a local $\Lambda K \Delta$.

The Hanover chapter was formed from a chapter of the fraternity of $\Sigma \Lambda \Theta$, the Mt. Union chapter from a chapter of $K \Phi \Lambda$; the Franklin and Marshall, and Lehigh chapters, from chapters of ΥB ; and the Washington and Lee chapter from a chapter of $\Phi \Theta \Psi$. All of these fraternities are now extinct. The Simpson chapter was formed from a local society called the III , the Boston chapter a local called ΣB , the Maine chapter from $\Omega \Lambda \Upsilon$ and the Oregon chapter from $Z \Phi$. The Lehigh chapter withdrew in 1885 and became a local under the name of $B B$. It has since been revived.

The chapter at Wesleyan was formed from a local society called ΦP , which had existed a number of years. The chapter at Baker University was formed from a local

society called A Ω, which had been organized ten years before for the purpose of becoming a chapter of Δ T Δ, and whose alumni had in many cases joined Δ T Δ at other institutions. The chapter at Syracuse was formed with the local chapter of the Sinfonia fraternity as a nucleus. Several of the chapters have been inactive for short periods.

The chapters at the University of Mississippi and Vanderbilt were chapters of the Rainbow or the W. W. W. society which, united with Δ T Δ in 1886, after lengthy negotiations. Out of compliment to this society the name of the journal was changed from the *Crescent* to the *Rainbow*.

There are alumni chapters at Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Columbus, O., New Orleans, Washington, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Seattle, Omaha, Spokane, Sioux City, San Antonio, Lima, O., Oklahoma City, Grand Rapids, Denver, St. Paul, Birmingham, Warren, O., Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Dallas, Manila, Rochester, N. Y., Fargo, N. D., Buffalo, N. Y., Milwaukee, Detroit, Cambridge, Mass., and Atlanta.

The most important of the fraternity publications is its journal. This was commenced as a monthly in September, 1877, at Cincinnati, under the direction of W. C. Buchanan. It was called the *Crescent*, from one of the fraternity's prominent emblems. In 1878 its control was assumed by the Allegheny chapter, and it was issued from Meadville, Pa., until 1884, when it was transferred to Chicago, and the next year to Cleveland. In 1886, upon

the union with the *Rainbow*, its name was changed to the *Rainbow*, and its place of publication to Chattanooga, and thence, in 1889, to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1893 it was edited at Gambier, Ohio, and published at Columbus, Ohio. In the fall of 1894 it was removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1897 to Boston and in 1899 to New York where it has since remained. Several of the chapters publish periodicals several times a year.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been issued six times. The first edition was published at Delaware, Ohio, in 1870, contained 32 pages, and was without an index. The names were arranged in alphabetical order under each chapter, but were not divided in classes. The same arrangement was preserved in the second edition, issued from the same place in 1874. The third edition was published at Meadville, Pa., in 1876, and the names of the members of all the active chapters were arranged by classes, and the old system was continued for those of the inactive chapters. The fourth edition was also issued from Meadville in 1889, the chapters being arranged in groups. The fifth edition was published at New York, in 1884, under the auspices of the Stevens chapter. It contained an introduction by one of the founders of the fraternity, a short history of the fraternity, and a statement of facts concerning the institution at which each chapter was located. The data concerning each member was quite complete, and the chapter list was followed by a residence directory and tables of relationship. The sixth edition was printed in Philadelphia in 1897, but was edited by C. R. Churchill, of New Orleans. It was a

small octavo in size, and the chapter rolls contained only the names and addresses of the members, with some few statements as to occupations and similar facts. It was an improvement in the direction of simplicity, and from its condensed form involved the outlay of an immense amount of labor. A supplement was published in 1902 and a new edition is in preparation.

In 1879 W. C. Buchanan published a list of attorneys who were members of the fraternity. A waltz, polka, and perhaps other pieces of instrumental music have been dedicated to the fraternity. A song book, with 44 pieces of music, was issued in 1886 and a second edition in 1906. There is also a pocket song book.

The affairs of the fraternity down to 1883 were administered through one chapter. It is presumed that the Bethany chapter exercised parental authority over the other chapters previous to its suspension in 1861. From that time until 1869, the seat of authority was with the chapter at Jefferson College, and after that until 1874 with the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan University; when that chapter disbanded, the Allegheny chapter again became the head of the order, and so continued until 1883, when this system was abolished and an executive council was appointed. This council was the outgrowth of an extension committee that had done efficient work for the society, and its functions were prescribed in a new constitution which went into effect January 1, 1884. The council was composed of five graduate and four undergraduate members elected by the convention. The officers of the fraternity were the graduate members, and the

undergraduate members were the secretaries of the geographical divisions into which the fraternity was divided. On Jan. 1, 1888 with the adoption of the present constitution the name of the executive council was changed to the "Arch Chapter," five members being elected by the biennial conventions, and one member by each of the division conferences. The latter four members are presidents of their respective divisions and are generally alumni.

Delta Tau Delta has for some years past made an unusual effort to improve the scholarship of its members. This has been an organized national effort and not a matter of individual chapter work. Each chapter is held to account for its standing in this regard. The result of this plan has been very gratifying.

The badge of the fraternity is a nearly square shield with concave sides, displaying the gold letters "Δ T Δ" on black enamel; above is an eye; below a crescent, and in each corner a star. A six-pointed star, bearing the same symbols, with the addition of the clasped hands and anchor, was formerly worn, but was legislated out of existence by the convention of 1878. The color of the fraternity was purple down to 1879, when silver gray was united with it; since 1888 the colors have been changed to purple, gold and white. The fraternity flower is the pansy.

Among prominent alumni are the following: U. S. Senators, James L. Wilson of Washington and A. J. Hopkins of Illinois; Congressmen, Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri, James R. Mann of Illinois, H. M. Jacoway, W. A. Cullop, Cyrus Cline, I. S. Pepper, C. E. Pickett,

S. F. Prouty, D. R. Anthony, B. G. Humphreys, W. P. Borland, C. S. Sloan, L. P. Padgett, and among Ex-Congressmen, Sandford of New York, Hainer of Nebraska, Muldrow of Mississippi, Badger and McDowell of Ohio, Gardner of Michigan, Miller and Sturgess of West Virginia, Blue of Missouri and Manchester of Iowa.

Governors Atkinson of West Virginia, Lowndes of Maryland and White of South Dakota.

Bishops Hughes, Anderson, McConnell and Quayle of the M. E. church; among lawyers, W. W. Cook, of New York, J. S. Sexton of Mississippi, Attorney-General Swift of Massachusetts, J. E. W. Wayman, formerly District-Attorney of Chicago, R. O. West formerly City-Attorney and chairman of the Republican State Committee, Chicago, James B. Curtis of New York, formerly speaker of Indiana House of Representatives and City Attorney Indianapolis; Charles O. Maas of New York, Worth E. Caylor of Chicago Constant Southworth of Cincinnati, Harry R. Blythe and James M. Swift of Boston, James A. Wakefield of Pittsburgh, Pa. and E. J. Henning, U. S. District-Attorney of Milwaukee.

Among clergymen: W. T. Manning of Trinity Church, N. Y.; C. E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York; H. L. Willett and C. E. Mitchell of Chicago, E. M. Taylor of Boston, Ernest Wray O'Neil of Chicago and Chas. E. Locke of Los Angeles, L. A. Crandall of Chicago and C. W. Drees and W. P. McLaughlin of Buenos Ayres.

Among college presidents: K. C. Babcock, ex-President University of Arizona; J. F. McConnell of DePauw, A. A. Kincannon of Mississippi, A. C. Humphreys of

Stevens, Mauck of Hillsdale, Dickie of Albion, T. C. Howe of Butler and Millis of Hanover.

Among authors and newspaper men: Howard C. Hillegas, city editor New York *Herald*, Frederick Palmer, Will Carleton, the poet, James N. Thorpe, Alfred H. Welsh, Dr. James N. Matthews, George Horton.

William Kent, engineer and author of a well known Engineers' Handbook; Bion J. Arnold, engineer and expert in municipal and industrial engineering; John A. Benschel, New York State Engineer; August Ziesing, President of the American Bridge Co.; O. A. Zayas, former Consul General of the Cuban Republic to the U. S.; Victor T. Price, of Cincinnati; Dr. Frank Wieland, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Elliott, General Secretary of the College Y. M. C. A.; F. R. Bartholomew the cartoonist of Minneapolis, Minn., and among artists and illustrators, Glenn Newell, George and Worth Brehm and F. Graham Coates.

Delta Upsilon



THIS society was the outcome of opposition to the secret feature of the other societies belonging to the Greek-letter system. The old literary societies in the American colleges bearing such names as "Erosophian," "Philalethean," "Philomathean," etc., and in whose halls the students trained their oratorical powers, showed signs of disintegration at the beginning of the second quarter of the last century. As was natural in these associations, "cliques" were formed for the purpose of gaining influence in elections and prominent positions at commencement. The introduction of the fraternities into colleges naturally excited opposition, and this was made the more intense from the fact that, having the vantage ground of compact union, they entered these literary societies and speedily assumed control of the organizations. Some of the students were attracted and others repelled by this new feature of college life. In the development of the new societies, the membership of the colleges was far too large to be wholly embraced; indeed, the tendency was rather toward exclusiveness and the development of a social aristocracy. Many were not chosen by these fraternities and many were opposed to them on principle. The result

was a sudden evolution of local or sectional anti-secret societies in most of the colleges to which the fraternity system had been extended, closer union on the part of the fraternities, and, in many cases, the entire disruption of the old literary societies.

In the anti-secret societies were two classes of men; one whose only aim was to combat and, if possible, destroy the fraternities, and another, who saw the advantage of the close union, zeal, mutual interest and fraternal sentiment of the new societies, and who wished to obtain these advantages without the feature of secrecy, which seemed to them to be objectionable.

The anti-secret societies, with few exceptions, died, or were amalgamated into what finally became the Delta Upsilon fraternity. The two elements above named, the radical and conservative, were both included. The former gradually gave way, as in the East the old literary societies disappeared one by one, and as the new fraternity grew in strength and numbers the necessity for a positive rather than a negative object became apparent, and the development of a non-secret fraternity a possibility. The relations with the secret fraternities gradually changed. From open war the opposition became but amicable rivalry; from being enemies the members of the opposing orders became friends. The aims, objects, purposes, methods of organization and the kind of work done in both the secret and the anti-secret societies gradually approached each other.

The change in the attitude of Delta Upsilon toward the secret fraternities took place by gradual and almost

imperceptible steps. It remained nearly unnoticed until the convention of 1881 struck the word "anti-secret" from its constitution and substituted the more rational and truer expression, "non-secret." The features of this "non-secrecy" may be summed up about as follows: The significance of the society's motto is known; it has no grip, sign or passwords; its constitution is public, and the records of its conventions are printed and may be read by any one interested. Strangers are not usually admitted to chapter meetings, and there is no reason for their admission. In a word, the privacy of most business and social organizations is observed, but it is without the usual paraphernalia of a secret society.

The oldest of the anti-secret societies above named was the one at Williams College, called at first the "Social Fraternity" and afterwards the "Equitable Fraternity." It was founded in 1834. In 1840 negotiations were entered into with a similar society at Union, called the "Equitable Union," and similar organizations at other colleges were communicated with and a correspondence sprang up between them. This resulted in a convention held at Troy, N. Y., November 10, 1847, called by the Equitable Union. At this assembly delegates were present from Union, Williams, Hamilton and Amherst. A common constitution was adopted, and the organization was called the "Anti-Secret Confederation." In 1858, the badge composed of the monogram of the letters "Δ" and "Υ" was adopted, and by a change in the organic law the confederation became a fraternity, but the name "Delta Upsilon" was not placed in the constitution until the

sota (\$15,000), New York (\$35,000), Northwestern (\$35,000), Ohio State (\$12,000), Pennsylvania (\$25,000), Rochester (\$15,000), Rutgers (\$10,000), Stanford (\$10,000), Syracuse (\$20,000), Toronto (\$14,000), Union (\$22,000), Williams (\$15,000), Wisconsin (\$17,000). Total \$531,500.

The Williams chapter assumed the name of the Social Fraternity, which it kept until 1847. Later it was known as the Equitable Fraternity. It withdrew from the Fraternity in May, 1862, and formally disbanded in 1863, but was revived in 1883. The Union chapter was called the "O. A." Society. In reality, for a long time, it comprised most of those students who were not members of the secret fraternities. It was inactive from 1865 to 1869. The Amherst chapter had the sub-title $\Delta \Sigma$, and the Middlebury chapter that of $Z \Phi$, under the confederation. The former was inactive from 1862 to 1869. The Hamilton chapter has had the longest continuous existence of any of the chapters, and to its efforts is due the existence of many of them. The local $\Delta \Psi$ society of the University of Vermont joined the confederation in 1851, but withdrew in 1854, retaining all of its members, so that it is not counted as a chapter of Delta Upsilon.

The Wesleyan chapter lived but a few years after its establishment. The Rochester chapter grew out of a struggle in the literary societies between the society men and the neutrals. When excluded from the college annual by the other fraternity men, the chapter established the *University Quarterly* to protect its own interests. This was discontinued in 1877. The Bowdoin chapter was killed by the enlistment of many of the students in the

Federal Army in 1862. It was revived in 1892. The Colby chapter was prosperous until civil war days when so many members enlisted that it soon ceased to exist. It was revived in 1878. The Rutgers chapter was formerly a local literary society. The Washington and Jefferson chapter was originally established at Jefferson college, and when that college was united with Washington the chapter was transferred. The New York University chapter was formed from a society called the "Neutral League." The Miami chapter was inactive for a number of years. It was, when revived, formed from a local called ΔP .

The Western Reserve chapter was the successor of an anti-secret society called the $\Delta \Psi$, which had joined the federation in 1840, but which died in 1857. It was revived in 1865. The Brown chapter was originally a local, called ΓN . The Trinity chapter was short-lived, and died from lack of room in the college. The Syracuse chapter was formerly a local society called the Atticaeum, founded in 1872. The Harvard chapter has been successful, considering its environment and the difficulties that were to be overcome, and has won prominence by its annual presentation of an old English play.

With the establishment of the Wisconsin chapter in 1885 the fraternity began a movement westward and its growth in the west and its extension into Canada have been features of the last quarter-century of its numerical progress. All the chapters, established since 1891, were originally organized as local societies, the fraternity constitution, adopted in that year, fixing a minimum period of preliminary existence before an application for a

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charter could be considered. This period is now two years.

The Toronto chapter was formed from a local Φ A, the McGill chapter from O N, the Nebraska chapter from T Δ O, the Pennsylvania State chapter from Φ T, the Technology chapter from N X, the Swarthmore chapter from II K O, the Stanford chapter from A Y, and the California chapter from Ω A.

There are alumni clubs in New York, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Indianapolis, Washington, Detroit, Salt Lake, Philadelphia, Albany, N. Y., San Francisco, Milwaukee, Omaha, Cleveland, Baltimore, Montreal, Providence, Trenton, N. J., Seattle, Plainfield, N. J., Lincoln, Neb., Wilkes-Barre, Spokane, Worcester, Mass., Portland, Ore., Minneapolis, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Grand Rapids, Johnstown, Pa., Kansas City, and Toledo, also State clubs in Maine, Vermont and Montana. Alumni of a majority of the chapters are organized in chapter associations, some of which are incorporated to hold chapter property and others only simple organizations for annual meetings about commencement time. The alumni clubs and associations are privileged to send delegates to convention under certain conditions.

The government of the fraternity is of a two-fold character. Prior to 1909 the fraternity had the form of organization, common to most of the fraternities. In that year, by vote of the Boston convention, the fraternity was incorporated under the New York law. All members of the fraternity are members of the corporation and have the right to vote every three years through their respective

chapters for a chapter representative, who is called a trustee. The trustees, now 42 in number, elect fifteen directors from their number and choose such officers as are designated. The incorporated body is expressly forbidden by the fraternity constitution from assessing the undergraduates. Its specific aim at present is to raise funds from among the alumni to extend the general activities of the fraternity and especially to maintain a permanent secretary and headquarters in New York, which have now been provided. The trustees' assent is required to make valid any amendments to the fraternity constitution and any grants of charters, which are made by unanimous vote of the general convention, held annually with the various chapters or alumni clubs. The conventions elect an executive council of six alumni and three undergraduates to handle the funds raised from undergraduate assessments, and to carry out the convention enactments.

Members of the fraternity are barred from membership in all societies represented in more than one institution of learning, with the exception of strictly professional and honorary societies. After September 1, 1917, no person who is a member of any secret fraternity in any high school, preparatory school or any other institution preparing for college entrance, may become a member.

Prior to 1852 the records are sparse. It is known that conventions were held at Troy, N. Y., 1847; at Albany, N. Y., 1849; at Williamstown, Mass., 1850, and at Schenectady, N. Y., 1851. Beginning with 1852, the records are complete, and conventions have been held as follows: Burlington, Vt., 1853; Williamstown, Mass.,

1854; Amherst, Mass., 1857, 1873, 1880, 1897; Clinton, N. Y., 1858, 1865, 1905; Springfield, Mass., 1859; Waterville, Me., 1861, 1892; Schenectady, N. Y., 1862, 1879, 1894; Rochester, N. Y., 1863, 1866, 1876, 1885, 1913; Middlebury, Vt., 1864, 1878, 1906; New Brunswick, N. J., 1867, 1868, 1875, 1887, 1911; Hamilton, N. Y., 1867, 1877, 1886; Providence, R. I., 1870, 1881, 1901; Hudson, Ohio, 1871, 1872; Marietta, Ohio, 1874, 1883, 1902; Ithaca, N. Y., 1876; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1882, 1899; New York, 1884, 1903; Cleveland, 1888, 1914; Syracuse, N. Y., 1889, 1900; Chicago, 1890, 1904; Boston, 1891, 1896, 1909; Madison, Wis., 1893, 1912; Greencastle, Ind., 1895; Philadelphia, Pa., 1898. Prior to 1876 the conventions were usually held in the spring; since then they have been held in October or November.

Catalogues of the Williams chapter, under the name of the "Social Fraternity," was published in 1837 and 1844; one of the "Anti-secret Confederation" in 1853 (Albany, N. Y.), and one of the "Anti-Secret Confederation," or "Delta Upsilon Fraternity," in 1859 (Springfield, Mass.). Since then catalogues under the name of Delta Upsilon have been published in 1864, 1867 and 1870, all at Utica, N. Y.; in 1874 at Rochester, N. Y.; in 1877 at Central Falls, R. I.; in 1880 at Northampton, Mass.; in 1884 and 1891 at Boston, and in 1897, 1903 and 1915 at New York.

Five editions of the "Delta Upsilon Song Book" have been published, in 1866, 1877, 1884, 1906 and 1915; the first, third and fifth at Rochester, the second in New York, and the fourth in Philadelphia.

There are several pieces of music dedicated to the fraternity. "The Delta Upsilon Annual" is a report of the proceedings of the convention, and is published by the Executive Council. A small manual of statistics called "Our Record" was published in 1886.

The convention of 1867 authorized the publication of a semi-annual called "Our Record." Two numbers were issued in one pamphlet of thirty-six pages in the spring of 1868, and bore the double date of October, 1867, and April, 1868. Two further numbers were issued bearing dates October 1868 and April 1869. It met with no support, and was discontinued. The convention of 1870 again authorized the publication of a periodical, and the result was *The University Review*, of which two numbers were issued, January and May, 1870, and it was then suspended. In December, 1882, the publication of *The Delta Upsilon Quarterly* was commenced by the Amherst chapter. It was a small quarto of sixteen pages. In 1884 it was adopted by the fraternity, transferred to New York City, and changed to the usual magazine form. In December, 1892, it was transferred to Philadelphia, and remained there four years, when it was brought back to New York. It was published there for ten years, then in Philadelphia until 1911 when it again returned to New York, having been transferred to the control of the fraternity trustees and issued at the fraternity headquarters.

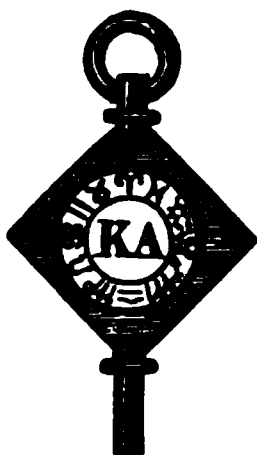
Two or three of these chapters have issued periodicals.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the "Δ" being placed over the "Υ." This badge was

secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of United States; Dr. Alexander McLean, secretary of the American Bible Society; Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board; Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, B. Fay Mills; Dr. E. C. Moore, University Preacher, Harvard; Drs. Armitage, Faunce and Merrill of New York; Drs. Boynton and McLaurin of Brooklyn; Dr. Myron Adams of Rochester; Dr. Samuel H. Greene of Washington; Dr. Cortlandt Myers of Boston; Dr. Orrin P. Gifford of Brookline.

Among authors, Stephen Crane, Wm. Elliot Griffis, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Holman T. Day and John Erskine; David A. Wells and Jeremiah W. Jenks, political economists; Wm. Vaughn Moody, poet and playwright; Rupert Hughes, author and playwright; Rossiter Johnson, editor of Appleton's Encyclopedia; Professor Borden P. Bowne, psychologist; James Ford Rhodes, historian. In other lines of work are Edward C. Potter, sculptor; John W. Root, architect; and E. J. Ridgway, the publisher of *Everybody's Magazine*.

Kappa Alpha



THE Kappa Alpha society is the oldest secret brotherhood of a social and literary character which has had a continuous existence in American colleges, and, as the parent of the present vast system of American College fraternities, a special interest attaches to the circumstances of its foundation.

For some years previous to 1825, there had existed at Union College an organized company of students for purposes of outdoor exercise and military drill. In the fall of that year, however, the interest in this organization died out, and the time was ripe for a new departure, which had need of the genius of a leader to suggest it. The inspiration came from John Hart Hunter, Thomas Hun and Isaac W. Jackson, of the class of 1826, who conceived the idea of a new secret society of a literary and social order, interested several of their classmates in the plan, and in November of the same year held the first initiation, when Charles Clark Young and Andrew E. B. Knox were formally admitted to membership, the secret

proceedings being followed by an "adjournment to the well-known dining-room at Knight's boarding-house, down town, where a supper was made enjoyable without extra stimulants of any kind, name or nature."

In December the following students were initiated in similar fashion: John McGeoch, Orlando Meads, James Proudfit, Joseph A. Constant, Arthur Burtis, Joseph Law and Solon Grout, of '26, and Levi Hubbell, of '27.*

This first group of Kappa Alpha men at Union stamped a character upon the society which it has never lost. The founders possessed an aptitude for their work amounting to genius, and but slight additions have been made to the ceremonial features of the order; while not a few among their associates were men of mark, whose names became noted in various walks of life.

The new society encountered natural opposition, largely on account of its secrecy. Individuals, and even the college authorities, took up the cause, but Kappa Alpha, nevertheless, flourished from the beginning. Other orders of like character soon made their appearance, and within a few years the era of college fraternities was fully inaugurated at Union.

In 1833 a petition for a charter from Kappa Alpha was presented by a number of students at Williams College, led by Azariah S. Clark, of the class of '34. This being granted, the Williams chapter was established in that year, the first on the ground, Sigma Phi following

*The above particulars are taken in substance from an account of "The Origin of Kappa Alpha," written by Charles Clark Young, the first initiate.

in 1834. Here even sharper opposition was encountered than at Union, the "Social Fraternity" or "Equitable Fraternity" being founded, in 1834, with the view of overthrowing the secret society system. The hostilities culminated in 1839, when the withdrawal of several of the most influential members of the anti-secret organization to join Kappa Alpha led to an assault upon the meeting place of the society, which was, however, successfully repelled. After this, with the founding and growth of other fraternity chapters at the college, the power of the "Social Fraternity" as an anti-secret force steadily declined until it disappeared, the body becoming the parent chapter of Delta Upsilon.

In 1844 a chapter was founded at Geneva (now Hobart) College, which was withdrawn in 1854, owing to a decline in the affairs of the college, but was re-established in 1879. The Princeton chapter, founded in 1852, had a brief but brilliant career, brought to a close by the persistent attitude of hostility assumed toward secret societies by the college authorities. As an honorable continuance of the chapter was soon rendered impossible under the restrictions imposed, its members decided to surrender their charter, and withdrew from the college with the graduation of the class of 1856. The chapter at the University of Virginia grew out of the suppression of societies at Princeton, its founder being Joseph Hodgson, of the Princeton chapter. This chapter also was destined to a short life. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, many of its members left the university to join the army of the Confederacy, meetings became gradually less frequent, and

in 1861 the chapter was suspended. After the close of the war but few of the members returned to the neighborhood of the university, and no attempt was made to revive the society there.

The fraternity has been slow to extend and its chapter roll, which is small, reads as follows:

1825. A of New York, Union College.	526
1833. A of Massachusetts, Williams College.	551
1844. B of New York, Hobart College.	260
1852. A of New Jersey, Princeton University (1856)..	40
1857. A of Virginia, University of Virginia (1861)	47
1868. Γ of New York, Cornell University.	333
1892. A of Ontario, University of Toronto.	153
1894. A of Pennsylvania, Lehigh University.	93
1899. A of Quebec, McGill University	123
1913. B of Pennsylvania, University of Pennsylvania. .	48

Active chapters, 8; inactive, 2; membership, 2,174.

The following chapters own houses: Cornell (\$75,000), Hobart (\$9,500), Toronto (\$11,000), Union (\$8,000), Williams (\$7,500). Total \$178,500.

During the first thirty or forty years of its existence the chapter at Union occasionally held public exercises; the quarto-centennial and semi-centennial celebrations were also notable events in its history. In 1883 the semi-centennial of the Williams chapter was held at Williamstown, at which Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, delivered the address. The inaugurations of the Toronto chapter, held at Ithaca, and of the Lehigh chapter, at New York, were the occasions of large and

enthusiastic gatherings of the members of K A, while the largest gathering in the history of the society occurred on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of its founding at Schenectady in 1900. Regular conventions take place annually, under the auspices of the various chapters in rotation. The annual dinner occurs in New York in the winter, and similar gatherings are held each year in Boston, Chicago and Buffalo.

The government of the society is vested in an executive council, composed of four officers and two alumni from each active chapter.

Catalogues of Kappa Alpha have been published in 1835, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1850, 1853, 1859, 1874, 1892, 1902 and 1913. In the earlier editions much of the information was printed in Latin and in cipher. The "Record" of 1913, a quarto volume of 500 pages, is a full biographical account of the members of the society, with illustrations and much valuable historical matter. Other publications of the society include a song book, a biographical record of the Williams chapter, and the Annual Reports, which go to every member.

Kappa Alpha was the first of the college fraternities either to occupy or own a chapter house in the modern sense of the expression. At Williams College, its chapter secured a house in 1864 for meeting purposes and in 1876 for rooming purposes.

The badge of the fraternity is a golden key, on one side of which are the signs of the zodiac encircling the letters "K A;" on the other side are a rising sun and other symbols. The fraternity color is scarlet.

The society has never admitted honorary members. Among the prominent alumni are: In education, Presidents, Leonard Woods, of Bowdoin; Eliphalet N. Potter, of Hobart and Union; L. Clark Seelye, of Smith; Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams; Charles J. A. Schaeffer, of the Iowa State University; Professors Isaac W. Jackson, of Union; Charles F. Chandler and Charles A. Joy, of Columbia; Nathaniel H. Griffin, of Williams; John L. Morris, Charles F. Hartt and T. Frederick Crane, of Cornell; William H. Chandler, of Lehigh; Dean Edward H. Griffin, of Johns Hopkins; Vice-Chancellor Telfair Hodgson, of the University of the South; Henry R. Pierson, Chancellor of the Board of Regents, N. Y.; Charles B. Hubbell, president New York City Board of Education, and Dr. Charles E. West, of Brooklyn. In medicine, Walter D. Day and William D. Granger, of New York, and Francis H. Davenport, of Boston. In the ministry, Arthur Burtis, Edward D. G. Prime, William W. Harsha, Robert R. Booth, Timothy G. Darling, Henry M. Booth, John L. Nevius, William C. Roberts, and J. Clement French, of the Presbyterian Church; William H. Wyckoff and Justin A. Smith, among Baptists; James G. Johnson, of the Congregational Church; William Tatlock, in the Episcopal Church, and Frederick Z. Rooker, in the Roman Catholic. In law, Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the U. S. Supreme Court; Rufus W. Peckham (the elder), James C. Smith, and George F. Danforth, of the New York Supreme Court; Frank H. Hiscock, Judge of the Court of Appeals, New York; Francis R. E.

Cornell, of the Minnesota Supreme Court; Charles B. Lawrence, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester county, N. Y.; Horace White, Governor of the State of New York; John K. Porter, John Boyd Thacher and Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, and Francis H. Dewey, of Massachusetts. In architecture, William A. Potter, of New York, John V. Van Pelt, of New York; In public life, Preston King and James Dixon, of the United States Senate; Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port at New York, politician and capitalist; United States Representatives Thomas Allen, of Missouri; Charles L. Beale, John M. Carroll and John B. Steele, of New York; Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois; Gabriel Bouck, of Wisconsin; Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania; J. Rufus Tryon, Surgeon-General of the Navy, and S. G. W. Benjamin, United States Minister to Persia; Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Clark Williams, Comptroller, State of New York; Hon. W. L. M. King, late Minister of Labour, Canadian Government; Wade Warren Thayer, Secretary of the Hawaiian Territory. In military life, Generals Jesse C. Smith, John C. Starkweather, Joseph Lovell, Hasbrouck Davis, Ranald S. Mackenzie, Edward S. Bragg and Albert J. Myer. In literature and journalism, Fitzhugh Ludlow, Prof. George L. Raymond, of Princeton; Lewis H. Morgan, the ethnologist; Theodore Stanton, of Paris, and Solomon B. Griffin, of the *Springfield Republican*; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor.

Kappa Alpha

(Southern Order)



THIS fraternity was founded at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Va., December 21, 1865, by James Ward Wood, Rev. William Nelson Scott, Stanhope McC. Scott, and William A. Walsh. It was at first intended, perhaps to be a local organization only, and bore a name other than that of Kappa Alpha.* During the second session of its existence S. Z. Ammen became a member, and its present motto, ritual and plan of organization are due chiefly to his labors to such an extent that he is considered the founder of the present Kappa Alpha Order. The fraternity was established with the idea of creating an organization to foster and maintain the manners, customs and ideals of character and achievement, other than "sectional," of the Southern people, Washington and Lee University under the presidency of Robert E. Lee being considered the appropriate place for the inauguration of such an institution. It has confined itself to the South with the exception of planting chapters at Leland Stanford and California. According to

*This name was Phi Kappa Chi and was changed because of its similarity to Phi Kappa Psi. No badges ever bore this name.

officials of the fraternity the matter of extension has not been considered by a convention for a number of years and its policy in this regard is declared to be fixed.

1865.	A, Washington and Lee University.....	185
1868.	B, Virginia Military Institute (1913).....	503
1868.	Γ, University of Georgia.....	415
1869.	Δ, Wofford College (1909).....	213
1869.	E, Emory College.....	388
1869.	Z, Randolph-Macon College.....	248
1870.	H, Richmond College.....	250
1871.	Θ, Oglethorpe University (1873).....	9
1872.	I, Furman University (1895).....	137
1873.	K, Mercer University.....	290
1873.	Λ, University of Virginia.....	135
1873.	M, Newberry College (1874).....	10
1877.	N, Pa. College of Dental Surgery (1877)..	4
1877.	Ξ, Virginia A. & M. College (1877)	2
1878.	O, Bethel Academy, Va. (1879).....	7
1879.	Π, Gordon Institute (1883).....	27
1880.	P, University of South Carolina (1897).....	132
1880.	Σ, Davidson College.....	211
1881.	T, Wake Forest College (1894).....	53
1881.	Υ, University of North Carolina	140
1882.	Φ, Southern University (1914).....	264
1882.	Ψ, Tulane University.....	152
1883.	X, Vanderbilt University.....	284
1883.	Ω, Central University.....	104
1883.	Θ, South Carolina Military Academy (1890)..	40
1883.	O, University of Texas.....	166
1883.	M, Erskine College (1893).....	52

1883.	N, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	263
1883.	Ξ, Southwestern University.....	198
1883.	Π, University of Tennessee.....	198
1883.	A A, University of the South.....	220
1885.	A B, University of Alabama.....	194
1885.	A Γ, Louisiana State University.....	206
1887.	A Δ, William Jewell College.....	169
1887.	A E, Southwestern Presbyterian University(1904)	78
1890.	A Z, William and Mary College.....	166
1890.	A H, Westminster College.....	157
1891.	A Θ, Transylvania University.....	146
1891.	A I, Centenary College (1913).....	87
1891.	A K, University of Missouri.....	212
1891.	A Λ, Johns Hopkins University.....	96
1893.	Θ, University of Kentucky.....	148
1893.	A M, Millsaps College.....	215
1893.	M, Emory and Henry College (1895).....	15
1894.	A N, George Washington University.....	174
1895.	A Ε, University of California.....	161
1895.	A O, University of Arkansas.....	155
1895.	A Π, Stanford University.....	153
1897.	A P, West Virginia University.....	132
1899.	A Σ, Georgia School of Technology.....	141
1899.	A T, Hampden-Sidney College.....	76
1900.	A Υ, University of Mississippi (1912).....	77
1901.	A Φ, Trinity College, N. C.....	68
1902.	A X, Kentucky Wesleyan College (1906).....	33
1903.	A Ψ, Florida State College (1906).....	29
1903.	A Ω, N. C. Agricultural and Mech'l College....	81
1903.	B A, Missouri School of Mines.....	79

KAPPA ALPHA (SOUTHERN)

187

1903. B B, Bethany College.....	84
1904. B Γ, College of Charleston.....	71
1904. B Δ, Georgetown College.....	75
1904. B E, Delaware College.....	120
1904. B Z, University of Florida.....	109
1905. B H, University of Oklahoma.....	94
1905. B Θ, Washington University, Mo.....	61
1906. B I, Drury College.....	85
1914. B K, Maryland Agricultural College.....	34

Active chapters, 46; inactive, 18; total membership, 9281.

Two chapters, Kentucky State and Transylvania, occupy one house while the chapter at Louisiana State lives in one house and holds its meetings in another which it owns and has retained for the past 25 years. Those chapters owning their houses are: Alabama Polytechnic (\$3,500), Vanderbilt (\$13,500), South (\$5,000), Missouri (\$8,000), Millsaps (\$5,000), Stanford (\$15,000), West Virginia (\$8,500) and Delaware (\$7,000). Total \$65,500.

The parent chapter was inactive from June, 1870, to March, 1875, and again in 1878. It was revived in October, 1885. The V. M. I. chapter was suppressed by anti-fraternity laws in 1888 but existed *sub rosa* for many years. Its charter was withdrawn in 1913. The first Theta at Oglethorpe died with the university. The second Theta at South Carolina Military Academy, was *sub rosa*, was suppressed in 1883 and revived in 1887; it finally succumbed to anti-fraternity laws in 1890. The chapter at Furman University was inactive from the fall of 1875 to May, 1879

and was withdrawn in 1898, and the chapter at Stanford was dormant from 1899 to 1903. The University of Virginia chapter has always been largely composed of transfers from other chapters, though of late years a much larger number of initiates has been recorded than formerly.

The first Mu died with the removal of Newberry College. The second Mu, at Erskine College, existed *sub rosa* until faculty opposition ceased in 1885. In the fall of 1893 the enactment of anti-fraternity laws compelled the surrender of its charter. The same was the fate of the third Mu, at Emory and Henry College, in 1895. The Mississippi and Wofford chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

The first Omicron at Bethel Academy was almost immediately withdrawn. The second Omicron, at the University of Texas, was suspended from 1887 to 1891. Xi, at Southwestern University, was established *sub rosa*, but was recognized by the faculty in September, 1887.

The first Pi at the Gordon Institute surrendered its charter on account of lack of desirable material. The second Pi, at the University of Tennessee, was inactive from 1887 to 1893. Rho, at the University of South Carolina, was inactive from 1892 to 1895, and was killed by state legislation in 1897. Tau, at Wake Forest College, was established *sub rosa*, and was suppressed in 1887. It was revived again in 1890 and suppressed in 1894. The chapter at the University of North Carolina was inactive from 1888 to 1891. Under the impression that Southern University was to close, Phi disbanded in

1882, but was reorganized in 1883 and withdrawn in 1914. Psi, at the University of Louisiana, died in 1883 on account of anti-fraternity laws and other opposition. It was revived in February, 1886, at Tulane University, which is in some sense a continuation of the older institution. Alpha Psi was merged into Beta Zeta when the Florida State College was consolidated with the University of Florida.

Alpha Eta, at Westminster, was organized from the X B A, a local society established in 1887. Alpha Theta, at Transylvania University, was *sub rosa* until the anti-fraternity laws were repealed in April, 1896. Alpha Iota, at the Centenary College, was established by absorbing a local organization, Δ Σ Φ. It became inactive in 1904 owing to a decline in the standard of the college, was revived with the removal and resuscitation of the college at Shreveport, La., and its charter was withdrawn in 1913. The Johns Hopkins chapter was inactive from 1910 to 1915. The Drury chapter was formed from a local called K T and the Maryland Agricultural chapter from a local A Φ.

Of the eighteen inactive chapters nine were killed by anti-fraternity laws, seven were withdrawn from lack of material and two died with the institutions in which they were located.

Alumni chapters have been organized at Alexandria, La.; Anniston, Ala.; Athens, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore; Baton Rouge, La.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Canal Zone; Chattanooga; Chicago, Ill.; Columbia, S. C.; Columbia University (N. Y. City); Columbus, Ga.;

Dallas, Texas; Denver; El Paso; Ft. Smith, Ark.; Greenville, Miss.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mobile, Ala.; Muskogee, Okla.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; New York City; Norfolk, Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Salt Lake City; Shreveport, La.; Spartanburg, S. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Tampa, Fla.; Terrell, Tex.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Winston-Salem, N. C.

Until 1870 the fraternity was governed by the Alpha chapter. The first convention, which met that year, made some material changes in this system, but left quite a number of powers still to be exercised by the senior living chapter. The convention of 1873, however, vested in the convention nearly all powers which were surrendered to it by the Gamma at the University of Georgia, then the governing chapter. The conventions are composed of the general officers of the fraternity, five in number, and of delegates from the several chapters, active and alumni. During the interregnum, the affairs of the fraternity are administered by the general officers who can upon unanimous agreement charter new chapters.

Conventions have been held as follows: Richmond, Va., 1870, 1876, 1883, 1893, 1901, 1915; Macon, Ga., 1871, 1878; Spartanburg, S. C., 1872, 1879; Athens, Ga., 1873, 1877, 1881; Ashland, Va., 1874; Oxford, Ga., 1875; Nashville, Tenn., 1885, 1897; Columbia, S. C., 1887;

Augusta, Ga., 1889; Birmingham, Ala., 1891, 1909; Atlanta, Ga., 1895, 1903; Washington, D. C. (special), 1898, Lexington, Ky., 1899; New Orleans, La., 1911; Ocean View, Va., 1907; Memphis, Tenn., 1913.

The conventions were held annually from 1870 to 1879. Since then they have met biennially.

Six catalogues have been issued. The first two were published at Macon, Ga., by J. L. Hardeman, in 1873 and 1875, the former showing a membership of 270 and the latter of 370. The third was issued at Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1878, by D. R. Neal, Jr., and showed a membership of 437. These catalogues contained little more than the names and addresses of members. The Kappa Alpha History and Catalogue was published in the fall of 1891, at Nashville, Tenn., by J. S. Chick. This book contains 375 pages, shows a membership of 2,282 down to 1890, and gives a history of the fraternity and of the several chapters. The same features were contained in the second decennial catalogue published in 1901 at Charlotte, N. C., by Paul I. Murrill. The sixth catalogue was prepared and published by Wm. B. Crawford, Grand Historian in 1915. It is of pocket size, printed on thin paper and unusually complete. In addition to the above, the fraternity, beginning with 1891-92, published annual catalogues showing the active membership of the chapters, and giving reports from the general officers. This work was discontinued in 1905. Several of the chapters publish annual catalogues, or "Year-books." There have been five editions of the ritual and constitution: in 1870, 1874, 1886, 1893, and

1904. The constitution was revised by the convention of 1911.

The first official publication of the fraternity was the *Kappa Alpha Journal*, quarterly, published from Richmond, Va., February, August and December, 1879, when it suspended. It was devoted to general literature as well as to fraternity matters. In November, 1883, the *Kappa Alpha Magazine*, quarterly, appeared. In 1883-84 one number was published from Charleston, S. C., and three from Atlanta, Ga. In 1884-85 one number was published from Atlanta and one from Gainesville, Ga., the latter in April, 1885. In October, 1885, the *Kappa Alpha Magazine* was succeeded by the *Kappa Alpha Journal*, Vol. III, and has since appeared regularly under that name. For a while it was a monthly, then a bi-monthly and it has been published at Nashville, Lexington, Ky., and Richmond, Va.

At the New Orleans convention held during the Christmas holidays of 1911 a new constitution and code was adopted providing for the organization of the fraternity into provinces. The journal was changed from a bi-monthly to a quarterly and a confidential quarterly medium to be known as the *Messenger* was provided for. The Knight Commander was provided with a salaried executive secretary. No material constitutional changes were made.

The fraternity had for a time what was known as a Council of Honor, to which were elected one at each convention a limited number of those members who were deemed to have done signal service for the Order.

It was abolished in 1904. The fraternity does not allow the election or initiation of honorary members.

The original badge consisted of a single gold shield, in the center of which is a circle of black enamel enclosing a Greek cross, and above which are the Greek letters "K A." The present badge has a Greek cross, and a slightly raised center. The badge is usually jeweled, the chapter-letter pins are frequently worn. A plain uniform badge is required although members may wear jeweled emblems. The colors of the fraternity are crimson and old gold. The flowers are the magnolia and red rose. The flag consists of three broad bars: crimson, white, and gold, of equal width, placed parallel with the staff, the crimson bar next to the staff, the gold at the flowing end. In the centre of the white bar is the crimson cross of eight points.

Among the prominent alumni are: Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri; Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Archibald Watson, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York; Thomas Dixon, author, playwright and actor.

Bishops Warren A. Candler, A. Coke Smith, John C. Kilgo and J. H. McCoy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

U. S. Senator, Morris Sheppard of Texas.

Members of Congress: Richmond Pearson Hobson and John W. Abercrombie, Alabama; Chas. C. Reid, Arkansas; Wm. B. Lamar, Florida; Robert L. Henry, and Morris Shepard, Texas; E. Y. Webb, J. M. Faison, Carl Verison, Georgia, J. M. Morehead, North Carolina, and Robert C. Wickliffe, Louisiana.

College Presidents: Edwin Boone Craighead, Tulane University; K. G. Mattheson, Georgia School of Technology; Thomas E. Hodges, University of West Virginia; J. W. Abercrombie, University of Alabama; R. H. Blackwell, Randolph-Macon College; E. W. Nichols, Superintendent Virginia Military Institute; W. T. Murphree, University of Florida; P. H. Mell, Clemson College; J. C. Hardy, Mississippi A. M. M. College; Frank P. Culver, Texas Polytechnic Institute; C. E. Dowman, Emory College; F. C. Woodward, University of South Carolina.

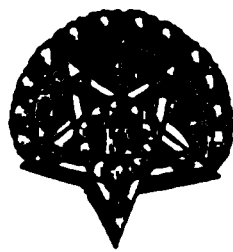
Justices J. H. Lumpkin, Warner Hill, Andrew J. Cobb, John S. Candler, Georgia Supreme Bench; J. Frayser Lyon, Attorney General of South Carolina; Justice D. E. Hydrick, South Carolina Supreme Bench.

Lewis W. Parker, president of the Parker Cotton Mills; Frank A. Godchaux, president of the Louisiana Rice Milling Company; Wm. H. Atwell, United States District Attorney at Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Wm. Broaddus Pritchard, neurologist and alienist; Dr. Jas. T. Gwathmey, anaesthetician and inventor of improved methods of administering ether; Clark Howell, owner and editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. H. L. Whitfield, president Southern Educational Association and president Mississippi Industrial College; Wm. H. Wilson, general counsel I. & G. N. railroad; Thos. Walker Page, member U. S. Tariff Commission; W. W. Sale, Adjutant General State of Virginia; R. Tyler Goodwin, Adjutant General State of Alabama; E. A. Garlington, Inspector General U. S. A.; Charles N. Burch, now general

counsel Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad; P. A. Willcox, general counsel Atlantic Coast Line railroad; Lieut. Gov. Thomas Gordon McLeod of South Carolina; Edward T. Seay, speaker Tennessee Senate; Murphey S. Candler, Georgia State Railroad Commissioner; Laurence B. Finn, Kentucky State Railroad Commissioner; A. H. Purdue, Tennessee State geologist; L. W. Huff, president Brooklyn & Coney Island Railroad Co.; Frank Andrews, General Counsel T. B. & Frisco lines; Reau E. Folk, State Treasurer of Tennessee; James Branch Cabell, author, Richmond, Va.; R. H. Pitt, editor of the *Religious Herald*; Rev. Wm. Meade Clarke, editor *Southern Churchman*; John Temple Graves, editor *Atlanta Georgian*; Junius Parker, Chief Counsel American Tobacco Company; Geo. L. P. Radcliffe, Chief Counsel American Bonding and Trust Co; Bradford Knapp, U. S. Department of Agriculture; G. T. Finn, Speaker Kentucky House of Representatives; M. Hillsman Taylor, Speaker Tennessee House of Representatives.

Kappa Sigma



THE Kappa Sigma fraternity was founded at the University of Virginia, December 10, 1869, by William Grigsby McCormick, George Miles Arnold, Edmund Law Rogers, Jr., Frank Courtney Nicodemus and John Covert Boyd.

At that time there were chapters of about a dozen fraternities at Virginia and the system was in a flourishing state. Opportunity to become associated with some of these fraternities was not denied the founders of Kappa Sigma, but as McCormick, Rogers and Nicodemus, who lived in Baltimore, were close personal friends before entering the University, they wanted to be together and therefore concluded to found a new fraternity. So intimate were the relations between these three and Arnold and Boyd who were associated with them that they have always been known in the fraternity as "the five friends and brothers."

From the inception of the movement it was intended that the fraternity should expand into other institutions and become a widespread organization, but it was not

till 1873 that the founders saw their plans take definite shape, although a chapter had been established at the University of Alabama shortly after the parent chapter was organized. The growth of the fraternity has been rapid and it now has a larger number of chapters than any other fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1869.	Z.	University of Virginia.....	195
1869.	B.	University of Alabama.....	135
1873.	H.	(Prime) Trinity College (N. C.).....	180
1873.	M.	Washington & Lee University.....	147
1874.	O.	Emory & Henry College (1895).....	136
1874.	E.	Virginia Military Institute (1883).....	23
1874.	N.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1889).....	91
1874.	A A.	University of Maryland.....	168
1874.	A B.	Mercer University.....	159
1876.	K.	Vanderbilt University.....	249
1880.	Ψ.	Bethel Academy (1882).....	8
1880.	Λ.	University of Tennessee.....	266
1880.	Γ.	Cumberland College Va. (1884).....	14
1880.	Σ.	Episcopal High School of Virginia (1884) ..	8
1880.	A X.	Lake Forest University.....	120
1882.	A I.	U. S. Grant University (1898).....	42
1882.	Φ.	Southwestern Presbyterian University....	204
1882.	Ω.	University of the South.....	226
1883.	Π.	University of West Virginia (1887).....	16
1883.	Υ.	Hampden-Sidney College.....	144
1884.	T.	University of Texas.....	280
1885.	P.	North Georgia Agricultural College (1891)	32
1885.	X.	Purdue University.....	249

1885.	Δ, Maryland Military & Naval Academy(1887)	31
1885.	E, Centenary College (1904).....	84
1886.	Ψ, University of Maine.....	288
1886.	Σ, Ohio Northern University (1888)	25
1886.	I, Southwestern University.....	236
1887.	Γ, Louisiana State University.....	210
1887.	A, Emory College (1891).....	24
1887.	B Θ, University of Indiana.....	169
1887.	Θ, Cumberland University.....	252
1888.	B, Thatcher Institute (1891).....	17
1888.	Π, Swarthmore College.....	176
1888.	H, Randolph-Macon College.....	136
1889.	Σ, Tulane University.....	169
1890.	N, College of William & Mary.....	172
1890.	X Ω, South Carolina University (1897).....	28
1890.	Ξ, University of Arkansas.....	234
1890.	Δ, Davidson College.....	175
1891.	B, Butler University (1893).....	11
1891.	A Γ, University of Illinois.....	263
1892.	A Δ, Pennsylvania State College.....	209
1892.	A E, University of Pennsylvania.....	230
1892.	A Z, University of Michigan.....	245
1892.	A H, George Washington University.....	229
1892.	A Θ, Southwestern Baptist University (1908) ..	128
1892.	A K, Cornell University.....	247
1893.	A Λ, University of Vermont.....	213
1893.	A M, University of North Carolina.....	84
1894.	A N, Wofford College (1908).....	67
1894.	A Ξ, Bethel College (1902).....	45
1894.	A O, Transylvania University (1901).....	50

1895. A Π, Wabash College.....	153
1895. A P, Bowdoin College.....	203
1895. A Σ, Ohio State University.....	199
1895. A T, Georgia School of Technology.....	181
1895. A Υ, Millsaps College.....	221
1896. A Φ, Bucknell University.....	141
1897. A Ψ, University of Nebraska.....	178
1897. A Ω, William Jewell College.....	127
1898. B A, Brown University.....	156
1898. B B, Richmond College.....	76
1898. B Γ, University of Missouri.....	146
1898. B Δ, Washington & Jefferson College.....	130
1898. B E, University of Wisconsin.....	177
1899. B Z, Stanford University.....	119
1900. B H, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	147
1900. B I, Lehigh University.....	107
1901. B K, New Hampshire State College.....	192
1901. B Λ, University of Georgia.....	121
1901. B M, University of Minnesota.....	140
1901. B N, University of Kentucky.....	91
1901. B Ξ, University of California.....	147
1902. B O, Denver University.....	126
1902. B Π, Dickinson College.....	119
1902. B P, University of Iowa.....	140
1902. B Σ, Washington University, Mo.....	97
1903. B T, Baker University.....	125
1903. B Υ, North Carolina A. & M. College.....	111
1903. B Φ, Case School of Applied Science.....	117
1903. B X, Missouri School of Mines.....	89
1903. B Ψ, University of Washington.....	128

1904. B Ω, Colorado College.....	113
1904. Γ A, University of Oregon.....	104
1904. Γ B, University of Chicago.....	82
1904. Γ Γ, Colorado School of Mines.....	115
1904. Γ Δ, Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	226
1905. Γ E, Dartmouth College.....	150
1905. Γ Z, New York University.....	112
1905. Γ H, Harvard University.....	125
1905. Γ Θ, University of Idaho.....	117
1906. Γ I, Syracuse University.....	116
1906. Γ K, University of Oklahoma.....	110
1909. Γ Λ, Iowa State College.....	88
1909. Γ M, Washington State College.....	81
1909. Γ N, Washburn College.....	82
1911. Γ Ξ, Denison University.....	88
1912. Γ O, University of Kansas.....	61
1914. Γ Π, Massachusetts Institute of Technology....	39
1915. Γ P, University of Arizona.....	31
1915. Γ Σ, Oregon Agricultural College	55

Active chapters, 82; inactive, 20; membership, 13,654.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama (\$7,500), Baker (\$12,000), Bowdoin (\$9,000), Bucknell (\$9,500), Colorado College (\$18,000), Colorado Mines (\$12,000), Cornell (\$41,000), Dartmouth (\$4,000), Denison (\$3,500), Illinois (\$30,000), Indiana (\$15,000), Louisiana (\$1,100), Maine (\$8,000), Massachusetts Agricultural (\$12,000), Michigan (\$25,000), Millsaps (\$6,500), Missouri (\$11,000), North Carolina (\$5,000), Ohio State (\$17,000), Oregon (\$14,000), Pennsylvania (\$25,000), University of the

South (\$2,500), Stanford (\$8,000), Syracuse (\$18,000), Texas (\$12,000), Vanderbilt (\$7,000), Virginia (\$18,000), University of Washington (\$10,000), Wisconsin (\$20,000). Total (\$381,600).

Some of the chapters have borne different names at different times. The present Eta Prime chapter was for a time called Eta; Alpha-Alpha was called Epsilon; Alpha-Beta was called beta; Alpha Chi was called Chi; Alpha-Iota was called Upsilon; Beta-Theta was called Mu.

Of the chapters which are at present active those at Virginia Military Institute, Emory and Henry College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Ohio Northern University, South Carolina University and Wofford College were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Bethel Academy, Cumberland College, the Episcopal High School of Virginia, U.S. Grant University, Centenary College and Union University were withdrawn because these institutions were of relatively low standard. The West Virginia chapter became inactive from indifference and lack of fraternity spirit, and the Butler chapter from dissensions within the chapter. Lack of proper material caused the death of the chapters at North Georgia Agricultural College, and Bethel College. The chapter at Emory lapsed upon the failure of its members to return to college. The chapters at the Maryland Military & Naval Academy and Thatcher Institute surrendered their charters on account of the decline of the institutions referred to. The charter of the chapter at Transylvania was withdrawn when the chapter at the University of Kentucky was established on account

of the desire of the fraternity not to have two chapters in the same town.

A number of the chapters have been inactive from time to time from various causes; the Alabama chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws shortly after its founding in 1869 and was not revived until 1899; similarly the chapter at Trinity was killed in 1879, but was revived in 1892; likewise the chapter at Vanderbilt was inactive from 1880 to 1883, and the chapter at Lake Forest from 1882 to 1896, from similar causes. The chapter at Washington & Lee was inactive from 1877 to 1888, and again from 1900 to 1904, on account of the over-crowded condition of the field. The chapter at the University of Maryland was withdrawn in 1875 on account of lack of suitable material, was revived in 1890, with the privilege of drawing members from both that University and Johns Hopkins, but was again withdrawn after two years and was not revived until 1898, since which time it has been successful. The Mercer chapter became inactive in 1879 on account of the decline of the institution but was revived in 1891. The members of the Indiana chapter failed to return to college in 1888, causing it to become inactive. It was re-established in 1900. The chapters at Tulane, George Washington and North Carolina have suffered periods of temporary inactivity.

A number of the chapters had their origin in existing organizations. The Emory and Henry chapters was formerly a chapter of Φ M O. The New Hampshire chapter was a chapter of Q. T. V. The Massachusetts chapter was formerly the D. G. K. society, founded in

1868. The University of Iowa chapter was formed from $\Phi \Upsilon$. The Bucknell chapter from ΦE which was organized by a group of men who had withdrawn from $\Sigma A E$. The Washington and Lee chapter was formerly a chapter of $M \Pi \Lambda$ a fraternity which disbanded. Among other chapters formed from local organizations may be mentioned Hampden-Sidney from $\Phi M \Gamma$; Maine from $K. K. F.$; Lake Forest from $\Lambda \Phi$; William Jewell from $\Pi A \Theta$; California from $B K \Delta$; Dickinson from $\Pi \Gamma A$; Baker from "Skull and Bones"; Case from $\Phi A X$; Colorado from $\Phi \Upsilon \Sigma$; Chicago from the "Bronze Shield"; Dartmouth from $B \Gamma$; Harvard from $\Pi \Upsilon$; Idaho from $\Sigma \Delta A$; Oklahoma from $A \Delta \Sigma$; Iowa State from ΓA ; Washington State from $K \Theta$; Washburn from $K \Theta$; Denison from $B A \Delta$; Massachusetts Institute from $\Delta \Phi K$; Arizona from $\Delta \Phi$ and Oregon Agricultural from $\Gamma \Delta \Pi$.

For several years the alumni of New York City maintained a club house, but it was abandoned in 1910.

Alumni chapters are now to be found in Atlanta, Boston, Birmingham, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Concord, N. C., Columbus, Chicago, Covington, Tenn., Danville, Va., Danville, Ills., Denver, Ithaca, Indianapolis, Jackson, Miss., Kinston, N. C., Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Lynchburg, Va.; Memphis, Milwaukee, Mobile, New York, Newport News, Va., New Orleans, Norfolk, Oakland, Cal., Oklahoma City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Ruston, La., Scranton, Schenectady, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Syracuse, Vicksburg, Washington, Wilmington, N. C., and Yazoo City.

Prior to 1876, the government of the fraternity was vested in the parent chapter at the University of Virginia, but at the conclave of that year the executive power was delegated to a committee of five called the supreme executive committee, which governs the fraternity between the sessions of the grand conclave. For convenience of administration the chapters of the fraternity have been grouped into districts, seventeen in number, each district having as its executive head an officer known as District Grand Master. Some of the districts have annual reunions, while all are required to have reunions upon the alternate years with the grand conclave. A resident alumnus adviser appointed by the supreme executive committee is accredited to each chapter.

The regular conventions of the fraternity are called grand conclaves and are held every two years, usually in mid-summer. The first grand conclave was held in Baltimore in 1876, since which time they have been held as follows: Richmond, 1878, 1894; Abingdon, Va., 1880; Knoxville, 1883; Lynchburg, Va.; 1885; Nashville, 1887; Atlanta, 1888; Baltimore, 1890; Washington, 1892; Indianapolis, 1896; Chattanooga, 1898; Philadelphia, 1900; New Orleans, 1902; St. Louis, 1904; Lookout Mountain, 1906; Denver, 1908; New York, 1910, Louisville, 1912; Oakland, Cal., 1915. Hereafter grand conclaves will be held in the odd numbered years.

In 1885 the fraternity began the publication of an official organ, *The Quarterly*. In 1890 it was changed to a bi-monthly and was re-named *The Caduceus*. In 1907 it was changed to a monthly, ten numbers constituting

a volume. The magazine has been successfully conducted since the first. The fraternity also maintains a quarterly magazine, *The Star and Crescent*, for private circulation among its members. Its publication was begun 1897. A catalogue was published in 1881, a second edition in 1886, a name list and directory in 1897, a pocket address book in 1904, a second edition in 1906, a supplement in 1908 and a third edition in 1912. The Kappa Sigma Book, a manual, was published in 1907. A volume of the early letters and papers of the fraternity has been compiled and published, and also a manual of information, for the use of members only. Two editions of the song-book have been published, in 1902 and 1910. In 1896 the Bowdoin chapter issued a small song-book. Collections of songs for use at banquets and at grand conclaves have been frequently published. A number of pieces of sheet music have been dedicated to the fraternity, notably the fraternity hymn, "Kappa Sigma, Hail to Thee," the words of which were from the pen of the late George Leiper Thomas, the first initiate of the fraternity. A calendar was published in 1906. The Trinity, Bucknell, and California chapters have published histories. The Vermont, Cumberland, North Georgia, Maryland Military and Naval and Massachusetts chapters have issued annuals. A number of active chapters have issued periodicals and directories for the use of their alumni, and some of the alumni chapters have published lists of the members resident in their localities.

The badge is a crescent of chased gold with horns turned downward and holding suspended a five pointed star

enameled in black, with a narrow border of white enamel and gold, the general surface of the badge being of convex form; within the star are the letters "K Σ", surrounded by a circle of jewels. The crescent displays at its widest part the skull and bones, while at one side are crossed swords, and at the other crossed keys. The colors are scarlet, white and emerald green. The flower is the lily-of-the-valley. The flag consists of three vertical bars of equal width, scarlet, white and emerald green, respectively and in the order named, the middle bar charged with the coat-of-arms of the fraternity in proper colors.

Among the prominent alumni are: Congressmen Auburn L. Pridemore, Winfield S. Featherstone, Philip P. Campbell, J. Harry Covington, William B. Craig, and William S. Goodwin; Governor Xenophon O. Pindall of Arkansas; Francis I. Osborne, Attorney-General of North Carolina; Ruffin G. Pleasant, Attorney-General of Louisiana; Daniel E. Storms, Secretary of State of Indiana; U. S. Judge Rhydon M. Call, of Florida; Michael P. Huddleston, Lieutenant-Governor of Arkansas; Chief Justice John Bell Turner, of Oklahoma; Judge W. R. Allen, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Rear-Admiral DeWitt Coffman, U. S. N.; Medical Director John Covert Boyd, U. S. N.; Asst. Surgeon-General George Tully Vaughn, U. S. M. C.; A. S. Ruth, President of Washington State Senate; Lieut.-Col. Champe C. McCullough, Chief Sanitary Executive Officer of Panama Canal Zone; President Lyon G. Tyler, of William & Mary College; President Charles B. Burke, of Southwestern Baptist University; President

W. D. Gibbs, of New Hampshire College; President Robert Paine Pell, of Converse College for Women; Dean William Minor Lile, of the University of Virginia; Dean Thomas U. Taylor, of the University of Texas; Dean Samuel B. Green, of the University of Minnesota; Dean D. R. Stubblefield, of Vanderbilt University; Dean Joseph L. Hills, of the University of Vermont; Professor Charles W. Burkett, in Agriculture; Professor William I. Thomas, in Sociology; Professor Charles L. Parsons, in Chemistry; Cale Young Rice, the poet; Bishop Richard J. Cooke, of the Methodist Church; Thomas N. Ivey, D.D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate* of the M. E. Church, South; William G. McAdoo, builder of the Hudson River tunnels and secretary of the treasury of the United States; Renick W. Dunlap, State Food and Dairy Commissioner of Ohio; Price Thomas, Superintendent of Schools of Tennessee; Prof. F. A. Waugh, State Horticulturist of Massachusetts; Prof. Thomas L. Watson, State Geologist of Virginia; Prof. S. W. McCallie, State Geologist of Georgia; Nacy McGee Waters, of the Congregational Church; Congressman Philip P. Campbell.

Lambda Chi Alpha



THIS fraternity was founded at Boston University, November 15, 1911, by Warren A. Cole, Ralph S. Miles, Harold W. Bridge, Percival C. Morse and Clyde K. Nichols.

The chapters are called "Zetas" and the role is as follows:

1911.	A, Boston University	113
1912.	Γ, Massachusetts Agricultural College	7
1912.	E, University of Pennsylvania	56
1912.	Z, Pennsylvania State College	40
1912.	I, Brown University	60
1912.	Λ, Mass. Institute of Technology	47
1913.	B, University of Maine	84
1913.	Σ, University of Michigan	38
1913.	Φ, Rutgers College	40
1913.	Δ, Bucknell University	53
1913.	Π, Worcester Polytechnic Institute	40
1913.	O, Cornell University	72
1913.	M, University of California	59
1914.	T, Washington State College	23
1914.	H, Rhode Island State College	33
1914.	Θ, Dartmouth College	19
1914.	Υ, Louisiana State University	29
1915.	Ξ, DePauw University	32

1915.	X, University of Illinois	38
1915.	Ω, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	28
1915.	K, Knox College	11
1915.	N, University of Georgia	14
1915.	P, Union University (N. Y.)	19

Active chapters, 23; inactive, 0; total membership 995.

The chapters at Massachusetts Agricultural College (\$15,000), Maine (\$10,000), Michigan (\$18,000), Cornell (\$30,000), and Washington State College (\$10,000), own houses. Total \$83,000.

Many of the chapters were formed from existing local organizations, viz.: Brown from Σ Φ Δ; Maine, Δ K; Bucknell, A Σ; Worcester, Z T A; Rhode Island, T Δ Σ; Illinois, Δ Π; Alabama Polytechnic, Δ Π Σ; Knox, Σ Z; and Union from P Z, a society formed from a chapter of Δ Θ Φ after the consolidation of Δ Φ Δ, A K Φ and Θ Λ Φ to form that law fraternity.

The Government is by an annual convention called an "assembly" and a board of nine trustees called the "Grand High Zeta". There is a travelling secretary.

Conventions have been held at Boston, 1912, 1913; Worcester, Mass., 1914; Ithaca, N. Y., 1915.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly magazine called the *Purple, Green and Gold*. There is a secret publication called the *Cross and Crescent*.

The badge is a crescent with the horns turned toward the left, and inclosing a monogram of the letters "Λ X Α." The colors are purple, green and gold. The flower is the violet.

Phi Delta Theta



THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, December 26, 1848, by Robert Morrison, '49; John McMillan Wilson, '49; Robert Thompson Drake, '50; John Wolfe Lindley, '50; Ardivan Walker Rodgers, '51, and Andrew Watts Rogers, '51. Morrison first proposed the organization to Wilson, and they were joint authors of "The Bond of the Phi Delta Theta," which is a statement of the principles of the fraternity and has not been changed. Between them they decided on the name of the fraternity, and Morrison selected and arranged the secret Greek motto. Morrison designed the shield form of badge, with the eye as an emblem, and the scroll feature was suggested by Wilson.

The founders of Phi Delta Theta intended that it should be extended to other institutions. Before its first anniversary it had been established at Indiana University, and before the expiration of the second year at Centre College, in Kentucky, now Central University. Other chapters were soon established, and, though several suspended, the fraternity, at the beginning of the Civil war,

had laid the foundation for substantial growth. The war checked further development, and caused the suspension of the chapters at Wisconsin, Lawrence, Northwestern, Ohio Wesleyan and Franklin. A charter was granted for a chapter at Hanover in 1861, but it was not then organized.

At the close of the war the only active chapters were those at Indiana, Centre, Wabash, Butler and Michigan. The latter, chartered in 1864, and the Chicago chapter, chartered in 1865, were the only chapters established from 1860 to 1868. During its third decade, 1869-79, the fraternity entered many Southern institutions and during its fourth decade, 1879-89, it established chapters in Eastern institutions, and made itself national in extent.

The chapter list is as follows:

1848. <i>Ohio</i> , A, Miami University	330
1849. <i>Ind.</i> A, Indiana University	473
1850. <i>Ky.</i> A-Δ, Central University	510
1850. <i>Ind.</i> B, Wabash College	387
1852. <i>Ohio</i> B, Miami University, united with Ohio A..	
1852. <i>Ohio</i> Γ, Wittenberg College (1854)	8
1853. <i>Texas</i> A, Austin College (1858)	8
1854. <i>Ky.</i> B, Kentucky Military Institute (1856)....	43
1855. <i>Ky.</i> Γ, Centre College, united with <i>Ky.</i> A	
1857. <i>Ky.</i> Γ, Georgetown College (1876)	16
1857. <i>Wis.</i> A, University of Wisconsin	386
1859. <i>Wis.</i> B, Lawrence College (1861)	11
1859. <i>Ill.</i> A, Northwestern University	219
1859. <i>Ind.</i> Γ, Butler College	311
1860. <i>Ohio</i> B, Ohio Wesleyan University	326

1860.	<i>Ind.</i> Δ, Franklin College.....	333
1861.	<i>Ind.</i> E, Hanover College.....	210
1864.	<i>Mich.</i> A, University of Michigan.....	277
1865.	<i>Ill.</i> B, University of Chicago.....	182
1868.	<i>Ind.</i> Z, DePauw University	319
1868.	<i>Ohio</i> Γ, Ohio University	286
1869.	<i>Ind.</i> H, Indiana State Normal School (1872)....	13
1869.	<i>Va.</i> A, Roanoke College (1896)	149
1870.	<i>Mo.</i> A, University of Missouri.....	368
1871.	<i>Ill.</i> Γ, Monmouth College (1884).....	59
1871.	<i>Ill.</i> Δ, Knox College.....	302
1871.	<i>Ga.</i> A, Oglethorpe University (1872).....	13
1871.	<i>Ga.</i> A, University of Georgia.....	389
1871.	<i>Ga.</i> B, Emory College.....	398
1871.	<i>Iowa</i> A, Iowa Wesleyan College.....	269
1872.	<i>Ga.</i> Γ, Mercer University.....	377
1872.	<i>Ohio</i> Δ, Wooster College (1897)	161
1872.	<i>N. Y.</i> A, Cornell University.....	333
1873.	<i>Pa.</i> A, Lafayette College.....	318
1873.	<i>Cal.</i> A, University of California.....	256
1873.	<i>Mich.</i> B, Michigan State College (1898).....	161
1873.	<i>Va.</i> B, University of Virginia.....	240
1874.	<i>Va.</i> Γ, Randolph-Macon College.....	148
1875.	<i>Ohio</i> E, University of Akron (1896).....	95
1875.	<i>Neb.</i> A, University of Nebraska.....	234
1875.	<i>Va.</i> Δ, Richmond College (1895).....	83
1875.	<i>Pa.</i> B, Pennsylvania College.....	213
1875.	<i>Pa.</i> Γ, Washington and Jefferson College.....	255
1876.	<i>Tenn.</i> A, Vanderbilt University.....	404
1876.	<i>Pa.</i> H, Lehigh University	169

1876. <i>Mo. B</i> , Central College (1878).....	10
1877. <i>Miss. A</i> , University of Mississippi (1913).....	256
1877. <i>Ala. A</i> , University of Alabama.....	317
1878. <i>Va. E</i> , Virginia Military Institute (1889).....	35
1878. <i>Ill. E</i> , Illinois Wesleyan University (1897).....	107
1878. <i>Texas A</i> , Trinity University (1883).....	41
1878. <i>N. C. A</i> , Trinity College (1879).....	24
1878. <i>Ill. Z</i> , Lombard College.....	298
1879. <i>Ala. B</i> , Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	380
1879. <i>S. C. A</i> , Wofford College (1884).....	25
1879. <i>Pa. Δ</i> , Allegheny College.....	251
1879. <i>Vt. A</i> , University of Vermont.....	313
1880. <i>Pa. E</i> , Dickinson College.....	237
1880. <i>Mo. B</i> , Westminster College.....	227
1881. <i>Minn. A</i> , University of Minnesota.....	212
1882. <i>Iowa B</i> , University of Iowa.....	266
1882. <i>S. C. B</i> , University of South Carolina (1893)....	40
1882. <i>Kan. A</i> , University of Kansas.....	285
1882. <i>Mich. Γ</i> , Hillsdale College (1898).....	104
1883. <i>Tenn. B</i> , University of the South.....	229
1883. <i>Ohio Z</i> , Ohio State University.....	239
1883. <i>Texas B</i> , University of Texas.....	229
1883. <i>Pa. Z</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	305
1883. <i>N. Y. B</i> , Union University.....	160
1884. <i>N. Y. Γ</i> , College of the City of New York (1891)	55
1884. <i>Maine A</i> , Colby College.....	278
1884. <i>N. Y. Δ</i> , Columbia University.....	237
1884. <i>N. H. A</i> , Dartmouth College.....	356
1885. <i>N. C. B</i> , University of North Carolina.....	148
1885. <i>Ky. Δ</i> , Central University, united with Ky. A..	

1886. <i>Mass. A</i> , Williams College.....	217
1886. <i>Texas Γ</i> , Southwestern University.....	215
1887. <i>N. Y. E</i> , Syracuse University.....	291
1887. <i>Va. Z</i> , Washington and Lee University.....	124
1887. <i>Ala. Γ</i> , Southern University (1896).....	124
1888. <i>Mass. B</i> , Amherst College.....	273
1889. <i>R. I. A</i> , Brown University.....	230
1889. <i>La. A</i> , Tulane University.....	130
1891. <i>Mo. Γ</i> , Washington University.....	173
1891. <i>Cal. B</i> , Stanford University.....	156
1893. <i>Ind. Θ</i> , Purdue University.....	234
1893. <i>Ill. H</i> , University of Illinois.....	237
1896. <i>Ohio H</i> , Case School of Applied Science.....	185
1898. <i>Ohio Θ</i> , University of Cincinnati.....	144
1900. <i>Wash. A</i> , University of Washington.....	180
1901. <i>Ky. E</i> , University of Kentucky.....	115
1902. <i>Quebec A</i> , McGill University.....	122
1902. <i>Colo. A</i> , University of Colorado.....	122
1902. <i>Ga. Δ</i> , Georgia School of Technology.....	140
1904. <i>Pa. Θ</i> , Pennsylvania State College.....	118
1906. <i>Ontario A</i> , University of Toronto.....	99
1906. <i>S. D. A</i> , University of South Dakota.....	112
1908. <i>Idaho A</i> , University of Idaho.....	120
1910. <i>Kan. B</i> , Washburn College.....	95
1912. <i>Oreg. A</i> , University of Oregon.....	59
1913. <i>Colo. B</i> , Colorado College.....	69
1913. <i>Iowa Γ</i> , Iowa State College.....	36
1913. <i>N. D. A</i> , University of North Dakota.....	91
1915. <i>Ohio I</i> , Denison University.....	50
1915. <i>Wash. B</i> , Whitman College.....	49

Active chapters 78, inactive 24. Membership 20,016.

Houses are owned by the following chapters: Alabama (\$8,500), Alabama Polytechnic (\$10,000), Allegheny (\$16,000), Amherst (\$30,000), Butler (\$10,000), California (\$42,000), Case (\$16,000), Colorado College (\$12,000), Columbia (\$39,000), Cornell (\$40,000), Dartmouth (\$16,000), Denison (\$15,000), DePauw (\$8,000), Dickinson (\$6,000), Emory (\$3,000), Franklin (\$4,500), Hanover (\$5,000), Idaho (\$6,000), Illinois (\$18,000), Indiana (\$14,000), Iowa Wesleyan (\$8,000), Kansas (\$18,000), Lafayette (\$25,000), Lehigh (\$18,000), Lombard (\$6,000), McGill (\$10,000), Mercer (\$4,000), Miami (\$22,000), Michigan (\$26,000), Minnesota (\$15,000), North Carolina (\$5,000), North Dakota (\$9,000), Northwestern (\$12,000), Ohio State (\$13,000), Ohio Wesleyan (\$10,000), Oregon (\$10,000), Pennsylvania College (\$4,000), Pennsylvania (\$31,000), Pennsylvania State (\$20,000), Purdue (\$30,000), South Dakota (\$11,000), Stanford (\$10,000), Syracuse (\$33,000), Texas (\$12,000), Toronto (\$16,500), Tulane (\$13,000), Union (\$16,000), University of the South (\$8,000), Vanderbilt (\$24,000), Vermont (\$12,000), Wabash (\$8,000), Washburn (\$9,000), Washington (\$12,000), Westminster (\$7,500), Whitman (\$12,000), Williams (\$44,000), Wisconsin (\$37,500). Total \$900,500.

The first meeting of the founders of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ was in Wilson's room, in the north dormitory, which still stands. At the semi-centennial celebration of the fraternity this room was marked with a granite tablet. Though the new fraternity had the support of members of the Miami

faculty, the early members thought they could best accomplish their objects by remaining *sub rosa*. Meetings were usually held in the rooms of members, but when the active members numbered eleven, all could not assemble in any available room without attracting attention. Some of them, therefore, petitioned for a charter to establish a second chapter at Miami, and the petition was granted in April, 1852. At commencement in 1852, the members decided to make the fraternity's existence publicly known, and began wearing badges openly. The charter of the second Miami chapter was resigned in November, 1852, because there was no longer any reason for two organizations.

The chapter established at Indiana University in 1849 chose to remain *sub rosa*, and it did not publicly announce its existence until 1854.

Kentucky Alpha, established at Centre College in 1850, followed the example of the Miami chapter, and divided when its membership had reached nineteen. The charter of the second chapter at Centre was granted in 1855, and was surrendered in the same year. The members of the second chapters at Miami and Centre affiliated again with their original chapters. In no other fraternity has there been an instance of bicameral chapters in the same institution. Kentucky Delta was established at Central University in 1885. In 1901 Centre College and Central University were consolidated, under the latter name, and the chapters at the two institutions were combined, under the name of Kentucky Alpha-Delta.

Of the chapters that suspended on account of the Civil

war, the chapter at Franklin was revived in 1869, suspended in 1872, and was revived in the same year; the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan was revived in 1871, suspended in 1877, and was finally revived in 1879; the chapter at Wisconsin was revived in 1881, and the chapter at Northwestern in 1886; the chapter at Lawrence is still inactive. The Hanover chapter was not organized until 1868.

During the first thirty-five years of the fraternity, anti-fraternity laws caused a number of chapters to be *sub rosa* for years, others to suspend temporarily and some to suspend permanently. The Wabash chapter was compelled to find means of circumventing a watchful faculty until 1862-63. In 1874 anti-fraternity laws were enacted at Ohio Wesleyan, and their enforcement was attempted for a year or two. The Nebraska chapter, chartered in 1875, found neither faculty nor students favorable to fraternities, and suspended in 1876; it was revived in 1883. The Vanderbilt chapter, chartered in 1876, was not fairly organized until 1877, on account of anti-fraternity laws, which rendered *sub rosa* existence necessary until 1883. In 1877, shortly after the organization of the chapter at the University of Alabama, it was forced by adverse regulations to suspend; it was revived in 1883, and the restrictions were removed two years later. Because of faculty opposition, the Georgia chapter was *sub rosa* 1875-78, the Missouri chapter 1881-84, and the chapter at Alabama Polytechnic Institute 1881-83. The Knox chapter suspended in 1878, on account of anti-fraternity rules; these having been annulled, the chapter was revived in 1880; it suspended again in 1882, and was finally

revived in 1884. The chapters at North Carolina and Illinois were chartered after anti-fraternity rules were abolished.

The charter of the chapter at Georgetown, granted in 1857, was withdrawn the same year because of the faculty's hostility; the chapter was rechartered in 1875, but died the next year for the same reason. The chapters at Wittenberg, K. M. I., V. M. I., Monmouth, Central (Missouri), Trinity (Texas), and Trinity (North Carolina) were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapter at Wofford died in 1884, and the chapter at South Carolina in 1893, and subsequently fraternities were prohibited at each of those institutions. The isolated chapter at Austin College suspended in 1854, was revived in 1857, and died the next year. The Oglethorpe chapter died on account of the closing of the institution. The Wooster chapter was inactive 1880-81, and surrendered its charter in 1897. The charters of the chapters at Richmond, Akron and Illinois Wesleyan were surrendered because of the decrease in the attendance of students. The charters of the chapters at Indiana State Normal School, Roanoke, Hillsdale, Michigan State, C. C. N. Y., and Southern were withdrawn because the fraternity did not desire to continue at those institutions. The Mississippi chapter was killed with the other chapters at the State University by anti-fraternity legislation.

The Miami chapter suspended in 1857, was revived in 1865, suspended on account of the closing of the university in 1873, and was revived in 1885, when the university was reopened. The Chicago chapter suspended in 1871, and

was reestablished in the new University of Chicago in 1897. For various reasons, several chapters have been temporarily inactive—the Michigan chapter, 1869–80, and 1880–87; the DePauw chapter, 1870–71, 1872–75 and 1876–80; the Cornell chapter, 1877–86; the California chapter, 1877–86; the Lehigh chapter, 1877–87; the Columbia chapter, 1890–93. The chapters that have not been specially mentioned have held their charters continuously.

The Lombard chapter was formed from the parent, and then only surviving, chapter of $\Phi \Sigma$. All the attendant members of the Centre chapter were graduated in 1879, but the chapter was continued by the absorption, in the fall, of the Centre chapter of one of the last chapters of ΔK . In 1885 the active members of the W. W. W., or Rainbow, chapter, at the University of Texas, were initiated into the chapter of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ there, and $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ was established at Southwestern University by initiating the members of the Southwestern chapter of W. W. W. These two chapters had disagreed with the others in regard to the policy of uniting with $\Delta T \Delta$. In 1887 $K \Sigma K$ a fraternity having chapters in Virginia disintegrated. Its chapter at Washington and Lee joined $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ establishing a chapter there and its chapter at V. M. I. and members of it at Randolph-Macon and Richmond united with $\Phi \Delta \Theta$. The Idaho chapter was formed from a local $K \Phi A$, Colorado College from $A T \Delta$, Oregon from $\Delta \Sigma$ and Toronto from $Z \Sigma N$.

The chapter at the University of the South, in 1884, the next year after its establishment, built the first house owned by $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, and the first house at any Southern institution owned by any fraternity.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: At Cincinnati, 1851, 1856; Bloomington, Ind., 1858, 1864; Danville, Ky., 1860, 1872, 1875; Indianapolis, 1868, 1871, 1880, 1894, 1904; Chicago, 1869, 1912; Oxford, Ohio, 1870; Athens, Ohio, 1873; Crawfordsville, Ind., 1874; Philadelphia, 1876, 1896; Wooster, Ohio, 1878; Richmond, Va., 1882; Nashville, Tenn., 1884; New York, N. Y., 1886, 1902; Bloomington, Ill., 1889; Atlanta, Ga., 1891; Columbus, Ohio, 1898; Louisville, Ky., 1900; Washington, D. C., 1906; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1908; Birmingham, Ala., 1914; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1910.

The original plan of government provided that the parent chapter at Miami should be the presiding chapter, and have the right to charter other chapters in Ohio and to charter the first chapter in each other State, and provided that the first chapter in each State should have the right to charter other chapters in that State. The presiding chapter was called the Grand Chapter until 1868, the Grand Alpha Chapter 1868-74, the National Grand Chapter 1874-80. The presiding chapter was the Miami chapter until 1857, the Indiana University chapter 1858-60, the Chicago chapter 1868-69, the Miami chapter again 1869-73, the Wooster chapter 1873-78, and the Lafayette chapter 1878-80.

An Executive Committee was established in 1868. It had a President, a Secretary and a varying number of members until 1876. In 1872 its powers were enlarged, and a Grand Banker was added. In 1876 and 1878, its powers were again enlarged, and from 1876 to 1880 it was composed of a President, a Secretary, a Grand Banker and

one member chosen by the National Grand Chapter. Until 1878 the first chapter in each State was the presiding chapter in the State, and was called the State Grand Chapter, but in that year State Grand Chapters were abolished. In 1880 the National Grand was abolished, the Executive Committee was changed to a General Council, composed of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Historian, and the fraternity was divided into provinces. Full executive powers were then conferred on the General Council, and it was directed to appoint a President for each province. In 1896 a fifth member, called a Reporter, was added to the General Council, and he was made, *ex-officio*, editor of the fraternity periodicals. At the same time the office of Fraternity Librarian was created. In 1898 the offices of Editor of the Catalogue and Editor of the History were made permanent. In 1902 a chapter House Commission and an Alumni Commission, each with two members, were created. In 1908 the commissions were reduced to one member each. The five councilors, two commissioners, the Editor of the Catalogue and the Fraternity Librarian constitute the Board of Trustees, which acts as a court of appeals in questions regarding membership. These general officers are elected by each biennial National Convention. The general officers, including the Province Presidents appointed by the General Council, are always alumni. In 1881 the fraternity was incorporated under the laws of Ohio.

The first convention in 1851, authorized the organization of a higher order, to be known as "The Society of the Phi Delta Theta," in distinction from "The Phi Delta

Theta Society." The former, composed of alumni chosen from the latter, should meet annually with public literary exercises, and should have the power of granting charters and of general supervision. Two annual meetings were held in Oxford, Ohio, where public addresses were made by distinguished members, but after 1853 the plan was abandoned, on account of the then scarcity of alumni.

In 1865 an Indiana State Convention was held at Indianapolis. It was the first State convention with chapter representation held by any fraternity. Province associations, organized since 1880, meet annually or biennially in the years when the conventions are not held.

In 1876 an alumni chapter was organized at Franklin, Ind. Charters have been granted to alumni at the following places: Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Selma and Opelika, Ala.; Fort Smith, Ark.; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Atlanta, Macon and Columbus, Ga.; Boise and Moscow, Idaho; Chicago, Peoria, Galesburg, Champaign, Bloomington, Aurora, and Danville, Ill.; Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend, Bloomington, Crawfordsville, Franklin, Frankfort, Greencastle, Lafayette, Madison, Spencer, Columbus, Tipton, Elkhart and Goshen, Ind.; Des Moines, Mount Pleasant and Sioux City, Iowa; Topeka, Hutchinson and Emporia, Kan.; Louisville and Lexington, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Waterville, Maine; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.; Meridian and Greenwood, Miss.; St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Fulton, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New York,

Schenectady and Syracuse, N. Y.; Fargo, N. D.; Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Akron, Athens, Hamilton and Oxford, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Okl.; Portland, Oreg.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Johnstown and Warren, Pa.; Vermillion, S. D.; Providence, R. I.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Austin, Dallas and Houston, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Burlington, Vt.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Montreal, Que.; Tampa, Fla.; Pueblo, Colo.; Quitman, Ga.; Huntington, Ind.; Lawrence, Kan.; Lansing, Mich.; Wadesboro, N. C.; El Paso, Tex.; Lynchburg, Va.; Aberdeen, N. D.; Vancouver, B. C.; Calgary, Alb., and City of Mexico.

In 1898 alumni organizations were designated alumni clubs, instead of alumni chapters. These clubs have the privilege of representation in conventions, but not of making initiations. In a number of cities the alumni meet weekly for luncheon. There are also alumni clubs at Harvard and Yale.

Seven editions of the fraternity catalogue have been issued, as follows: 1860, Louisville, Ky., 8vo., pp. 15, 292 names; 1870, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8vo, pp. 22, 556 names; 1872, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8vo, pp. 99, 925 names; 1878, Indianapolis, Ind., 8vo, pp. 172, 1,929 names; 1883, Nashville, Tenn., royal 8vo, pp. 230, 3,460 names; 1894, New York, N. Y., royal 8vo, pp. 475, 7,286 names; 1906, Evanston, Ill., 8 vo. pp. 725, 14,525 names. Directories of the members residing in New York, Washington, Indianapolis, Chicago, Denver, Portland, Oreg., and other cities have been published by the alumni clubs of those

cities. A Year Book containing a report and a list of the alumni and active members of each chapter was issued annually from 1905 to 1912.

A detailed and complete history of the fraternity from 1848 to 1906 by Walter B. Palmer was published in the latter year. It is an octavo volume of 966 pages, with 387 illustrations.

Two editions of "A Manual of Phi Delta Theta," containing an historical sketch of the fraternity, college statistics and other matter, have been issued in 1886 and 1897. A third edition, a book of over 300 pages called the "Olympian" was issued in 1912.

A preliminary edition of the fraternity song-book was issued in 1874. Five editions of the song-book have since been published in 1876, 1882, 1886, 1895 and 1902. Ten pieces of sheet music inscribed to the fraternity have been published.

The fraternity journal, called *The Scroll of Phi Delta Theta*, was first issued in January, 1875. During 1875 and 1876, it was a quarterly magazine, published at Indianapolis, Ind. During 1876-8 it was suspended. In 1878 it was revived as a monthly paper at Franklin, Ind., and in the same year it was moved to Gettysburg, Pa. In 1880 it was changed to magazine form again. In 1882 it was moved to Maysville, Ky.; in 1883 to Nashville, Tenn.; in 1884 to New York, N. Y.; in 1889, when it was changed to a bi-monthly, to Columbus, Ohio; in 1897 to Indianapolis, Ind.; in 1904 to Menasha, Wis. Until 1884 *The Scroll* was a *sub rosa* periodical. Since 1889 it has been published five times a year. *The Palla-*

dium, a bi-monthly bulletin, devoted to the private affairs of the fraternity, was established in 1884. Chapter journals have been published by a number of the chapters.

The badge, consisting of a shield with a scroll bearing the letters "Φ Δ Θ" in the lower part of the field, and an eye in the upper part, was adopted in 1849. In 1866 an addition to it was made, of a sword attached to the shield by a chain. Argent and azure were selected as fraternity colors in 1871. A coat-of-arms was adopted in 1866, and the design was changed in 1898. A fraternity flag was adopted in 1889, and the design was changed in 1891 and 1896. The last (1906) design consists of three vertical bars of equal width; the outer bars blue and the middle bars white; each of the outer bars charged with three white five-pointed stars; the middle bar charged with "Φ Δ Θ," the letters in blue, reading downward; the width of the whole being two-thirds of the length. In 1891 the white carnation was adopted as the fraternity flower. A fraternity cheer was adopted in 1891 and a fraternity whistle in 1894.

In 1889 Alumni Day was appointed as a day for universal observance throughout the fraternity, and in 1910 Founders' Day also was appointed to be celebrated annually. Founders' Day is March 15, the birthday of Robert Morrison, one of the founders, and Alumni Day is October 15. On these two days every year, it is customary for each alumni club to have a social and business meeting, a dinner, and a discussion of some topic of fraternity interest chosen by the General Council. The members of college chapters wear the colors and celebrate the occasion with ritualistic

exercises, to which all resident alumni are invited. Phi Delta Theta was the first fraternity to appoint such a day, and it is now the only fraternity in which two days during the year are generally celebrated.

The custom of closing a letter written by one Phi to another with the words "Yours in the Bond" began in 1850. The custom of calling the members who are deceased members of "The Chapter Grand" began in 1890, and an obituary motto, "*In Coelo Quies Est*," was then adopted. Persons who are pledged to join the fraternity have, since 1906, been called "Phiketas."

Following are the names of some of the prominent members of Phi Delta Theta, with the positions which they hold or have held: Benjamin Harrison, President, and A. E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States; J. W. Foster, Secretary of State; W. F. Vilas, Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior; J. C. McReynolds, Attorney General of the United States; D. F. Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture; E. M. Underwood, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; G. M. Lambertson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; C. C. McChord, Chairman Inter-State Commerce Commission; R. E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; J. C. Black, President of the Civil Service Commission; E. A. Conger, Minister to Brazil and China and Ambassador to Mexico; J. W. Foster, Minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia; A. C. Harris, Minister to Austria-Hungary; J. S. Ewing, Minister to Belgium; C. H. Lewis, Minister to Portugal.

United States Senators Benjamin Harrison of Indiana; J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky; W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin; J. B. Allen, of Washington; D. U. Fletcher of Florida; T. W. Hardwick of Georgia.

Congressmen C. L. Moses, J. M. Griggs, W. M. Howard, W. G. Brantley, T. W. Hardwick, J. G. Lee, J. W. Overstreet and J. S. Tribble of Georgia; A. E. Stevenson, J. C. Sherwin, E. H. Conger, J. C. Black, J. V. Graff and G. W. Prince of Illinois; A. H. Hamilton, T. B. Ward, F. M. Griffith and M. A. Morrison of Indiana; J. C. S. Blackburn, J. W. Lewis and S. J. Pugh of Kentucky; T. M. Paschal, J. G. Russell and Rufus Hardy of Texas; W. B. Oliver and O. L. Gray of Alabama; L. J. Fenton and Emmett Tompkins of Ohio; Willis Sweet and B. L. French of Idaho; J. B. Allen and L. H. Hadley of Washington; Louis Fitz Henry of Illinois; J. F. Philips of Missouri; J. A. Anderson of Kansas; J. L. Kennedy of Nebraska; P. D. Norton of North Dakota; R. C. Johnson of South Dakota; M. R. Patterson of Tennessee; W. S. Hill of Mississippi.

Governors A. C. Mellette and S. H. Elrod, of South Dakota; W. H. Elberbe of South Carolina; M. R. Patterson of Tennessee; J. T. Morrison of Idaho; Lieutenant-Governor H. T. Miller of Indiana.

Justices J. C. McReynolds of the United States Supreme Court, W. A. Woods and C. C. Kohlsaat of the United States District Court; Chief Justices B. K. Elliott, W. A. Woods and J. V. Hadley of the Indiana Supreme Court; Chief Justice N. C. Young of the North Dakota Supreme Court; Justices A. A. Evans and W. H. Thomas of the

Alabama Supreme Court; D. F. Simpson and Oscar Hallam of the Minnesota Supreme Court; M. W. Beck of the Georgia Supreme Court; H. F. Mason of the Kansas Supreme Court; H. A. Melvin of the California Supreme Court; O. G. Ellis of the Washington Supreme Court; Norman Buck of the Idaho Supreme Court; W. B. Fleming of the New Mexico Supreme Court.

College Presidents: P. D. Pollock and W. L. Pickard of Mercer University; D. F. Houston of the University of Texas and Washington University; G. P. Benton of Miami University and the University of Vermont; F. W. Hinitt of Central University and Washington and Jefferson college; Andrew Sledd of the University of Florida and Southern University; H. L. Smith of Davidson College and Washington and Lee University; J. N. Powers of the University of Mississippi; M. A. Brannon of the University of Idaho; Alston Ellis of Ohio University; J. V. Logan of Central University; A. J. Roberts of Colby College; W. T. Stott of Franklin College; C. E. Nash of Lombard College; J. T. McFarland of Iowa Wesleyan College; J. P. Ashley of Albion College; W. A. Webb of Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Among clergymen: C. M. Beckwith, Bishop of Alabama; M. E. Fawcett, Bishop of Quincy; W. L. Gravatt, Bishop-Coadjutor of West Virginia; H. C. Mabie, Secretary, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society; T. J. Morgan, Secretary American Baptist Home Mission Society; M. F. Troxell, Secretary, Lutheran Board of Education; H. H. Weber, Secretary, Lutheran Board of Church Extension; C. E. Nash, Field Secretary, Univer-

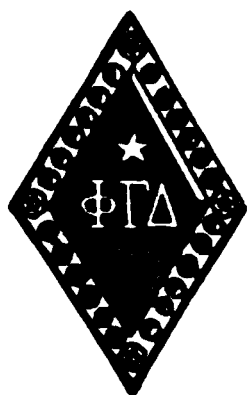
salist Church; J. T. McFarland, Editor, Sunday School Publications, Methodist Episcopal Church; J. F. Heisse, Editor, *Baltimore Methodist*; David Swing, Founder of Central Church, Chicago; F. P. Turner, General Secretary, Students Volunteer Movement; F. S. Brockman, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. for China and Korea.

Literary men: Eugene Field, William Allen White, John R. Spears, John S. Phillips, Ray Stannard Baker, Frank S. Pixley, Edwin Emerson, Jr., Grantland Rice.

Scientists: O. W. Caldwell, M. A. Howe and O. F. Cook, Jr., botanists; T. J. J. See and Milton Updegraff, astronomers; V. L. Kellogg and C. F. Baker, zoologists; E. F. Smith, plant pathologist; L. H. Bailey, horticulturist; W. J. Spillman, agriculturist; A. W. Butler, ornithologist.

C. V. Van Anda, managing editor *New York Times*; H. U. Brown, managing editor *Indianapolis News*; H. R. Johnson, cartoonist *Saturday Evening Post*; E. L. Keen, European manager United Press; Major General Frederic Funston; Brigadier General H. V. N. Boynton.

Phi Gamma Delta



THIS fraternity was founded in the room of John Templeton McCarty in "Fort Armstrong," a dormitory of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, on the night of April 22, 1848. A constitution was adopted on May 1, 1848, which is now recognized as "Founders' Day." John Templeton McCarty was a student in 1845 and 1846 at Miami University. He entered Jefferson in 1847. The founders were: John Templeton McCarty, '48, James Elliott, Jr., '48, Daniel Webster Crofts, '48, Samuel Beatty Wilson, '48, Ellis Bailey Gregg, '48, and Naaman Fletcher, '49. All were free Masons and law students. Fletcher had been admitted to the bar before entering Jefferson. The first meeting of the organization provided for the establishment of "Foreign Chapters." The patronage of Jefferson College being largely from southern states, it was natural that the establishment of new chapters should be in the south, and of the first sixteen chapters organized prior to the war, eleven were in southern states.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1848. (A and B) Washington and Jefferson College..	501
1850. Γ, University at Nashville (1850).....	10
1851. Δ, Union University, Tenn. (1873).....	83
1851. E, University of North Carolina (1898).....	81
1852. Z, Washington College, Tenn. (1852).....	7
1855. H, Marietta College (1897).....	84
1855. Θ, University of Alabama.....	166
1856. I, Centre College (1856).....	5
1856. K, Baylor University (1886).....	53
1856. Λ, DePauw University.....	491
1856. M, Howard College (1861).....	26
1856. N, Bethel College (1912).....	270
1858. Ξ, Pennsylvania College.....	296
1858. O, University of Virginia.....	275
1860. Π, Allegheny College.....	394
1860. P, Kentucky University (1862).....	11
1863. Σ, Western University of Pennsylvania (1870).	26
1864. T, Hanover College.....	225
1865. Υ, College of the City of New York (1906).....	284
1865. Φ, Baker University (1868).....	20
1866. X, Monmouth College (1871).....	17
1866. Ψ, Wabash College	307
1866. Ω, Columbia University.....	393
1866. A Δ, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	354
1866. B Δ, Roanoke College (1905).....	225
1867. Γ Δ, Knox College.....	243
1867. E Δ, Muhlenberg College (1894).....	188
1868. Z Δ, Washington & Lee University.....	155
1868. H Δ, University of Mississippi (1879).....	54

*Where a delta is used after a letter it is called a "deuteron."

1868. Δ Δ, Northwestern University (1870)	20
1869. Θ Δ, Ohio Wesleyan University	350
1869. I Δ, Cumberland University (1878)	75
1870. Δ Δ, Hampden-Sidney College (1904)	123
1871. K Δ, University of Georgia (1891)	72
1871. Z, Indiana University	396
1872. Λ Δ, Thiel College (1873)	18
1873. M Δ, University of Iowa (1873)	15
1875. N Δ, Yale University	414
1876. Ξ Δ, Western Reserve University	137
1878. O Δ, Ohio State University	291
1879. Φ, University of Maryland (1883)	15
1880. X, Racine College (1887)	15
1880. I, Williams College	115
1880. B, University of Pennsylvania	341
1881. Π Δ, University of Kansas	282
1882. Δ, Bucknell University	239
1882. P Δ, Wooster College (1913)	223
1883. Σ Δ, Lafayette College	234
1883. T Δ, University of Texas	182
1884. Σ, Wittenberg College	186
1885. Λ Φ, University of Michigan	243
1885. Λ Δ, Denison University	256
1886. Δ Ξ, University of California	217
1886. Z Φ, William Jewell College	244
1887. B X, Lehigh University	190
1887. Θ Ψ, Colgate University	236
1888. Γ Φ, Pennsylvania State College	205
1888. K N, Cornell University	316
1889. I M, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	192

1890. M Σ, University of Minnesota.....	211
1890. P X, Richmond College.....	181
1890. K T, University of Tennessee.....	174
1891. Π I, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	247
1891. B M, John Hopkins University.....	189
1892. N E, New York University.....	266
1893. A X, Amherst College.....	197
1893. T A, Trinity College.....	153
1893. X, Union University (N. Y.).....	152
1893. M, University of Wisconsin.....	269
1893. Λ Σ, Stanford University.....	133
1897. X I, University of Illinois.....	196
1898. Λ N, University of Nebraska.....	171
1899. Ω M, University of Maine.....	301
1899. X M, University of Missouri.....	153
1900. Σ T, Washington State University.....	175
1901. Δ N, Dartmouth College.....	211
1901. Σ N, University of Syracuse.....	180
1902. Λ I, Purdue University.....	157
1902. Π P, Brown University.....	130
1902. X Y, University of Chicago.....	116
1907. A I, Iowa State College.....	105
1908. X Σ, Colorado College.....	99
1911. E O, University of Oregon.....	47
1912. B K, University of Colorado.....	63

Active chapters 58; inactive, 26. Membership 15,362.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama (\$8,000), Allegheny (\$25,000), Amherst (\$10,000), Bucknell (\$12,000), California (\$25,000), Colgate (\$8,000), Colorado (\$18,000), Columbia (\$22,000), Cornell (\$29,500), Dart-

mouth (\$12,000), Denison (\$10,000), DePauw (\$5,000), Hanover (\$5,000), Indiana (\$25,000), Illinois (\$30,000), Illinois Wesleyan (\$12,000), Kansas (\$14,000), Lafayette (\$25,000), Maine (\$10,000), Michigan (\$22,000), Minnesota (\$22,000), Missouri (\$12,000), New York University (\$22,000), Ohio State (\$20,000), Ohio Wesleyan (\$12,500), Pennsylvania College (\$8,000), Pennsylvania (\$15,000), Pennsylvania State (\$12,000), Stanford (\$15,000), Syracuse (\$14,000), Texas (\$25,000), Trinity (\$10,000), Union (\$15,000), Virginia (\$12,000), Wabash (\$5,000), Washington (\$18,000), Washington and Lee (\$6,500), William Jewell (\$10,000), Williams (\$15,000), Wisconsin (\$25,000), Wittenberg (\$7,500), Worcester Polytechnic (\$9,000), Yale (\$100,000). Total \$738,000.

The Jefferson chapter maintained a high standing and enjoyed a prosperous existence until the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges. It gradually declined, and became extinct in 1879. It was revived in 1880 by the absorption of the fraternity of $\Phi \Delta K$. The Beta, established the same year as the Alpha, at Washington College, became consolidated with that chapter when the colleges were united. The first Gamma chapter, located at the University of Nashville, lived but a year, and nearly the entire membership is now deceased. The first Delta at Union University, Tennessee, was killed by the war, but was revived in 1870, and continued to flourish until 1873, when the university was abandoned and the faculty removed to Jackson, Tenn.

Epsilon, at North Carolina, was killed by the war. It was revived in 1887 after the repeal of the anti-fraternity

laws but surrendered its charter in 1898. Eta chapter was originally established at the University of Mississippi in 1853. but all record of this chapter, as well as of chapters established at Soule University, Chapel Hill, Texas, and Trinity College, N. C., previous to the Civil War, has been lost. The chapter letter Eta was given to the chapter at Marietta in 1855. The charter of this chapter was withdrawn in 1897.

The Theta, at the University of Alabama, after the passage of anti-fraternity laws in 1859, ran *sub rosa* until 1863, when it was killed by the war. In 1875 it was revived, but was again killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1878. It is now active. Iota, at Centre, was established by the founder of the Theta, and it lived but one year. This letter was given in 1880 to a chapter established at Williams College. This chapter became inactive the next year but was revived in 1913 by the absorption of a local society called A Z A. Kappa, at Baylor University, killed by the war, was revived several years ago, and finally, its charter was withdrawn. Lambda, the next chapter, was established at Greencastle, Ind., and marked a new era in the extension of the fraternity, it being no longer confined to the South.

Mu, at Howard College, Alabama, was killed by the war, and anti-fraternity laws have prevented its revival. The name has been given to the Wisconsin chapter. The Gettysburg and Allegheny chapters had almost their entire membership in either army during the war. Rho, at Kentucky University, was killed by the war. Upsilon, at the College of the City of New York, and Omega, at

Columbia, were for a long while the only Eastern chapters.

Phi chapter was at first established at Baker University, Kansas. In 1868 the members became dissatisfied with the condition of their college and moved in a body to Northwestern University where a chapter of the fraternity called $\Delta \Delta$ was already in existence. The two chapters existed side by side for some time and finally the charters of both were withdrawn. The name, Phi, was then given to the chapter at the University of Maryland, but it met with misfortune, and the chapter is inactive.

The Monmouth, Georgia and Thiel College chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Georgia chapter was revived, but was not prosperous, and soon ceased to exist. The Yale chapter was first established as a Sheffield society in 1875, and for some years enjoyed great prosperity. The charter was withdrawn by the Grand Chapter. It was afterward revived as a university chapter and so continued until 1909 when it again became a Sheffield society. The second Chi chapter, at Racine College, died with the college; the second Beta, at the University of Pennsylvania, was for a time inactive. The William Jewell chapter was formerly the Sigma chapter of the fraternity $Z \Phi$, which disbanded, and the I M chapter at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was formed from a local society called $A \Delta X$, organized in 1888.

The chapter at Bethel College surrendered its charter from lack of material. The chapter at Washington and Lee suffered at one time with the college, but with the revival of Southern colleges the fraternity re-established

itself there. The charters of the Hampden-Sidney and Muhlenberg chapters were withdrawn. The Stanford chapter was inactive from 1897 to 1903.

The Syracuse chapter was formed from a local called $\Lambda \Gamma \Delta$, the Brown chapter from one called $\Pi \Phi$, the Maine chapter from a chapter of Q. T. V., the Washington State chapter from a local called $\Gamma \Sigma$, the Colorado College chapter from $X \Sigma \Gamma$, the Iowa chapter from "Noit Avrats;" the Oregon chapter from a local called the "Beavers;" and the Colorado University chapter from B K.

Graduate chapters exist at Lafayette, Indiana; Indianapolis, Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Denver, Toledo, Cincinnati, Seattle, Lincoln, Nebraska; Dayton, Detroit, St. Joseph, Missouri; Springfield, Ohio; Des Moines, Knoxville, Richmond, Virginia; Kansas City, Missouri; Columbus, Ohio; Newark, New Jersey; Watervliet, New York; Madison, Wisconsin; Portland, Oregon; Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Buffalo, N.Y.; Peoria, San Antonio, Allentown, San Francisco, and Cleveland.

Graduate associations exist at Independence, Kansas, Wichita, Kansas, Springfield, Illinois, Meadville, Pa., Cambridge, Mass., Boulder, Colorado, Delaware, Ohio, Wooster, Ohio, Ann Arbor, Michigan, La Junta, Colo.; Milwaukee, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Atlantic City, Pawtucket, and Germantown.

An endowment fund of about \$15,000 is used for making loans to chapters for house building. A Memorial Endowment fund of \$100,000 is in the process of collection.

The New York Club of Phi Gamma Delta situated 34 West 44th Street, immediately across from the New York Yacht Club, was built in 1908 after plan by the late Washington Hull, a well known architect and member of the society.

The convention called the Ekklesia, meets annually. Section conventions are held annually. General conventions have been held as follows: Washington, Pa., 1848; Canonsburg, Pa., 1850; Pittsburgh 1852, 1863, 1864, 1869, 1884, 1891, 1898, 1911; Cincinnati, 1856; Louisville, 1859; Meadville, Pa., 1866, 1877; Greencastle, Ind., 1867; Delaware, O., 1870; Indianapolis, 1872, 1878, 1883, 1890, 1912; New York, 1873, 1908; Charlottesville, Va., 1874; Cleveland, 1879; Baltimore, 1880; Chautauqua, 1881; Columbus, O., 1882, 1888, 1894; Easton, Pa., 1885, 1895; Springfield, O., 1886; Bloomington, Ills., 1887; LePisburg, Pa., 1889; Philadelphia, 1892; Minneapolis, 1890; Chicago, 1896, 1907; Nashville, 1897; Dayton, 1899; Niagara Falls, 1900, 1901, 1905, 1910; Put-in-Bay, 1902, 1903, 1904; Fortress Monroe, 1906; Detroit, 1909; Atlantic City, 1913; San Francisco, 1915.

Until 1868 Alpha at Jefferson College was the grand chapter, and was the center of government during the recess of the conventions. The Alpha becoming weak through the gradual decadence of the college, and the existence of a strong sentiment against secret societies, the executive head was transferred to New York. The grand chapter was composed of graduates of the order residing in or about New York City. In 1898 the system of government was entirely changed. The fraternity

except during the sessions of the convention is now governed by the three general officers, president, secretary and treasurer, and two others, the five constituting a body called the Archons. Since 1913 the fraternity has employed a field secretary who devotes his entire time to visiting the chapters and the affairs of the fraternity.

The MacMillan Log Cabin, the first Jefferson College building at Canonsburg, is in the perpetual care of the fraternity and bears a bronze tablet in memoriam of the founders. In 1909 the graves of each of the founders of the fraternity were marked by a suitable memorial.

The latest catalogue of the fraternity was published in 1913. Previous to this edition, catalogues were issued in 1856, 1862, 1865, 1870, 1878, 1886, 1895, 1898 and 1907.

The song book was first issued in 1886 (Easton, Pa.) by Walter C. Stier. The second song book was published in 1898 and the last book in 1908. A fourth edition is in the process of compilation. A general history of the fraternity in three volumes of 350 octavo pages each has been written by William F. Chamberlin of the Denison chapter the publication of which is now being prepared.

The journal of the fraternity was first issued as a monthly in 1879, under the auspices of the Ohio Wesleyan chapter, and was called *The Phi Gamma Delta*. It was a quarto in form. In 1884 it was removed to Greencastle, Ind., and reduced in size to an octavo. Here it remained for two years, when, in 1886, it was removed to New York, and the name was changed to the *Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*. In the spring of 1889 its publication was

placed under the direction of Frederic Howe, who was editor for eleven years. From 1901 to 1909 it was published in Indianapolis and from 1909 to 1911 in Louisville by Leon P. Lewis. Its name was changed back to its original style in 1889. It is published eight times a year. The editorial and publication office is now in Pittsburgh, where it has been published by Elkanah B. Hulley who has remarkably increased its subscription list.

The badge of the fraternity is a diamond less than an inch in length having a black background and surrounded by a border of gold chain and displaying the letters "Φ Γ Δ," above which is a single star in white enamel, and below the letters "α ω η." The color is royal purple, and the flower is the heliotrope. The flag is pennant-shaped, bearing the Greek letters Φ Γ Δ across the face of the flag upon a white background. In the upper left hand corner is a purple square containing a white star.

The Ekklesia of 1910 adopted a Recognition Pin of Diamond shape, black background with a star in the center, the size being five millimeters by three and one-half millimeters. It is worn on the left lapel of the coat. In 1884 individual coats of arms for each chapter were devised by Major Frank R. Keck. These were used secretly until the publication of the catalogue of 1890.

Among the prominent alumni of Phi Gamma Delta are the following: Vice-President of the United States, Thomas R. Marshall; former Vice-President of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks; Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson; United States Senators, Henry S. Lane, Charles W. Fairbanks, Zebulon B. Vance,

Thomas N. Patterson, George B. Wright and Thomas A. Sterling; George W. Guthrie, Ambassador to Japan; William C. Goodloe, Minister to Belgium; Thomas H. Nelson, Minister to Chili and Mexico; Thomas C. Dawson Minister to Santo Domingo, Colombia and Chili; Samuel M. Taylor, Consul at Nottingham, England; E. L. Morey, Consul at Colombo, Ceylon; Alfred D. Jones, Consul at Shanghai; Julius D. Dreher, Consul at Toronto, Canada; Manual V. Domenech, Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico; Charles W. Dabney, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury; O. H. Cheney, former Superintendent of Banks, State of New York; Generals, Jacob Klein, Lew Wallace, Albert G. Jenkins, and J. Q. S. Chenoweth.

Congressmen, John A. Sterling of Illinois and John V. Leshner of Pennsylvania; Former Congressmen, Jeremiah D. Botkin, James T. Maffett, Fred E. Lewis, Milton W. Shreve, Harvey B. Fergusson, Albert S. Burleson, Albert T. Jenkins, John B. Penington, Eugene M. Wilson, Addison Oliver, James H. Hopkins, Haywood Y. Riddle, Zebulon B. Vance, George F. Kribbs, John P. C. Shanks, Morton C. Hunter, John F. Follett, John M. Martin, Benjamin A. Enloe, Gilbert De Lamatyr, John J. Surley Constantine J. Erdman, Robert J. Tracewell, William McClelland, Samuel W. Gould, Sain Welty, George J. Benner, George G. Wright, J. Stanyarne Wilson.

Governors, Thos. R. Marshall and Henry S. Lane of Indiana, S. R. Van Sant of Minnesota, Job A. Cooper of Colorado, Samuel G. Cosgrove of Washington, Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina. Judges, Seth Shepard,

C. J. of Court of Appeals of District of Columbia; Cyrus L. Pershing, John J. Henderson and Dimmer Beeber of Pennsylvania; Andrew A. Adams of Indiana; Matthew M. Neil of Tennessee; Thomas N. McClennan of Alabama; W. S. Tisdale and George G. Wright of Iowa; William Mitchell of Minnesota, James H. McLeary of Montana; W. S. Bonnifield and L. D. Birm of Nevada; Rodney J. Hudson of California; Herman D. Crow of Washington.

Among College Presidents are: James D. Moffat of Washington and Jefferson, Mitchell of the University of Delaware, McVey of North Dakota, Dabney of Cincinnati, McCormick of Pittsburgh, Williams of Allegheny, Andrus of DePauw, Wilder of Illinois Wesleyan, Coulter of Lake Forest and Indiana, Black of Iowa, McDowell of Denver, Johnson of Wyoming, Bovard and Woodrow of Southern California, Tight of New Mexico, Hulley of Stetson, Dreher of Roanoke, Shields of Bethel, and Currell of the University of South Carolina.

Among railroad officials: John W. Thomas, president of N. C. & St. L. R. R.; James W. Wilson, president of W. N. C. R. R.; and Gabriel Morton, president of Mexican R. R.

Among divines: Bishop Wm. E. McLaren of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Chicago; Bishops Joseph C. Hartzell, William F. McDowell, Merriman C. Harris, N. Luccock, and W. F. Oldham of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Reverends John H. Shedd, Arthur Judson Brown, J. Ross Stevenson, and J. Wilbur Chapman of the Presbyterian church.

Among notable men in civic work: Newton T. Baker, Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio; George W. Guthrie, first Mayor of Greater Pittsburgh; James G. Berryhill, originator of the Des Moines, Iowa, Commission Plan of City Government; and Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of immigration at New York City.

Among scientists: Dr. Clark W. Chamberlain of Vassar College. Among authors: John Clark Ridpath, Maurice Thompson, Edward Eggleston, David Kinley, Frederic C. Howe, Edward A. Ross, James M. Coulter, Otto A. Hauerbach, Earnest Neal Lyon, Frank Norris, Meredith Nicholson, Avery Hopwood, Lewis E. Theiss, J. Walker McSpadden.

Other prominent alumni are: Ernest P. Bicknell, national director American Red Cross; Thomas H. Herndon, president American Cross of Honor; Union N. Bethel, vice-president American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; N. C. Kingsbury, vice-president American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; William R. Malone, president Postal Life Insurance Co.

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Phi Kappa Psi



THE Phi Kappa Psi fraternity was founded at Jefferson College, February 19, 1852, by Charles P. T. Moore and William H. Letterman. At the time of its foundation there was an epidemic of typhoid fever in the college, and day after day those who were not prostrated by the disease sat at the bedsides of their afflicted friends, ministering to them. The warm friendship formed in such trying times ripened into the fraternal sentiment which led to the foundation of the fraternity.

Judge Moore entered the senior class at Union College in 1853, with a view to founding a chapter there.* Finding it impossible, he afterwards entered the law school at the University of Virginia, and there established the first branch of the fraternity, the Virginia Alpha. To his efforts, and those of Tom Campbell, the fraternity owes its wide extension during its early years. The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being named on the State system:

1852. <i>Pa. A</i> , Jefferson College.....	463
1853. <i>Va. A</i> , University of Virginia.....	430

*While at Union he became a member of Delta Phi.

1855. <i>Va. B</i> , Washington and Lee University	261
1855. <i>Pa. B</i> , Allegheny College	487
1855. <i>Pa. Γ</i> , Bucknell University	380
1855. <i>Pa. Δ</i> , Washington College (united with Jefferson)	78
1855. <i>Pa. E</i> , Pennsylvania College	323
1855. <i>Va. Γ</i> , Hampden-Sidney College (1900)	173
1857. <i>S. C. A</i> , South Carolina University (1892)	114
1857. <i>Miss. A</i> , University of Mississippi (1911)	196
1859. <i>Va. Δ</i> , Bethany College (1882)	162
1859. <i>Tenn. A</i> , La Grange College (1860)	28
1859. <i>Pa. Z</i> , Dickinson College	393
1860. <i>Pa. H</i> , Franklin and Marshall College	288
1860. <i>Tenn. B</i> , Cumberland University (1879)	75
1860. <i>Miss. B</i> , Mississippi College (1861)	15
1861. <i>Ohio A</i> , Ohio Wesleyan University	482
1864. <i>Ills. A</i> , Northwestern University	337
1865. <i>Ind. A</i> , DePauw University	473
1865. <i>Ky. A</i> , Transylvania University (1866)	13
1865. <i>Ills. B</i> , University of Chicago	264
1866. <i>Ohio B</i> , Wittenberg College	339
1867. <i>Iowa A</i> , University of Iowa	265
1868. <i>D. C. A</i> , George Washington University (1899) . .	188
1868. <i>Iowa Γ</i> , Cornell College (1871)	42
1869. <i>N. Y. A</i> , Cornell University	362
1869. <i>Pa. Θ</i> , Lafayette College	325
1869. <i>Ind. B</i> , Indiana University	458
1869. <i>Missouri A</i> , University of Missouri	156
1870. <i>Va. E</i> , Randolph-Macon College (1882)	37
1870. <i>Tenn. Γ</i> , University of Nashville (1875)	18
1870. <i>Ind. Γ</i> , Wabash College (1901)	174

1871. <i>Ohio</i> Γ, Wooster University (1892).....	137
1871. <i>Ills.</i> Γ, Monmouth College (1884).....	77
1872. <i>N. Y.</i> Γ, Columbia University.....	279
1875. <i>Wis.</i> A, University of Wisconsin.....	440
1876. <i>Kans.</i> A, University of Kansas.....	327
1876. <i>Mich.</i> A, University of Michigan.....	325
1876. <i>Wis.</i> B, Racine College (1877)	11
1877. <i>Pa.</i> I, University of Pennsylvania	345
1879. <i>Md.</i> A, Johns Hopkins University.....	185
1880. <i>Ohio</i> Δ, Ohio State University.....	251
1881. <i>Cal.</i> A, University of the Pacific (1892).....	75
1881. <i>N. Y.</i> Δ, Hobart College (1892).....	48
1881. <i>Wis.</i> Γ, Beloit College	259
1882. <i>Iowa</i> Δ, Simpson College (1889).....	63
1883. <i>N. Y.</i> B, University of Syracuse.....	320
1883. <i>Minn.</i> A, Carleton College (1888).....	45
1887. <i>N. Y.</i> E, Colgate University.....	289
1888. <i>Minn.</i> B, University of Minnesota.....	218
1889. <i>Penn.</i> K, Swarthmore College.....	175
1890. <i>W. Va.</i> A, University of West Virginia.....	175
1891. <i>Cal.</i> B, Stanford University.....	213
1893. <i>N. Y.</i> Z, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute (1912)	130
1895. <i>Neb.</i> A, University of Nebraska.....	211
1895. <i>Mass.</i> A, Amherst College.....	221
1896. <i>N. H.</i> A, Dartmouth College	241
1899. <i>Cal</i> Γ, University of California.....	162
1901. <i>Ind.</i> Δ, Purdue University	306
1901. <i>Tenn.</i> Δ, Vanderbilt University.....	113
1902. <i>R. I.</i> A, Brown University	123
1904. <i>Tex.</i> A, University of Texas.....	114

1904. <i>Ills. Δ</i> , University of Illinois	147
1906. <i>Ohio E</i> , Case School of Applied Science	149
1912. <i>Pa. Λ</i> , Pennsylvania State College	81
1912. <i>Iowa, B</i> , Iowa State College	40
1914. <i>Col. A</i> , University of Colorado	45
1914. <i>Wash. A</i> , University of Washington	37

Active chapters 46, inactive 21. Membership 14,176.

The following chapters own houses: Allegheny (\$19,000), Amherst (\$8,500), Beloit (\$12,500), Bucknell (\$10,000), Case (\$20,000), Chicago (\$25,000), Colgate (\$30,000), Cornell (\$25,000), Dartmouth (\$13,600), De Pauw (\$10,000), Dickinson (\$8,000), Franklin and Marshall (\$7,000), Illinois (\$40,000), Indiana (\$37,000), Iowa State (\$12,000), Kansas (\$9,000), Lafayette (\$25,000), Michigan (\$22,500), Minnesota (\$18,000), Northwestern (\$35,000), Ohio State (\$27,500), Ohio Wesleyan (\$8,500), Pennsylvania (\$31,000), Pennsylvania College (\$4,000), Purdue (\$18,500), Stanford (\$21,000), Syracuse (\$17,000), Vanderbilt (\$15,000), Virginia (\$13,000), West Virginia (\$10,000), Wisconsin (\$21,000), Wittenberg (\$8,500), Total, \$581,600.

The parent chapter nearly became extinct in 1863, owing to the enlistment of all but one member in the Federal army. It was united with Pennsylvania Delta at Washington, when the two colleges were consolidated. At the outbreak of the Civil War all the Southern chapters became extinct, but several were revived thereafter and are now prosperous. At the outbreak of the war the total membership of the fraternity was only about 600, and of this number 452 enlisted, and of

these about 100 were killed. During the war about 200 members were added to the rolls and about half of these were in the service either North or South.

Pennsylvania Beta was the first fraternity established at Allegheny College, and remained *sub rosa*, owing to the opposition of the faculty, until the fall of 1862. The Bucknell chapter was suspended from 1874 to 1879 by the enforcement of anti-fraternity laws. The Pennsylvania College chapter was the first chapter in the fraternity to own its own house. The Franklin and Marshall chapter was formed from a local society called $\Phi B \Theta$. The Cornell chapter was broken up in 1877 by internal dissensions. It was revived in 1885. The Columbia chapter was inactive for some twenty years. The Missouri chapter died from anti-fraternity action by the faculty, but was revived in 1908. The Mississippi College chapter was established in the spring of 1861. None but the charter members were initiated, and of these all but two were killed in the Civil War, and the chapter was never revived. The charter of the chapter at the University of Mississippi was surrendered in 1911 on account of anti-fraternity legislation in the state.

The Monmouth chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Simpson chapter found it impossible to maintain a chapter up to the standard of the fraternity, and in 1889 surrendered its charter, in accordance with the wishes of the executive council. The Carleton College chapter, after running *sub rosa* for a time, petitioned the faculty for recognition, which was refused, and the chapter was disbanded, nearly all of the members leaving the

institution to become members of the chapter at the University of Minnesota.

The chapter at Iowa State College called Iowa Beta, was formed from a local society called the Ozarks in 1913. As Iowa Alpha was organized in 1867 and Iowa Gamma in 1868 it was long supposed that a chapter called Iowa Beta had existed in Iowa and at Iowa State College but no catalogue of the fraternity has ever listed a member and the History of the Fraternity published in 1902 says (at page 205) "There is not to be found anywhere a scrap of evidence that a chapter was ever really established."

The Chicago chapter died in 1884 with the university, but was revived shortly after the new University of Chicago was opened. The chapters at Transylvania, Racine, and Cornell Colleges, were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Wooster and Hobart Colleges were withdrawn. The South Carolina chapter surrendered its charter when the institution was changed for political purposes. The members of the chapter at the University of the Pacific moved to Stanford University when the latter institution was opened, and formed a chapter there, permitting the chapter of their origin to become inactive. The charters of the chapters at Hampden-Sidney, Brooklyn Polytechnic, George Washington University and Wabash were withdrawn. The Case chapter was formed from a local called $\Omega \Psi$. The Pennsylvania State chapter from $\Theta \Psi$, and the University of Washington chapter from $\Phi \Phi$.

Alumni associations are located at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Sunbury, Pa., Syracuse, Providence, Baltimore,

Marion, Ind., Bloomington, Ind., Springfield, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, Duluth, Springfield, O., Detroit, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Tacoma, Wash., Spokane, Wash., Salt Lake City, New York, Washington, Cleveland, Newark, Ohio, Springfield, Ohio, Chicgo, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, Portland, Ore., Bloomington, Ind., Indianapolis, Anderson, Ind., San Francisco, Johnstown, Pa., Uniontown, Pa., Boston, Cincinnati, Toledo, Omaha and Seattle. Alumni clubs exist at Harvard, Yale, Albany, N. Y., Paris, Ill., Birmingham, Ala., and Jacksonville, Fla.

The original system of government was by means of a grand arch council, composed of three delegates from each chapter, one of whom was a graduate. The council met biennially, though for some years the meetings were held once in every three years. One of the college chapters, called the grand chapter, was appointed to act as executive during the recess of the G. A. C. This method became unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that students could not deal with matters of importance with the calmness and judgment required. It also lacked the concentration of power essential to a strong organization. In 1886 a new system was adopted. Its principal features were the continuance of the grand arch council to meet biennially; the establishment of an executive council, composed of five alumni and four undergraduates; the division of the fraternity into districts, each to be presided over by a presiding officer, called an archon; biennial district councils held in alternate years with the grand arch council; a rearrangement of the financial and judicial systems of the fraternity; and the granting to alumni

associations of representation in the G. A. C. with the same powers as the delegates from the chapters. The alumni members of the executive council are elected by the grand arch council, the undergraduates by the district councils. By an amendment made in 1888 the number of alumni in the council was reduced to four (who are also the general officers of the fraternity) and the number of undergraduates to five. The executive council acts as the governing body of the fraternity between sessions of the grand arch council.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Canonsburg, Pa., 1856; Washington, 1855, 1858, 1860, 1880, 1888, 1906; Cincinnati, 1862, 1868, 1892; Pittsburg, 1865, 1883, 1902; Wheeling, 1871; Columbus, 1874, 1885, 1900; Philadelphia, 1876, 1898; Indianapolis, 1878, 1886, 1904; Chicago, 1890, 1912; New York, 1894; Cleveland, 1896, 1914; Denver, 1908; Toledo, 1910.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first published at Philadelphia, in 1860; the second edition was issued in 1870, a third in 1880. None of these contained more than mere lists of the names of the members, arranged by chapters. A new edition was issued in 1894, which contains all of the best features of modern catalogues, and is complete in every respect. In 1902 a pocket edition was issued bringing the membership lists up to date and giving the latest address. A large and complete edition was issued in 1910, giving the names, addresses, and biographies of the members. A pocket edition was issued in 1915 giving an alphabetical and geographical list of the members. A history of the Ohio Alpha chapter

was published in 1885, and one of Indiana Gamma in 1904; a third edition was published in 1914. A number of chapters have published small journals for circulation biographies of the members. A history of the Ohio Alpha chapter was published in 1885, and one of Indiana Gamma in 1886, and a history of the fraternity was published in among their alumni.

The periodical of the fraternity was first called the *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly*, and was published during a part of the year 1875 at Baltimore. The convention of 1876 made the journal official, and it was published as the *Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly* at Ashland, Ohio, in 1877, when it suspended from lack of support. In 1879 two members of the chapter in Philadelphia, at their own expense, began the publication of a monthly fraternity paper called the *Shield*. This was quarto in size, and was quite successful. It was reduced to the usual magazine form in its third volume, and soon afterwards suspended, in April, 1882. In 1883 the *Shield* was revived, made the official organ of the fraternity, and placed in the hands of the Ohio Beta chapter, and undergraduate subscription to it made compulsory. It was published by various chapters until 1886, when it was put in charge of one man as editor. This form of management has been maintained since that time. A private quarterly magazine called the *Mystic Friend* is issued to members only.

The original badge of the fraternity was a monogram of the letters "Φ Ψ." This was discarded in 1854, and the present style adopted. The latter is a shield of gold, displaying near its top an eye, on each side of

which is a star. Across the center are the letters Φ K Ψ . In 1914 the badge without ornamentation was made standard and the undergraduates were required to wear no other while in college. The colors of the fraternity are pink and lavender. The flower is the sweet pea of pink and lavender colors.

Among the prominent alumni are: President Woodrow Wilson; United States Senators: Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, John I. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, Charles J. Hughes, Jr., of Colorado.

United States Congressmen: Addison S. McClure, George A. Jenks, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Welty McCullough, Ernest F. Acheson, Lloyd Lowndes, Arthur L. Bates, Simon P. Wolverton, William S. Shallenberger, John I. Mitchell, Frank E. Bletzhooover, Daniel B. Heiner, Seth H. Yocum, Joseph M. Belford, Thomas H. Dale, Laird H. Barber, A. Mitchell Palmer, Philip W. Dugro, James A. Walker, Boyd Winchester, Henry Page, Edward L. Martin, Dudley G. Wooten, Charles M. Busbee, D. O. Smart, SWilliam H. Perry, Hamilton G. Ewart, David E. Finley, George S. Legare, John S. Jones, Samuel R. Peters, John Beatty, Joseph Warren Keifer, Martin L. Smyser, Newton W. Gilbert, Henry T. Bannon, Charles L. Henry, George W. Faris, James E. Watson, William H. Calkins, R. W. Townshend, James R. Williams, Allen C. Durborro , Charles S. Hartman, Herschel M. Hogg, James McKinney, John A. Pickler, James Cooney, Hugh H. Price, James C. Needham, John W. Davis, H. D. Stephens, Clarence B. Miller, C. C. Dill.

United States Circuit Judges: Frank E. Baker, David D. Shelby and Channon C. Douglass; District Judges Albert A. Anderson, Alfred S. Moore, Edward R. Meek, John H. Burford, Frank D. Hutchings, James S. Young, Hamilton G. Ewart, Milton D. Purdy, Allison H. DeFrance; Harry M. Clabaugh, chief justice of the District of Columbia.

Ambassadors and Ministers: Edward P. C. Lewis to Portugal, Boyd Winchester to Switzerland, Bayliss W. Hanna to Argentine, Marshall J. Hanger to Barbadoes.

Governors: Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.

Generals: Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, Brigadier General Clinton B. Sears, General Robert H. Hall, General William T. Campbell, General Charles A. Ballou, General Henry M. Larey, General James A. Walker.

Chief Justices of Highest State Courts: C. P. T. Moore of Virginia, Wright Smith of Arkansas, J. H. Burford, Oklahoma, Joseph C. Helm of Colorado, John J. Campbell of Colorado.

Bishops: Chaplain C. McCabe, M. E. Church; John M. Walden, M. E. Church; William P. Eveland, Collins Denny, M. E. Church South; David H. Greer, P. E. Church.

Presiding Church Executives: J. B. Remensnyder, president Lutheran General Synod of America; Samuel J. Nichols, moderator Presbyterian Church; Charles A. Dickey, moderator Presbyterian Church; R. F. Coyle, moderator Presbyterian Church; Harvey W. McKnight, president Lutheran General Synod of America.

Lawyers: S. C. T. Dodd, general counsel Standard Oil Co.; Ira C. Belden, general attorney Chicago & Northwestern Ry.; William S. Kenyon, general counsel Illinois Central Ry.; George D. Penniman, general counsel Baltimore & Ohio Ry.; Charles J. Hughes, mining lawyer; James W. McKinley, counsel for the Southern Pacific; James W. McKinley and Joseph P. Blair, counsel for the Southern Pacific; Cyrus Crane, attorney for the A. T. & S. F. Ry.; Frank S. Monnett, attorney general of Ohio.

College Presidents: Edmund Janes James, Illinois; Woodrow Wilson, Princeton; William H. Crawford, Allegheny; Lemuel H. Murlin, Boston; Henry H. Apple, Franklin and Marshall; Edwin A. Schell, Iowa Wesleyan; Joseph E. Stubbs, Nevada; William W. Guth, University of the Pacific; Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania; Franklin B. Gault, University of South Dakota; George F. Bovard, University of Southern California; John M. McBryde, University of South Carolina; H. Tucker Graham, Hampden-Sidney College; Henry M. McKnight, Pennsylvania College; William P. Kane, Wabash College; William E. Boggs, University of Georgia; William C. Spangler, University of Kansas; Samuel A. Ort, Wittenberg College; Joshua C. Chilton, Texas State College; Edward L. Parks, Simpson College; John A. Simpson, Baker; James H. Morgan, Dickinson College; and William G. Williams, Ohio Wesleyan.

Authors and newspaper men: Robert Lowrey, the hymnologist; Robert J. Burdette, Henry C. DeMille, Roswell M. Field, Herman Knickerbocker Viele, Nevin O. Winter, William P. Trent, Woodrow Wilson, Theodore

Tilton, Frank Chapin Bray, editor of the *Chautauquan*; Frank Moore Colby, editor the *Bookman*; James C. Bergstresser, editor the *Insurance World*; Alvin I. Findley, editor the *Iron Age*; George F. James, editor *University Extension Magazine*; George Smart, editor *Iron Trade Review*; Stephen J. Herben, editor *Epworth Herald*; Francis S. Hoyt, editor *Western Christian Advocate*; Edwin House, editor *Western Christian Advocate*; A. J. Rowland, editor *Baptist Review*; George F. Speiker, editor *Lutheran Review*; Charles M. Stewart, editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

Miscellaneous: Amos Dolbear, scientist; Col. Dudley Evans, president Wells Fargo Express Co.

Phi Kappa Sigma



THE fraternity of Phi Kappa Sigma was founded at the University of Pennsylvania on the 19th day of October, 1850, by Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, James Bayard Hodge, Alfred Victor du Pont, Charles Hare Hutchinson, John Thorn Stone, Duane Williams and Andrew Adams Ripka. It is the only national fraternity founded at the University of Pennsylvania. The following is the roll of chapters:

1850.	A, University of Pennsylvania ..	436
1853.	B, Princeton University (1876).....	114
1853.	Γ, Lafayette College (1883).....	151
1854.	Δ, Washington and Jefferson College.....	324
1854.	E, Dickinson College.....	283
1854.	Z, Franklin and Marshall College.....	244
1855.	H, University of Virginia.....	232
1855.	Θ, Centenary College of Louisiana (1861)....	40
1855.	I, Columbia University.....	181
1856.	K, Emory and Henry College (1861).....	46
1856.	Λ, University of North Carolina (1895).....	123
1858.	M, Tulane University of Louisiana.....	131
1859.	N, Cumberland University (1861).....	34
1859.	Ξ, University of Mississippi (1861).....	16

1860.	O, Centre College Ky. (1862).....	16
1865.	Π, Harvard University (1867).....	9
1865.	P, Austin College (1865).....	4
1870.	Σ, Lehigh University (1887).....	51
1872.	T, Randolph-Macon College.....	202
1872.	Υ, Northwestern University.....	243
1873.	Φ, Richmond College.....	167
1873.	X, Racine College (1875).....	18
1876.	Ψ, Long Island Medical College (1878)	7
1884.	Ω, Haverford College (1890).....	35
1890.	Ψ, Pennsylvania State College	214
1892.	P, University of Illinois.....	166
1893.	K, Lake Forest University (1894).....	9
1894.	A A, Washington and Lee University	122
1895.	A B, University of Toronto (1897)	11
1896.	A Γ, West Virginia University.. ..	148
1898.	A Δ, University of Maine	206
1898.	A E, Armour Institute of Technology	188
1899.	A Z, University of Maryland	124
1901.	A H, College of Charleston (1905)	16
1901.	A Θ, University of Wisconsin	148
1902.	A I, Vanderbilt University	129
1903.	A K, University of Alabama	85
1903.	A Λ, University of California	121
1903.	A M, Massachusetts Institute of Technology ..	94
1904.	A N, Georgia School of Technology	101
1905.	A Ξ, Purdue University	102
1905.	A O, University of Michigan	113
1906.	A Π, University of Chicago.....	103
1911.	A P, Cornell University	93

1915. A Σ, University of Minnesota	52
1915. A T, Stanford University	18

Active chapters, 29; inactive, 17; membership 5471.

The following chapters own houses: California (\$25,000), Columbia (\$34,000), Cornell (\$25,000), Dickinson (\$8,000), Illinois (\$30,000), Maine (\$10,000), Michigan (\$22,500), Pennsylvania (\$70,000), Pennsylvania State (\$15,000), Purdue (\$16,000), Virginia (\$20,000), Washington & Lee (\$10,000). Total \$285,500.

The original constitution of the parent chapter provided for "branch societies" but it was not until two and a half years after the parent chapter was organized that the Beta at Princeton was established. There soon followed four other chapters, all in the state of Pennsylvania. The University of Pennsylvania at that time drew largely from the South, especially in its medical school, and the presence of many Southern members in the Alpha chapter was doubtless responsible for the establishment of eight chapters in the South between 1855 and 1860. These chapters were all in a flourishing condition when the outbreak of the Civil war almost instantaneously destroyed over one-half the strength of the fraternity. Of the eight Southern chapters but three were revived: that at the University of Virginia in 1872, at the University of North Carolina in 1877 and at Tulane University in 1893. The charter of the North Carolina chapter was withdrawn in 1895 due partly to the prohibition of the initiation of freshmen and partly to a sudden loss of members in the upper classes. The Alpha at the University of Pennsylvania has always been a strong chapter and holds a high position socially in Philadelphia. In

1888 it established in the University a prize in honor of the founder of the fraternity, Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, to be given that member of the sophomore class who attains the highest mark in English literature. This was probably the first scholastic prize offered by a fraternity in any American college. The life of the Beta was threatened from the outset by anti-fraternity laws at Princeton to which it finally succumbed after existing for many years *sub rosa*. The Epsilon at Dickinson was dormant from 1879 to 1894 and was then revived by absorbing a local society A Z Φ, which had existed for several years. The Columbia chapter was inactive from 1870 to 1905. The Harvard chapter was largely composed of graduates of other chapters in attendance at the Harvard Law School and during its brief life initiations were confined to students in that department. The Racine and Haverford chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. All of the recent chapters of the fraternity were admitted only after they had existed for several years as local clubs, the fraternity requiring applicants to have had an organized local existence for at least two years before a petition will be acted upon.

Until 1856 new chapters were created by the action of Alpha chapter alone and until 1869 the direction of the fraternity's affairs was practically in its hands. Until that time conventions of delegates from the different chapters were called by the Alpha and met usually annually, but there was no permanent executive. Since 1869 the government of the fraternity has consisted of a convention of delegates from the different chapters held

annually, which constitutes the supreme governing body. Throughout the year the administrative and executive work is in the hands of an executive board with headquarters in Philadelphia.

The election of honorary members is prohibited. Alumni chapters are established in Philadelphia, Richmond, Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Baltimore, Southern California (at Los Angeles), Atlanta, Evanston, Ill., Detroit, San Francisco and Harrisburg, Pa.

General catalogues of the fraternity, the volume being known as the "General Register," have been issued in 1872, 1882, 1894, 1900 and 1910, the fraternity's laws now providing for such publication every ten years. The last volume contained 948 pages, consisting of a general history of the fraternity, chapter histories, biographical data of members, bibliography and various information tables, and was profusely illustrated. There is also published every two years a geographical directory of living members. In February, 1891 the publication of the *Phi Kappa Sigma Quarterly* began. The first number was published in New York and all subsequent numbers in Philadelphia until 1901, when it was discontinued and succeeded by the *Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter*, published by the executive board in Philadelphia four times a year and sent to all living members free of cost. In addition to this general fraternity magazine, ten or twelve of the chapters issue regularly chapter periodicals. Various songs and pieces of music have from time to time been published by members of the different chapters and in 1906 an official song book was printed. A new edition was issued in 1912 containing 125 pages.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Philadelphia, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1864, 1866, 1869 (twice) 1870, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877 (twice), 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1897, 1900 and 1911; at Washington, D. C., 1858, 1894 and 1906; at New York, 1860, 1865 and 1907; Harrisburg, Pa., 1867; Baltimore, 1878, 1898, 1904 and 1912; Richmond, 1887, 1893 and 1903; Norfolk, Va., 1890; State College, 1896; Washington, Pa., 1898; Chicago, 1899 and 1905; Lancaster, Pa., 1901; Pittsburgh, 1902 and 1908; Old Point Comfort, Va., 1909; Detroit, 1910; Nashville, Tenn., 1913; San Francisco, 1915.

The badge is a gold Maltese cross with black enameled border, displaying a skull and crossed bones in the center. In the upper arm of the cross is a six pointed star and in the other arms are the letters Phi, Kappa and Sigma. The fraternity's colors are old gold and black. The flag has a black background displaying at the left of the field the skull and crossed bones and in the centre the letters Phi Kappa Sigma in old gold. The coat of arms is a shield displaying symbols of the fraternity on the four quarters, over all the badge, with a crest of the skull and crossed bones and the motto *Stellis aequus durando*. Jeweling of the badge is prohibited, as is also its use except as the official sign of membership to be worn as a pin.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: United States Senators Henry A. du Pont of Delaware and Claude A. Swanson of Virginia and the late Senators McEnery of Louisiana and McComas of Maryland. Among Federal Judges, Olin Wellborn of California,

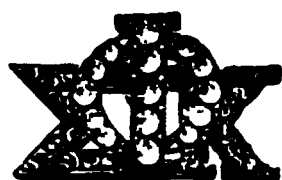
Harry T. Toulmin of Alabama, the late Charles A. Low of the Philippines and the late Andrew C. Bradley and Louis E. McComas of the District of Columbia. Among higher state officials, Governors McEnery of Louisiana, Swanson of Virginia and the late Chief Justice Beatty of California. In the Civil War, Generals Brownlow, Robeson, La Motte, Walker and Geisy of the Federal forces, and Vick, Douglas and Sears of the Confederate forces. In the Regular Army the late General Charles I. Wilson.

Among the clergy, Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in America; Bishop Perry of Rhode Island, and the late Bishops Gallaher of Louisiana, and Strange of East Carolina. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Bristol of Omaha. At the Bar, Holmes Conrad, former Solicitor General; the late William U. Hensel, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Francis I. Gowen, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad; the late Samuel Dickson and Charles E. Morgan of the Philadelphia Bar. Among educators, President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, William Draper Lewis, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; William Trickett, Dean of the Dickinson Law School; Howard Edwards, President of Rhode Island State College; Henry J. Waters, President of Kansas State Agricultural College and David P. Barrows, acting President of the University of California.

Other prominent alumni are Charles L. Taylor of the Carnegie Steel Company, Effingham B. Morris, president of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia; Samuel T. Bodine, president, and Randal Morgan, vice-

president respectively, of the United Gas Improvement Company; the late George G. Crocker, chairman of the Boston Subway Commission: the late Col. William Jay of New York; General Horatio C. King of New York; the late John C. Sims, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the late Alfred C. Lambdin, editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the late Francis G. du Pont and other members of the well known powder manufacturing family, John Price Jackson, Commissioner of Labor of Pennsylvania; Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, and Maxfield Parrish, the artist. Among physicians, Dr. Barton C. Hirst, Dr. Joseph S. Neff and the late Dr. Wharton Sinkler of Philadelphia, the late Dr. Frank Hartley of New York, Dr. Isaac H. Manning, Dean of the Medical Department of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Stuart McGuire, president of the University College of Medicine of Richmond, Virginia and Dr. Frank Seward Johnson, Dean of the Northwestern University Medical School.

Phi Sigma Kappa



THIS fraternity was founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, March 15th, 1873, by Jabez W. Clay, Joseph F. Barrett, Henry Hague, Xenos Y. Clark, Frederick G. Campbell and William P. Brooks of the class of 1875. It was at first known as the "Three T's." In 1878 the present name was adopted. Its chapters are as follows:

1873.	A, Massachusetts Agricultural College	365
1888.	B, Union University	284
1889,	Γ, Cornell University	257
1891.	Δ, West Virginia University	231
1893.	E, Yale University	245
1896,	Z, College of the City of New York	110
1897,	H, University of Maryland	193
1897,	Θ, Columbia University	196
1899,	I, Stevens Institute of Technology	107
1899,	K, Pennsylvania State College	170
1899,	Λ, George Washington University	194
1900,	M, University of Pennsylvania	200
1901,	N, Lehigh University	86
1902,	Ξ, Saint Lawrence University	105
1902,	O, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	105
1903,	Π, Franklin and Marshall College	107
1903,	P, Queen's University (Ontario) (1914)	68

1903,	Σ, St. John's College (Maryland)	105
1905,	T, Dartmouth College	155
1906,	Υ, Brown University	83
1906,	Φ, Swarthmore College	85
1906,	X, Williams College	100
1907,	Ψ, University of Virginia	89
1909,	Ω, University of California	106
1910,	A Δ, University of Illinois	93
1910,	B Δ, University of Minnesota	74
1911,	Γ Δ, Iowa State College	54
1915,	Δ Δ, University of Michigan	42
1915,	E Δ, Worcester Polytechnic Institute	74

Active chapters, 28; inactive, 1; membership, 4,083.

The Cornell chapter has built a house (\$35,000), a model of which was exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; the Yale chapter has also built its home, (\$51,000) called Sachem Hall. The Columbia (\$29,000), Franklin & Marshall (\$10,000), Massachusetts Agricultural (\$20,000), Pennsylvania (\$8,000), Minnesota (\$7,000), Dartmouth (\$12,000), and Williams, (\$16,000) chapters own their houses. Total value \$188,000.

The Alpha chapter was known as the Pi chapter from 1878 to 1891. Beta was established as the "Alden March" chapter, the name being taken from that of the founder of the Albany Medical College, and was chartered to initiate only from the Medical Department of Union University; in 1891 the chapter was styled the Beta and was given power to initiate from all departments of the University. Epsilon, chartered as a University chapter at Yale, was reorganized in 1904 wholly in the Sheffield Scientific

School. The Pennsylvania State chapter was formed from a local society $\Phi \Delta E$; Franklin and Marshall from the Nevonia Club; the Williams from the Φ Society; the Virginia from $\Delta \Omega$; California from the Ridgeroad Club; Illinois from the Argos Club; Minnesota from the F L X Club; Iowa State from $Z \Sigma Z$, Swarthmore from ΩA , Michigan from the Pylon Club and Worcester from $K \Xi A$.

Alumni clubs exist at New York, Boston, Albany, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., Washington, D. C. Morgantown, W. Va., Philadelphia, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Baltimore and San Francisco.

Conventions have been held at Amherst, 1888 and 1893; New York, twice in the year 1889, and bi-ennially, 1896 and 1898; Albany, 1891; Ithaca, 1892 and 1906; New Haven, 1894; Morgantown, 1900; Washington, 1902; Philadelphia, 1904; Lancaster, 1908; Boston, 1910; Albany, 1914; San Francisco, 1915; and Baltimore, 1912.

In 1894, the constitution was so revised that the parts relating to the government by the Grand chapter were made non-secret, and have since been published; further revision was made in 1902. The Grand chapter is composed of graduates and former students whose class has been graduated, and meets bi-ennially in general convention. Chapters are allowed delegates, one to every ten active members. The executive power is vested in a Council of six members elected from the Grand chapter, while the Supreme Court of six members is elected from ex-grand officers; both bodies are chosen by the general convention. Charters for chapters and clubs are granted by the Supreme Court on the recommendation of the

Council and ratification by the Convention. Chapters have power to initiate former students at the institution wherein they are located, with the concurrence of the Supreme Court, on the recommendation of the Council. They have power also to initiate honorary members with the concurrence of the Supreme Court on the recommendation of the Council and the ratification of a General Convention. The Supreme Court has final jurisdiction on all matters of discipline and otherwise, referred to it by the Council. Amendments to the constitution adopted by a general convention, must be ratified by three-fourths of the chapters and the clubs; the latter are formed from the membership of the Grand chapter; such were chartered at New York, 1889; Boston, 1897; Albany, 1900; New Haven, 1902; Washington, 1902; Morgantown, West Virginia, 1902; Philadelphia, 1904; Seattle, 1910; Pittsburg, 1911; Chicago, 1911, and Baltimore, 1912.

The insignia of the fraternity are an onyx ring, upon which are engraved three arbitrary characters, resembling T's and a monogram badge of the letters "Φ Σ Κ". The pledge button consists of a round badge of magenta enamel surmounted by the three T's. The colors are silver and magenta red.

The Signet is the name of an octavo quarterly issued to the members by the Council and without advertisements. Three issues are regular numbers and the fourth is a locality directory. General catalogues were published in 1891 and 1902. A song-book is in preparation.

Among the alumni are: Joseph F. Barrett, officer of fertilizer corporations; Arthur A. Brigham,

Ph.D., agriculturist; William P. Brooks, Ph.D., former acting president of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Japan and recipient of decoration by the Mikado; Albert F. Burgess, M.Sc., entomologist; Frederick G. Campbell, sheep raiser of international repute; John A. Cutter, M.D., specialist in chronic diseases; the late Reverend Henry Hague, dean of the central convocation of Massachusetts; Josiah N. Hall, M.D., climatologist and internist; Edwin H. Higgins, congressman from Connecticut; Charles S. Howe, president of the Case School of Applied Science; Archie H. Kirkland, M.Sc., entomologist; Charles P. Lounsbury, government entomologist, Cape Town, South Africa; Melville Davison Post, author; George E. Stone, botanist and Robert F. Wagner, of the Senate of the State of New York.

Pi Kappa Alpha



THIS fraternity was founded March 1, 1868, at the University of Virginia by Frederick Southgate Taylor of Norfolk, and closely associated with him were Littleton Walter Tazewell, Julian Edward Wood, James Benjamin Sclater, and Robertson Howard. They had been intimately associated together while students at the Virginia Military Institute and continued their friendship at the University of Virginia. The fraternity was not intended to be sectional but circumstances made it so for some years. It is now free to establish chapters in all sections of the country.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1868.	A, University of Virginia.....	210
1869.	B, Davidson College.....	126
1871.	Γ, College of William and Mary.....	124
1871.	Δ, Southern University.....	66
1873.	E, Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1880).....	71
1874.	Z, University of Tennessee.....	163
1878.	H, Tulane University.....	73
1878.	Θ, Southwestern Presbyterian University.....	167
1885.	I, Hampden-Sidney College.....	124
1887.	K, Transylvania University.....	96

1889.	Λ, South Carolina Military Academy (1890) . . .	13
1890.	Μ, Presbyterian College of S. C. (1908)	72
1891.	Ν, Wofford College (1906)	82
1891.	Ξ, University of South Carolina (1897)	28
1891.	Ο, Richmond College	72
1892.	Π, Washington and Lee University	76
1892.	Ρ, Cumberland University (1908)	158
1893.	Σ, Vanderbilt University (1906)	44
1895.	Τ, University of North Carolina	73
1895.	Υ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	155
1896.	Φ, Roanoke College (1909)	59
1898.	Χ, University of the South (1910)	50
1900.	Ψ, North Georgia Agricultural College	127
1901.	Ω, Kentucky State University	97
1901.	Α Α, Trinity College (N. C.)	70
1902.	Α Β, Centenary College (1905)	17
1903.	Α Γ, Louisiana State University	45
1904.	Α Δ, Georgia School of Technology	74
1904.	Α Ε, N. C. Agricultural & Mechanical College . .	61
1904.	Α Ζ, University of Arkansas	68
1904.	Α Η, University of Florida	74
1904.	Α Θ, University of West Virginia (1909)	41
1905.	Α Ι, Millsaps College	79
1905.	Α Κ, Missouri School of Mines	67
1906.	Α Λ, Georgetown College	46
1908.	Α Μ, University of Georgia	52
1909.	Α Ν, University of Missouri	73
1910.	Α Ξ, University of Cincinnati	49
1910.	Α Ο, Southwestern University	49
1911.	Α Π, Howard College	32

1912. A P, Ohio State University.....	70
1912. A Σ, University of California.....	71
1912. A T, University of Utah.....	37
1912. A A, New York University.....	70
1913. A Φ, Iowa State College.....	101
1913. A X, Syracuse University	63
1913. A Ψ, Rutgers College	46
1913. A Ω, Kansas State Agricultural College... ..	45
1913. B A, Pennsylvania State College	47
1914. B B, University of Washington	33
1915. B Γ, University of Kansas	36
1915. B Δ, University of New Mexico	20

Active chapters, 41; inactive, 11; membership, 3853.

The following chapters own houses: Cincinnati (\$15,000), Hampden-Sidney (\$3,000), Howard (\$4,700), Iowa State (\$10,000), Louisiana State (\$2,000), North Carolina (\$2,000), Transylvania (\$5,000), Virginia (\$11,000). Total, \$52,700.

During the early years of its career Pi Kappa Alpha had a checkered career due to the disorganization of the colleges in the South as a result of the Civil War. The chapters were weak, readily succumbed to adverse conditions and were not easily revived. With better conditions in the South, the fraternity has improved, revived its inactive chapters where deemed advisable and has begun to establish chapters in the North.

The Virginia Polytechnic, South Carolina Military Academy, South Carolina University, Presbyterian College of South Carolina and Wofford chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the Cumberland,

Roanoke and West Virginia chapters were withdrawn. The Vanderbilt chapter was inactive from 1895 to 1897. It became extinct in 1906 from the failure of its members to return to college.

The Epsilon, Lambda and Xi chapters were killed by anti-fraternity legislation and the Mu and Nu chapters by hostile faculty regulations. The chapters of Rho, Phi and Alpha Theta were withdrawn. The Sigma was inactive from 1895 to 1897. It became distinct in 1906 from the failure of its members to return to college.

The Centenary Chapter became inactive by the failure of its members to return to college and the same was true of the chapter at the University of the South.

The following chapters have been inactive at times: Davidson from 1870 to 1894 on account of anti-fraternity laws, William and Mary from 1878 to 1894, Southern from 1873 to 1905, Tennessee from 1887 to 1892, Tulane from 1884 to 1903, Kentucky University from 1889 to 1900; Richmond from 1893 to 1901 and Washington and Lee from 1898 to 1901.

The Ohio State Chapter was formed from a local called ΔK , the Utah Chapter from $\Xi K \Phi$, the New York University Chapter from B P, Iowa State Chapter from $\Gamma \Theta$, Pennsylvania State Chapter from B A Σ ; Kansas Agricultural Chapter from $\Phi \Gamma \Theta$, University of Washington Chapter from $\Theta \Sigma$, the Rutgers Chapter from $\Gamma \Sigma$, and the Syracuse chapter from Z P, and the New Mexico Chapter from A A A.

The fraternity has a chapter house fund which is used toward assisting chapters to secure houses.

There are alumni chapters at Richmond, Memphis, White Sulphur Springs, Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Dillon, S. C., New Orleans, Dallas, Knoxville, Charlottesville, Opelika, Fort Smith, Birmingham, Ala., Lynchburg, Spartanburg, Gainesville, Ga., Lexington, Ky., Raleigh, N. C., Salisbury, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., Hattiesburg, Miss., Muskogee, Ok., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Florida, San Francisco, Atlanta, Kansas City and Nashville.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of officers during the term between the conventions. For convenience of administration the fraternity is divided into districts each presided over by a District Chief. The establishment of chapters is by the unanimous vote of the Supreme Council upon the recommendation of the chapters in the district in which it is to be located and the chief of the district.

Conventions have been held as follows: Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va., 1871; Louisville, 1886; Hampden-Sidney, Va., 1889; Danville, Va., 1891; Knoxville, 1892, 1899, 1911; Richmond, Va., 1871, 1893, 1898, 1907; Nashville, Tenn., 1894, 1897, 1903; Atlanta, Ga., 1898, 1904; Spartanburg, S. C., 1900; Charlotte, N. C., 1901; Norfolk, Va., 1902; Chattanooga, 1905; New Orleans, 1909.

In 1890 Robert A. Smythe undertook on his own responsibility the publication of the *Pi Kappa Alpha Journal*, a bi-monthly, at Charleston, S. C. In 1892 the governing council began the publication of the *Shield and Diamond*, and, first as a monthly and then as a bi-monthly, it has been regularly published since then. In

1891, Robert A. Smythe, editor of the *Shield and Diamond*, compiled a catalogue of the fraternity and J. Graham Sale is now compiling a directory or catalogue. In 1906 Lloyd R. Byrne published a Manual of Pi Kappa Alpha (Fort Smith, Ark.), interesting and quite complete but badly manufactured. A song book is in preparation.

In 1898 the publication of a secret journal called the "Dagger and Key," containing the minutes of the conventions and the reports of the officers, was begun and has been maintained without interruption.

The design of the badge is a shield of white surmounted by a diamond in black. Upon the diamond are the three capitals "Π K A" in gold. In the four corners of the shield are the small Greek letters "φ φ κ α." The colors of the fraternity are garnet and old gold, and the flower the lily-of-the-valley.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Oscar W. Underwood, U. S. Senator and member of Congress from Alabama; Marshall Hicks, Mayor of San Antonio; William P. Kent and James Austen Cabell of Virginia; Franklin McNeil, chairman of the Corporation Commission of North Carolina, Bishop Wm. E. Murrah of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Bishop Henry St. G. Tucker of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Theron H. Rice, moderator of the Southern Presbyterian Church; George Summey, editor of the *Southern Presbyterian*, Dr. Asa A. Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers, New York City; William Alexander, secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Randolph Harrison, Robert M. Hughes; Judge Purdy of South Carolina and Beverly B.

Munford among lawyers; President J. G. McAllister of Hampden-Sidney College; President E. R. Long of Arkansas College; President J. O. Keener of Southern University; Professors Walter L. Fleming of Louisiana State University.

Psi Upsilon



THE Psi Upsilon fraternity was founded in November, 1833, at Union College by, Samuel Goodale, '36; Sterling G. Hadley, '36; Edward Martindale, '36; George W. Tuttle, '36; Robert Barnard, '37; Charles W. Harvey, '37, and Merwin H. Stewart, '37. The society grew out of an association formed among its members for election purposes. The letters "Ψ Υ" were first chosen, and a suitable motto was subsequently framed for them.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1833.	Θ, Union University	587
1837.	Δ, New York University	582
1839.	B, Yale University	2,597
1840.	Σ, Brown University	508
1841.	Γ, Amherst College	832
1842.	Z, Dartmouth College	924
1842.	Λ, Columbia University	703
1843.	K, Bowdoin College	645
1843.	Ψ, Hamilton College	394
1843.	Ξ, Wesleyan University	801

1850.	A, Harvard University (1872).....	184
1858.	Y, University of Rochester... ,	436
1860.	I, Kenyon College.....	243
1865.	Φ, University of Michigan.....	558
1869.	Ω, University of Chicago.....	257
1875.	Π, Syracuse University.....	408
1876.	X, Cornell University.....	426
1880.	B B, Trinity College.....	451
1884.	H, Lehigh University.....	278
1891.	T, University of Pennsylvania.....	244
1891.	M, University of Minnesota.....	274
1896.	P, University of Wisconsin.....	292
1902.	E, University of California.....	161
1910.	O, University of Illinois.....	289
1913.	Δ Δ, Williams College.....	43

Active chapters, 24; inactive, 1; membership, 13,117.

The following chapters own houses: Amherst (\$60,000), Bowdoin (\$15,000), Brown (\$18,000), California (\$35,000), Columbia (\$45,000), Cornell (\$50,000), Dartmouth (\$13,000), Hamilton (\$11,000), Lehigh (\$28,000), Michigan (\$22,000), Minnesota (\$28,000), New York University (\$28,000), Pennsylvania (\$40,000), Rochester (\$11,000), Syracuse (\$27,000), Trinity (\$16,000), Union (\$15,000), Wesleyan (\$48,000), Williams (\$30,000), Wisconsin (\$57,000), Yale (\$25,000). Total \$622,000.

The name "Theta" was chosen for the Union chapter after the chapter at the New York University was formed. The Union chapter was probably the first one at that college to take members from all four undergraduate classes. Theretofore it had been the custom to confine the membership in the fraternities to upper classmen.

The Beta was founded by William E. Robinson, of the class of '41, who was initiated while on a visit to Union College during his sophomore year. As the society was established only in the upper classes at Yale, he chose the charter members from among the students in the class above him, and kept his connection with the chapter a secret until elections were extended to members of his own class. The Yale chapter has always been prominent in the fraternity, and the first catalogue and first song book were published under its auspices. The Bowdoin chapter was formed from a local society called " $\Omega \Phi$," organized a year previous. The Hamilton chapter was formed from members of a larger organization called the " $I T$." The Wesleyan chapter was formed from the $K \Delta \Phi$, a local society which had originated in 1840, and accepted a charter from the $K \Sigma \Theta$, a sophomore society at Yale, about a year and a half later. The Harvard chapter was formed as an upper class society, but suspended in 1857, at a time when the conflict between the local clubs at Harvard and the fraternity chapters culminated in a resolution of many of the students not to enter a fraternity. It was revived in 1870, but soon became inactive, owing to its unsatisfactory relations with the local organizations. The Rochester chapter was formed from a local society called the "Innominata," established in 1854; a history of the chapter was published in 1883.

The Chicago chapter became extinct with the university in 1886. In 1890 the corporate name of the inactive university was formally changed to permit of the use of the old name by the new "University of Chi-

cago," and in 1897 the chapter was revived at the new institution by the absorption of a local society called the "Ω" club. The Syracuse chapter was formed from a local society called "Υ K," which had originated at Genesee College in 1863 as a rival of the Mystical Seven. The Trinity chapter was formerly a local society called "B B," whose name it bears. The Lehigh chapter was organized by two of the professors from a local society Φ Θ Ψ. The Minnesota chapter was formerly a local society called Θ Φ, the Wisconsin chapter was organized from a local society called P K Υ, and the Williams chapter from a local Δ A.

Associations of alumni have been formed at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Detroit, San Francisco, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Portland (Maine), Washington, St. Paul and Cincinnati, Elmira, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Seattle. There is also a club in New York City, incorporated in 1886.

The first convention of the fraternity was held in 1840, at New Haven. In 1869 an executive council of five members, residing in New York and vicinity, became the administrative head of the fraternity. The number of members in this Council has since been increased to ten.

Conventions have been held as follows: New Haven, 1840, 1845, 1855, 1861, 1870, 1879, 1902; New York, 1841, 1849, 1854, 1858, 1859, 1874, 1887, 1892, 1907, 1912; Schenectady, N. Y., 1843, 1852, 1869, 1903; Amherst, Mass., 1844, 1857, 1872, 1891, 1913; Hanover, N. H., 1846, 1860, 1873, 1893; Providence, R. I., 1847, 1856,

1871, 1890, 1914; Middletown, Conn., 1848, 1865, 1877, 1897; Brunswick, Me., 1850, 1862, 1875, 1894, 1911; Clinton, N. Y., 1851, 1864, 1876, 1895; Cambridge, Mass., 1853; Albany, N. Y., 1863, 1883; Rochester, N. Y., 1866, 1878, 1889, 1908; Cincinnati, Ohio, 1867; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1868, 1880, 1896; Chicago, 1881, 1909; Syracuse, N. Y., 1882, 1900; Ithaca, N. Y., 1884, 1899; Hartford, Conn., 1885, 1906; Bethlehem, Pa., 1886, 1905; Columbus, Ohio, 1888; Minneapolis, 1898; Philadelphia, 1901; Madison, Wis., 1904, and Gambier, O., 1910.

Editions of the catalogue of the fraternity were issued in 1842, 1844, 1847, 1849, 1852, 1855, 1864, 1870, 1879, 1888 and 1902. Supplements were published in 1908 and 1912. The edition of 1879 was mentioned in the introduction as having made a great advance in the art of cataloguing. The edition of 1888 improved upon the high standard set by its predecessor. The society of Beta Beta issued a catalogue in 1874. Song books of the fraternity have been issued in 1849, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1866, 1870, 1876, 1878, 1881, 1891 and 1909. A history of the Upsilon chapter, by George A. Coe, was published in 1883, and a bibliography, by Professor Fiske, of Cornell, was issued in 1882. The *Epitome*, published in 1884, by Albert P. Jacobs, a member of the Phi chapter, contains a full and interesting account of the history, organization, government, membership, social life and property of the fraternity down to that date. The *Diamond*, a journal of the fraternity, was first issued in January, 1878, in four-page newspaper style, and as a monthly, at Ithaca, N. Y., by private enterprise. In December of the same year it was sur-

rendered to the executive council, who issued but one number in March, 1880. In March, 1881, it was revived by a member of the Union chapter, and in November, 1883, a brown cover was added. In November it was removed to New York City, and changed to the more usual magazine form. It then became a quarterly, edited by a committee of members. After a career of nearly three years it suspended publication with the first number of Volume VI (May, 1887), and its publication has not been resumed. In 1895 an unofficial journal, called the *Psi Upsilon Review*, was issued by an alumnus of the Michigan chapter. It was discontinued after the issue of six numbers, in June, 1896.

The badge of the fraternity is a lozenge, displaying across its shorter diagonal the emblem of the clasped hands, with the "Ψ" above and the "Υ" below. A monogram of the letters is sometimes worn as a graduate symbol. The colors are garnet and gold. In former years some of the individual chapters had colors of their own, but their use has been discontinued.

Among the prominent members of this fraternity are the following: The Presidents, Arthur and Taft, U. S. Senators, Samuel G. Arnold, Charles H. Bell, Cornelius Cole, Chauncey M. Depew, Alfred B. Kittredge, Frank G. Newlands, Orris S. Ferry, William P. Frye, Joseph R. Hawley, Anthony Higgins, George B. Wetmore, and James W. Patterson.

Congressmen, William T. S. Barry, Lyman K. Bass, John R. Buck, Cornelius Cole, John Dalzell, Benjamin T. Eames, Constantine C. Esty, Orris S. Ferry, Wal-

bridge A. Field, William P. Frye, Charles N. Fowler, Daniel L. D. Granger, Galusha A. Grow, Joseph R. Hawley, Waldo Hutchins, George B. Loring, Theodore Lyman, George W. Patterson, John U. Pettit, William Walter Phelps, Clarkson N. Potter, Alexander H. Rice, William W. Rice, William E. Robinson, Julius H. Seelye, James S. Havens, Charles Q. Tirrell, Francis B. Harrison, Amos L. Allen, and Eli Thayer.

Franklin Mac Veagh, secretary of the Treasury, Henry L. Stimson, secretary of War; George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture; Edgar M. Marble, Commissioner of Patents; Amos T. Akerman, Attorney General; William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. W. H. Fitzhugh Lee.

United States Ministers, James B. Angell, Turkey; Arthur S. Hardy, Spain; Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela; G. H. Hollister, Hayti; William W. Phelps, Austria; Eugene Schuyler and Eben Alexander, Greece, and Andrew D. White,* Germany; Gifford Pinchot of the Conservation Association and his successor Herbert S. Graves.

Governors, Charles B. Andrews, Simeon E. Baldwin and Henry Roberts, Connecticut; Charles H. Bell, New Hampshire; Daniel H. Chamberlain, South Carolina; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Charles W. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Pendleton Murrah, Texas; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.,† New York; Benjamin F. Prescott, New Hampshire, and Alexander H. Rice, Massachusetts.

Thomas Durfee, Chief Justice of Rhode Island; Charles Doe, of New Hampshire; Walbridge A. Field of Massa-

*Also a member of $\Sigma \Phi$. †Also a member of B Θ II.

chusetts; Charles P. Wisewell of Maine, and Simeon E. Baldwin and Charles B. Andrews of Connecticut; U. S. Judges Hugh L. Bond, R. R. Nelson, Addison Brown, Le Baron B. Colt, William H. Taft, Asa W. Tenney, William K. Townsend, Elmer B. Adams, Augustus J. Ricks, Walter H. Sanborn, Robert W. Archibald, Joseph Buffington, Loyal E. Knappen and Henry C. McDowell; Francis N. Bangs, Isaac Dayton, George Bliss, Austin Abbott, Frederic R. Coudert, John B. Stanchfield and Daniel G. Rollins, of New York.

Bishops Beckwith, Littlejohn, Whitaker, Niles, J. A. Paddock, B. H. Paddock, R. L. Paddock, Spalding, Scarborough, Brown, Perry, Seymour, Knickerbocker, Leonard, Nichols, Talbot, Nicholson, Mott-Williams, Davies, Lines, Mackay-Smith, Brewster, Elmsted, Van Buren, Partridge, and Darlington, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Other eminent clergymen, the late Theodore T. Munger* of New Haven, Morton Dexter, Maltbie D. Babcock, L. Mason Clarke, Morgan Dix, Robert S. Mac Arthur and Charles H. Parkhurst. Presidents, White of Cornell; Seeyle, of Amherst; Angell, of Michigan; Aiken, of Union; Reed of Dickinson; Bugbee of Allegheny; Butler, of Columbia; Adams of Cornell and Wisconsin and Herbert Welch of Ohio Wesleyan.

Men eminent in other walks of life are: Charles Dudley Warner, William Allen Butler, Edmund C. Stedman, Horatio Alger, Jr., Albion W. Tourgee, John Kendrick Bangs, Eugene Schuyler, William G. Sumner, the late Henry Stevens, of London; John G. Holland, E. P.

*Also a member of Beta Theta Pi.

Whipple, Orange Judd, of New York; Wm. Ordway Partridge, the sculptor; Richard Hovey, the poet; John Crosby Brown, banker; Poultney Bigelow, Timothy L. Woodruff, Dean C. Worcester, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, Price Collier; Professors, John Ordronaux. of Columbia; William L. Phelps of Yale; Caleb T. Winchester of Wesleyan; Frederick P. Keppel, Columbia; James M. Pierce and Alexander Agassiz of Harvard.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon



THIS fraternity was founded March 9, 1856, at the University of Alabama. The founder was Noble Leslie De Votie, '56, assisted by Nathan Elams Cockrell, '56; Samuel Marion Dennis, '57; Wade Foster, '56; John Webb Kerr, '56; John Barratt Rudolph, '56; Abner Edwin Patton, '57, and Thomas Chappell Cook, '57.

Twenty-two men were initiated in the parent chapter before the commencement of the war, and of this number nineteen enlisted in the Confederate army. The fraternity was founded with the idea of extension to other colleges, and this work was vigorously carried on until the outbreak of the Civil War, which caused the majority of the Southern colleges to suspend operations.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1856. <i>Ala. M</i> , University of Alabama.....	*234
1857. <i>Tenn. N</i> , University of Nashville (1876).....	37
1857. <i>N. C. E</i> , University of North Carolina.....	259
1857. <i>Va. O</i> , University of Virginia.....	267

*The number of members in the living chapters is estimated.

1857. <i>Ga.</i> Π, Georgia Military Institute (1865).....	40
1857. <i>Tenn.</i> Λ, Union University.....	48
1857. <i>Va.</i> K, College of William and Mary (1861).....	16
1858. <i>Ky.</i> I, Bethel College.....	202
1858. <i>Tex.</i> Θ, Baylor University (1861).....	17
1858. <i>Ky.</i> X, Kentucky Military Institute (1887).....	159
1858. <i>D. C.</i> P, George Washington University.....	199
1859. <i>Ga.</i> H, Ogelthorpe University (1863).....	13
1860. <i>Tenn.</i> Λ, Cumberland University.....	361
1860. <i>Va.</i> Υ, Hampden-Sidney College (1861).....	11
1860. <i>La.</i> T, Centenary College (1861).....	4
1866. <i>Ga.</i> B, University of Georgia.....	476
1866. <i>Miss.</i> Γ, University of Mississippi (1913).....	194
1867. <i>La.</i> E, Louisiana State University.....	181
1867. * <i>Tenn.</i> H, Southwestern Baptist University.....	308
1867. <i>Va.</i> Σ, Washington and Lee University.....	201
1868. <i>S. C.</i> Φ, Furman University (1898).....	120
1869. <i>Miss.</i> Z, Mississippi College (1876).....	18
1870. <i>Ga.</i> Ψ, Mercer University.....	316
1870. <i>Ala.</i> B B, Howard College (1876).....	26
1874. <i>Va.</i> Θ, Virginia Military Institute (1911).....	151
1876. <i>N. C.</i> P P, Carolina Military Institute (1877)...	12
1877. <i>Ky.</i> A, Forest Academy (1878).....	9
1878. <i>Ala.</i> A M, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	318
1878. <i>Tenn.</i> N, Vanderbilt University.....	345
1878. <i>Ala.</i> I, Southern University.....	271
1879. <i>Tenn.</i> K, University of Tennessee.....	209
1879. <i>Ga.</i> Δ, N. Georgia Agricultural College (1888)..	74
1881. <i>S. C.</i> Υ, College of Charleston (1882).....	8

*This chapter was united with Tennessee Lambda.

1881.	<i>Tenn.</i> Ω, University of the South	256
1881.	<i>Ga.</i> E, Emory College	223
1881.	<i>Tex.</i> P, Marvin College (1884)	21
1882.	<i>S. C.</i> Δ, South Carolina University (1897)	94
1882.	<i>Tenn.</i> Z, Southwestern Presbyterian University	235
1882.	<i>Ky.</i> K, Central University	228
1883.	<i>N. C.</i> Θ, Davidson College	213
1883.	<i>Pa.</i> Δ, Pennsylvania College	146
1883.	<i>S. C.</i> Λ, S. C. Military Academy (1895)	37
1884.	<i>Fla.</i> Υ, University of Florida	28
1884.	<i>Va.</i> Π, Emory and Henry College (1895)	57
1884.	<i>Mo.</i> A, University of Missouri	282
1884.	<i>Va.</i> T, Richmond College (1887)	10
1884.	<i>S. C.</i> M, Erskine College (1894)	54
1884.	<i>Tex.</i> P, University of Texas	189
1885.	<i>Ky.</i> E, South Kentucky College (1887)	9
1885.	<i>Ohio</i> Σ, Mt. Union College	387
1885.	<i>S. C.</i> Γ, Wofford College (1909)	144
1886.	<i>La.</i> Z, Thatcher Institute (1888)	19
1887.	<i>Mich.</i> A, Adrian College	169
1887.	<i>Pa.</i> Ω, Allegheny College	219
1887.	<i>Miss.</i> Θ, Miss. Agricultural College (1892)	54
1887.	<i>Tex.</i> Ψ, Southwestern University (1888)	9
1888.	<i>Tex.</i> B, Buffalo Gap College (1888)	6
1889.	<i>Ohio</i> Δ, Ohio Wesleyan University	227
1889.	<i>Mich.</i> I B, University of Michigan	278
1889.	<i>Ohio</i> E, University of Cincinnati	196
1889.	<i>Ia.</i> Σ, Simpson College (1898)	151
1890.	<i>Ga.</i> Φ, Georgia School of Technology	294
1890.	<i>Pa.</i> Σ Φ, Dickinson College	182

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1891.	<i>Col. X</i> , University of Colorado.....	202
1891.	<i>N. Y. A</i> , Cornell University.....	257
1891.	<i>Col. Z</i> , University of Denver.....	191
1892.	<i>Ind. A</i> , Franklin College.....	170
1892.	<i>Cal. A</i> , Stanford University.....	189
1892.	<i>Pa. A Z</i> , Pennsylvania State College.....	184
1892.	<i>Mo. B</i> , Washington University, Mo.....	196
1892.	<i>Mass. B Y</i> , Boston University.....	268
1892.	<i>Ohio Θ</i> , Ohio State University.....	221
1892.	<i>Conn. A</i> , Trinity College (Connecticut) (1899)...	33
1892.	<i>Mass. I T</i> , Massachusetts Inst. of Technology...	247
1893.	<i>Mass. Γ</i> , Harvard University.....	361
1893.	<i>Ind. B</i> , Purdue University.....	221
1893.	<i>Neb. A Π</i> , University of Nebraska.....	266
1893.	<i>Pa. Z</i> , Bucknell University.....	152
1894.	<i>Mass. Δ</i> , Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	251
1894.	<i>Ark. A Y</i> , University of Arkansas.....	218
1894.	<i>Ill. Ψ Ω</i> , Northwestern University.....	220
1894.	<i>Cal. B</i> , University of California.....	168
1895.	<i>N. Y. Σ Φ</i> , St. Stephen's College.....	164
1895.	<i>N. Y. M</i> , Columbia University.....	180
1897.	<i>La. T Y</i> , Tulane University.....	149
1899.	<i>Ill. B</i> , University of Illinois.....	231
1900.	<i>Ky. E</i> , University of Kentucky.....	172
1901.	<i>Pa. Θ</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	175
1901.	<i>Me. A</i> , University of Maine.....	191
1902.	<i>Minn. A</i> , University of Minnesota.....	176
1903.	<i>Col. Λ</i> , Colorado School of Mines.....	128
1903.	<i>Wis. A</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	181
1903.	<i>Kans. A</i> , University of Kansas.....	153

1903. <i>Ill.</i> Θ, University of Chicago.....	142
1905. <i>Iowa</i> B, University of Iowa.....	118
1905. <i>Ohio</i> P, Case School of Applied Science.....	121
1905. <i>Iowa</i> Γ, Iowa State College.....	131
1906. <i>Wash.</i> A, University of Washington.....	117
1907. <i>Ind.</i> Γ, University of Indiana.....	135
1907. <i>N. Y.</i> Δ, Syracuse University.....	182
1908. <i>N. H.</i> A, Dartmouth College.....	136
1909. <i>Okla.</i> K, University of Oklahoma.....	76
1911. <i>Ills.</i> Δ, Millikin University.....	86
1911. <i>S. D.</i> Σ, University of South Dakota.....	81
1913. <i>Pa.</i> X O, University of Pittsburgh.....	37
1913. <i>Kans.</i> B, Kansas State Agricultural College.....	46
1915. <i>Wis.</i> Φ, Beloit College.....	35
1915. <i>Wash.</i> B, Washington State College.....	33
1915. <i>Ore.</i> A, Oregon State College.....	36

Active chapters, 78; inactive, 30; membership, 16,948.

The following chapters own their houses: Alabama (\$8,500), Allegheny (\$10,000), Beloit (\$8,000), Chicago (\$14,000), Cincinnati (\$8,000), Colorado (\$14,000), Columbia (\$17,500), Cornell (\$60,000), Dartmouth (\$8,500), Denver (\$6,500), Illinois (\$27,000), Iowa State (\$12,000), Iowa University (\$13,500), Maine (\$12,000), Michigan (\$20,000), Minnesota (\$16,000), Missouri (\$16,000), North Carolina (\$4,500), Northwestern (\$35,000), Ohio State (\$17,500), Ohio Wesleyan (\$8,200), Purdue (\$10,000), Syracuse (\$17,000), Texas (\$15,000), University of the South (\$7,000), Vanderbilt (\$20,000), Washington State College (\$8,000), Washington State University (\$11,000), Wisconsin (\$15,000), Worcester Polytechnic (\$9,500). Total \$459,200.

The building erected at Alabama University is a memorial to Noble L. DeVotie the founder of the Fraternity and is used as a lodge by the chapter.

The chapter at the University of Mississippi was suspended from 1868 to 1872, and from 1873 to 1882; at the University of Virginia from 1861 to 1865, and from 1879 to 1885; at Furman University from 1876 to 1880, and from 1885 to 1889; at the Kentucky Military Institute from 1861 to 1869; at Bethel College from 1861 to 1886; at Emory from 1888 to 1892; at Cumberland from 1861 to 1865, from 1871 to 1874, from 1875 to 1878, and from 1879 to 1885; at Union University from 1861 to 1865; at Pennsylvania College from 1884 to 1893; at Columbian (now George Washington) from 1869 to 1905; at Alabama Polytechnic Institute from 1880 to 1886; at University of Texas from 1888 to 1893; at University of Tennessee from 1880 to 1890; at University of Missouri from 1884 to 1886; at Vanderbilt from 1884 to 1886; at the University of Alabama from 1858 to 1886, and from 1890 to 1891; at the University of North Carolina from 1862 to 1885; at Baylor University from 1861 to 1888; at Southern University from 1882 to 1884; at Erskine College from 1885 to 1886, and from 1888 to 1892; at Wofford from 1886 to 1891; at the South Carolina Military Academy from 1884 to 1889; at University of Florida from 1885 to 1915; at Cornell from 1895 to 1898, and at Louisiana State University from 1868 to 1887.

All of the chapters existing in 1861 were killed by the Civil War except the one at Columbian (now George Washington) University. It died soon after,

but not until it had revived other chapters at Cumberland, University of Virginia and Kentucky Military Institute. The chapter at the Georgia Military Institute continued active throughout the war, even when the cadets were in the active service of the Confederacy in the field. It ceased to exist when they were mustered out of service in May, 1865. The chapter at Union University was probably first called the Lambda. It died with the war, and was revived in 1870 under the name of Omega, but died with the college two years later. The Tennessee N was first established at the Western Military Institute, the undergraduate department of the University of Nashville. At the death of that institution, in 1876, the chapter was transferred to Vanderbilt University. Similarly Tennessee H was established at the Southwestern Baptist University, when it was called West Tennessee College, and Louisiana E at the Louisiana State University, when it was known as the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy.

The charters of the chapters at the University of Texas, Erskine College, Wofford College, Southwestern University, Furman University and Kentucky Military Institute were withdrawn or surrendered.

The charters of the chapters at Pennsylvania College and Cornell University were withdrawn, but they have been restored and the chapters are prosperous. The chapters at Howard College, Marvin College, Mississippi College, Carolina Military Institute, South Carolina Military Academy, Emory and Henry, Mississippi A. and M. College, Erskine College and Wofford College, the Uni-

versity of Mississippi and South Carolina University were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

The chapters were not known by the names of the States until after the war. There was for a time a branch of the chapter at the University of Missouri at Central College, Mo., but it did not receive a charter.

The chapter at Mount Union College was formed from a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$, the charter of which had been withdrawn, unjustly, as claimed by the active members. The chapter at Louisiana University was formed from a local society called ΦA . The St. Stephens chapter was formed from a local society called $\Sigma \Phi$, Pennsylvania from $\Upsilon \Pi$, Maine from $I \Phi$, Minnesota from $A K \Phi$, Wisconsin from $\Phi \Phi \Phi$, Kansas from $Z T$, Chicago from ΓP , Kentucky State from ΦA , Case from ΣP , George Washington when revived from $B \Lambda B$, V. M. I. when revived from ΛB , Florida when revived from $\Delta \Pi \Lambda$, Dartmouth from $X T K$, Oklahoma from $I T$, Millikin from $A \Sigma \Theta$, South Dakota from $P. H. P.$, Beloit from $\Phi E \Pi$, Washington State College from $\Phi \Upsilon$ and Oregon State College from $\Delta \Omega$. Some over enthusiastic alumni in 1905 attempted to revive the chapter at Simpson College by the initiation of the members of a local called $K \Theta \Psi$. This action was repudiated by the fraternity and the alumni implicated were expelled.

The government of the fraternity was at first vested in one chapter, called the grand chapter, which was responsible only to the general conventions. In 1885 this system was replaced by a government by a supreme council

of six, since reduced to five. The fraternity is divided for convenience of administration into provinces.

The conventions have been held at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1858; Columbia, S. C., 1859, 1887; Columbus, Ga., 1860; Nashville, 1867, 1871, 1875, 1885, 1888 and 1898, 1912; Oxford, Miss., 1868; Athens, Ga., 1869, 1876, 1884; Memphis, 1870, 1904; Atlanta, 1872, 1881, 1886, 1892, 1906; Louisville, 1873, 1883; Augusta, Ga., 1874, 1878, 1882; Richmond, 1877; Charlotte, N. C., 1899; Cincinnati, 1891; Chattanooga, 1893; Washington, 1894, 1902; St. Louis, 1896; Boston, 1900; Atlantic City, 1909; Kansas City, 1910; Chicago, 1914.

The grand chapters were Alabama Mu, 1856-58; North Carolina Xi, 1858-60; Virginia Kappa, 1860-61; Virginia Omicron, 1865-66; Georgia Beta, 1869-76; Virginia Sigma, 1877-88, and Tennessee Omega (University of the South), 1883-85. The conventions are now biennial, province conventions being held in the alternate years.

Alumni associations exist at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Macon, Ga.; Evanston, Ills.; Carrollton, Mo.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Columbia, S. C., Columbus, Ga.; Columbus, O.; Dallas, Des Moines, Duluth, Hartford, Conn.; Jackson, Tenn.; Hutchinson, Kan.; Lincoln, Neb.; Milwaukee, Nashville, Oklahoma City, Portland, Ore.; Providence, San Antonio, Seattle, Sheridan, Wyo., Wichita, Kans., Buffalo, N. Y., Carrollton, Mo., Cleveland, O., Columbia, S. C.,

Evansville, Ind., Harrisburg, Pa., Pullman, Wash., San Francisco, Shreveport, La., Springfield, Mass., Syracuse, Tacoma, Wash., Tuscaloosa, Ala., Washington, D. C., and Worcester, Mass.

The catalogue has been published six times: First, in 1859, compiled by the North Carolina chapter and printed at Washington; second, in 1870, compiled by the Virginia chapter and printed at Baltimore; third, in 1877, compiled by the Kentucky Military Institute chapter, with a supplement in 1880; fourth, in 1887, compiled by the University of Georgia chapter; fifth, in 1892, compiled by Joseph D. Clemens, and sixth, in 1904, compiled by William C. Levere. In 1906 the publication of an annual series of letters from the chapters accompanied by chapter lists forming a catalogue was begun. A *Manual* of information concerning the fraternity was published at Los Angeles in 1904. It was edited by George H. Kress. It contains much valuable information, but is badly arranged and poorly printed and bound. A very full and much detailed history of the fraternity by William C. Levere was published in 1911. It was in three large octavo volumes and is fully illustrated. It devotes much space to the life of Noble L. De Votie, the principal founder of the fraternity. A song book was issued in 1907. In 1912 W. C. Levere published "Who's Who in S. A. E." a series of biographical sketches of living men prominent in the fraternity. It included undergraduates as well as alumni.

The journal of the fraternity is called the *Record*. It was first published in March, 1880, by Maj. R. H. Wildberger. It has had a number of editors and is now a

quarterly. A secret journal, called at first the *Hustler* and since 1894 the *Phi Alpha*, is also published.

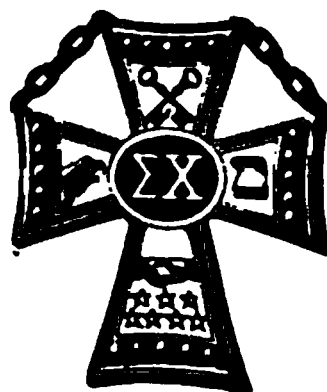
The badge is diamond-shaped, a little less than an inch in diameter, and bears on a groundwork of black enamel the device of Minerva, with a lion crouching at her feet, above which are the letters "Σ A E" in gold. Below are the letters "Φ A" on a white ground in a wreath. The colors of the fraternity are purple and old gold, having been changed from royal purple in 1883. The flower is the violet.

Among the alumni are Wm. L. Wilson, Postmaster General; Daniel C. Roper, first assistant postmaster general; Charles B. Howry, U. S. Attorney General; and Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; U. S. Senators William A. Harris, Key Pitman, John N. Heiskell, William M. Kavanaugh, Pleasant A. Stovall, Minister to Switzerland; Congressmen, Newton N. Clements, William L. Wilson, William H. Fleming, Augustus O. Stanley, Patrick Henry, John W. Lawson, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Thomas H. B. Browne, James W. Stokes, Thomas E. Watson, Henry D. Flood, George M. Gordon, Thomas W. Sisson, Stanley H. Dent, Jr., and Gilbert B. Patterson.

Judge C. B. Howry, of the U. S. Court of Claims, and Arthur J. Tuttle of the U. S. District Court; Governors Vaughan, of Utah, Atkinson, of Georgia, Gilchrist of Florida and Beckham, of Kentucky, John P. Lee, Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas; Wilmot H. Gibson, Secretary of State of Idaho; William W. Brandon, State Auditor of Alabama; William H. Washington, Attorney General of

Tennessee; Edgar W. Sutherlin, Attorney General of Louisiana; Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for the presidency; Charles A. Collier, President of the Cotton States Exposition; Samuel Spencer, Railroad President, Robert F. Maddox, Mayor of Atlanta; Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president of the Southern Pacific System; John M. Glenn, Secretary of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Otis T. Mason,, Ethnologist; Henry Sydnor Harrison, the author of "Queed;" Oliver J. Bond, Superintendent of the South Carolina Military Academy; Charles M. Bishop, president of Southwestern University; Wm. H. McMaster, president of Mt. Union College; Edward K. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and George R. Grose, president of DePauw University; W. T. Capers, Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of Western Texas.

Sigma Chi



SIGMA Chi is one of the "Miami Triad," as the three societies originating at Miami are frequently called, the other members being Β Θ Π and Φ Δ Θ. It was established June 28, 1855, by Thomas C. Bell, James P. Caldwell, Daniel W. Cooper, Benjamin P. Runkle, Frank H. Scobey, Isaac M. Jordan and William L. Lockwood, who, with the exception of the last named, had been members of the Kappa chapter of Δ Κ Ε. A disagreement arose in that chapter in reference to the election of one of its members to an office in a certain literary society. The above-named persons refused to cast their votes for their brother, alleging as their reason his incompetency to discharge the duties of the situation. The chapter being evenly divided on the subject, punishment could not be extended to the recalcitrants, and the trouble ended by the final voluntary withdrawal of the six persons named, who immediately organized another society under the name of Σ Φ. No explanation of the adoption of that name has ever been offered, save that no significance attaches because of the identity of title with the fraternity of Σ Φ which then existed at Union.

Of the beginning the Sigma Chi catalogue, published in 1890, says: "The confidence of the founders of Sigma Chi was based upon a belief that the principles which they professed, and the ideals of fraternity which they sought, were but imperfectly realized in the organizations by which they were surrounded. The establishment of Sigma Chi was a protest against artificiality and pretense, a plea for personal independence, and for congeniality and genuine friendship as the only natural basis of association in a college brotherhood. It was a repudiation of the theory that would subordinate fraternity to strength of organization, or of numbers, or to any form of undergraduate ambition. The standard with which the fraternity started at the beginning was declared by Hon. Isaac M. Jordan to be that 'of admitting no man to membership in it who was not believed to be a man of good character, of fair ability, of ambitious purposes, and of congenial disposition.' It was established upon no narrow ideal of manhood, but upon the principle that true strength lies in a well-rounded and symmetrical development of individual character." The new fraternity formulated a ritual, adopted by-laws, and performed the other preliminaries necessary to a permanent institution.

A secret organization was maintained for a short time, but its existence having become known it was not accorded a hearty welcome, and some of its rivals entered into a plan to steal its ritual and records, which was successfully done in January, 1856. Thereupon a new constitution and ritual were prepared, and the name ΣX

adopted. Previous to this time a charter had been granted to petitioners at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and on Christmas-eve, 1855, the new charter was instituted under the name Gamma. On June 28, 1857, the first biennial convention was held in Cincinnati. During the same year the Eta chapter was founded at the University of Mississippi, and in 1858, Iota was established at Jefferson College and Lambda at the University of Indiana. During this year the parent chapter at Miami, which was known as Alpha decided to disband, and by common consent the Gamma was made its successor, the name Alpha being transferred to it, by which name it was known until 1892, when the original Alpha was revived.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1855.	A, Miami University.....	173
1855.	Γ, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	432
1856.	E, University of Nashville (1857).....	9
1857.	H, University of Mississippi (1912).....	369
1858.	I, Jefferson College (1869).....	71
1858.	Λ, Indiana University.....	481
1859.	N, Washington College (1863).....	29
1859.	Ξ, DePauw University.....	414
1859.	O, Dickinson College.....	287
1860.	Π, Erskine College (1861).....	38
1860.	Σ, LaGrange College (1861).....	11
1860.	Ψ, University of Virginia.....	325
1863.	Θ, Pennsylvania College.....	221
1864.	K, Bucknell University.....	318
1864.	E, George Washington University.....	222

1865.	P,	Butler College.....	263
1865.	Υ,	Polytechnic College of Penn'a (1876).....	92
1866.	Z,	Washington and Lee University.....	215
1867.	Φ,	Lafayette College.....	214
1868.	M,	Denison University.....	234
1869.	Ω,	Northwestern University.....	322
1869.	Σ,	Princeton University (1882).....	49
1871.	X,	Hanover College.....	195
1872.	Σ Σ,	Hampden-Sidney College (1902).....	107
1872.	T,	Roanoke College (1901).....	143
1872.	Π,	Howard College (1885).....	74
1872.	Δ,	University of Georgia.....	97
1872.	N,	Cumberland University (1880).....	54
1873.	B,	Wooster College (1913).....	193
1873.	B B,	Mississippi College (1874).....	25
1874.	Γ Γ,	Randolph-Macon College (1901).....	88
1874.	E E,	Monmouth College (1878).....	21
1875.	Δ Δ,	Purdue University.....	290
1875.	Φ Φ,	University of Pennsylvania.....	219
1876.	I I,	University of Alabama.....	38
1876.	Z Z,	Central University.....	219
1877.	Θ Θ,	University of Michigan.....	435
1879.	X X,	Southern University (1882).....	23
1880.	Δ X,	Wabash College.....	92
1880.	A B,	Richmond College (1880).....	3
1881.	K K,	University of Illinois.....	322
1882.	Z Ψ,	University of Cincinnati.....	206
1882.	A H,	University of Iowa.....	143
1882.	A Θ,	Massachusetts Institute of Technology...	267
1882.	A Γ,	Ohio State University.....	237

1882.	A Z,	Beloit College.....	245
1882.	X Ψ,	University of Louisiana (1882).....	3
1883.	A E,	University of Nebraska.....	212
1883.	A Δ,	Stevens Institute of Technology (1891)...	24
1883.	A I,	Illinois Wesleyan University.....	205
1883.	A K,	Hillsdale College (1886).....	25
1884.	A Λ,	University of Wisconsin.....	248
1884.	A Ξ,	University of Kansas.....	279
1884.	A N,	University of Texas.....	191
1884.	A M,	Virginia Military Institute (1885).....	19
1886.	A O,	Tulane University.....	133
1886.	A Π,	Albion College.....	214
1886.	A B,	University of California.....	177
1887.	A P,	Lehigh University.....	148
1888.	A Σ,	University of Minnesota.....	203
1889.	A T,	University of North Carolina.....	78
1889.	A Υ,	University of Southern California.....	148
1890.	A Φ,	Cornell University.....	274
1891.	A X,	Pennsylvania State College.....	229
1891.	A Ψ,	Vanderbilt University.....	228
1891.	A Ω,	Stanford University.....	138
1892.	A A,	Hobart College.....	123
1893.	H H,	Dartmouth College.....	335
1893.	Λ Λ,	Kentucky State University.....	116
1894.	N N,	Columbia University.....	216
1895.	M M,	University of West Virginia.....	183
1896.	Ξ Ξ,	University of Missouri.....	194
1897.	O O,	University of Chicago.....	157
1902.	P P,	University of Maine.....	167
1903.	T T,	Washington University.....	93

SIGMA CHI

1903

1903. Y Y, University of Washington. 10.

1904. Ψ Ψ, Syracuse University. 1.

1905. B Γ, Colorado College. 11.

1905. Ω Ω, University of Arizona. 12.

1906. B Δ, University of Michigan. 1.

1908. B E, University of Texas. 1.

1909. B Z, University of California. 1.

1909. B H, Case and Temple. 1.

1909. B Θ, University of Illinois. 1.

1910. B I, University of Oregon. 1.

1911. B K, University of Wisconsin. 1.

1911. B L, University of California. 1.

1911. B M, University of Texas. 1.

1911. B N, University of California. 1.

1911. B O, University of California. 1.

1911. B P, University of California. 1.

1911. B Q, University of California. 1.

1911. B R, University of California. 1.

1911. B S, University of California. 1.

1911. B T, University of California. 1.

1911. B U, University of California. 1.

1911. B V, University of California. 1.

1911. B W, University of California. 1.

1911. B X, University of California. 1.

1911. B Y, University of California. 1.

1911. B Z, University of California. 1.

1911. B A, University of California. 1.

1911. B B, University of California. 1.

1911. B C, University of California. 1.

1911. B D, University of California. 1.

1911. B E, University of California. 1.

Reserve and Case, \$10,000; West Virginia, \$14,000; Wisconsin, \$40,000; Total \$662,500.

The Miami house is a memorial to the founders of the fraternity. An endowment fund for the building of chapter houses was established in 1897.

All of the Southern chapters were killed by the war. Those at the Universities of Virginia and Mississippi were revived, the latter became inactive from anti-fraternity legislation. The Erskine chapter was *sub rosa* during its brief existence. The Nu chapter, at Washington College, lost most of its members by their enlistment in the army, and it was not revived after its extinction in 1863, in view of the approaching union of the college with Jefferson College. The chapters at Princeton, the University of Georgia, Howard College, Mississippi College, Monmouth College, the University of Alabama, V. M. I., Wooster and the University of Illinois were killed by anti-fraternity laws, the last named chapter being revived in 1891 and the Alabama chapter in 1914 (by the absorption of a local society called Φ E.) The Princeton chapter was first established in 1869. About a year thereafter it was disbanded owing to a belief on the part of its members that its charter had been withdrawn. It was reorganized in 1875, and became inactive, owing to the prevalent hostility to the fraternities.

The chapter at the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania was permitted by its charter to initiate students from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1875 these petitioned to be made a distinct chapter, and their withdrawal weakened the parent chapter to such an extent that it soon became

inactive. The University of Pennsylvania chapter died also a few years later, but was revived in 1896. The Denison chapter was *sub rosa* for many years, owing to faculty opposition. The chapters at George Washington University, Hampden-Sidney College, Cumberland University and Richmond College became inactive from what the members of the chapter deemed lack of suitable material to carry them on. The first named has been revived. The Hampden-Sidney chapter was revived in 1890, but died in 1902. The North Carolina chapter became inactive in 1900 and was revived in 1914 by the absorption of a local $\Sigma K \Delta$.

The Theta chapter in 1874 absorbed a chapter of ΥB , located at the Pennsylvania College, and indirectly caused the disruption of that entire fraternity. The Kappa chapter was formed from a local society called the Iota, the Wabash chapter from a similar organization called the "Athenæum," and the Beloit chapter from a local called $\Omega \Sigma \Theta$. The Omega chapter was formerly a chapter of $K \Phi A$, the Sigma Chi petitioners having first obtained a charter from that fraternity in order to maintain their organization. The Washington University, Albion and Chicago chapters were formed from local organizations not bearing Greek names. The Dartmouth chapter was formerly the society of $\Phi Z M$, which had maintained a successful career since 1857 in the Chandler Scientific School. The Maine chapter was formed from the ΔP , the Syracuse chapter from $X A \Sigma$, the Case and Western Reserve chapter, which is a joint chapter located at both institutions which adjoin each

other, from K T Φ at Case and X O at Western Reserve. the Utah chapter from $\Delta \Sigma$ The Montana chapter was formed from H Φ M, the Oklahoma chapter from $\Lambda \chi$, the Colorado chapter from $\Theta \Psi$ and the Brown chapter from the old Kappa chapter of X Φ which had existed as a local society from 1895 having been originally established in 1872.

The Purdue chapter was the means of bringing the question of faculty opposition to the fraternities to a judicial determination, and its long struggle with the college authorities and its final triumph form a most interesting chapter in the history of the fraternities.

The chapter at the Southern University became inactive by reason of the failure of any of its members to return to college after the close of a vacation, and the same reason may be assigned for the death of the chapters at Roanoke, Randolph-Macon and North Carolina. The charter of the Hillsdale chapter was withdrawn. The Miami, Illinois, Georgia and Lehigh chapters have all been inactive for a period.

A unique feature in the history of Sigma Chi, and one which has no parallel in the records of other fraternities, was the existence, during the war, of a chapter in the Confederate army, composed of members serving under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in the Army of the Tennessee. It was called the "Constantine chapter," and was organized by several Sigma Chi comrades for the purpose of perpetuating the fraternity in the South during the most intense period of the war. It made a few initiations, was never officially chartered by the fraternity, and became inactive upon the disbanding of the army.

The alumni of the fraternity have formed graduate chapters at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Columbus, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; New York, Louisville, New Orleans; Lincoln, Neb.; Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Nashville, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Pittsburgh; Peoria, Ills.; St. Louis, San Francisco, St. Paul, Minneapolis; Toledo, O., Cleveland O.; Bloomington, Ills.; Dallas, Tex.; Danville, Ky.; Dayton, Des Moines, Hamilton, O.; Harrisburg, Little Rock, Manila, Memphis, Missoula, Mont.; Phoenix, Ariz., Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and Troy, N. Y., Anderson, Ind. Altoona, Pa.; Birmingham, Ala.; Charleston, W. Va.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Marshfield, Ore.; Duluth, Minn.; Eugene, Ore.; Fargo, N. D.; Cambridge, Mass.; Honolulu, H. T.; Providence, R. I.

In addition, there is an association known as the Harvard Group of the members of the fraternity connected with that University.

Previous to 1882, the executive government of the fraternity was vested in the parent chapter, subordinate to the decrees of the general convention, and to the votes of a majority of the chapters during the recess of that assembly. In 1882 the administration of the fraternity's affairs was placed in the hands of an executive council, composed of graduates, and the fraternity has been prosperous under its guidance. In 1897 this system was somewhat modified in details. The present system of government is through a biennial convention called a Grand Chapter with an ad interim government by a Grand

Council made up of general officers and some others, and an executive committee of five. The officials are named by designations peculiar to ΣX .

The fraternity was incorporated in 1899 under the laws of Illinois as "The Grand Council of the Sigma Chi Fraternity."

Conventions have been held as follows: Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857, 1865, 1884, 1895, 1905; Columbus, Ohio, 1872, 1886; Philadelphia, 1870, 1876, 1899; Delaware, Ohio, 1859; Pittsburgh, 1864, 1865, 1911; Washington, 1866, 1880, 1890; Chicago, 1882, 1888, 1893, 1909; Wheeling, 1861; Louisville, 1868; Richmond, 1874; Indianapolis, 1878, 1892; New York, 1893; Nashville, 1897; Buffalo, 1901; Detroit, 1903; Jamestown, Va., 1907; Oxford, O., 1913; Berkeley, Cal., 1915.

A preliminary catalogue was published in 1872, followed by the first regular edition in 1876. It contained a mere list of 1750 names. The next edition, after having been in preparation for several years, was issued in 1890. It contained a history of the fraternity and rather full data concerning each member.

In 1902 a residence directory was published containing chapter rolls, geographical and alphabetical indices and the history brought down to date. In 1908 a combined Manual and Directory, edited by Fred A. Perine was published at Chicago. Similar volumes were published at the same place in 1910 and 1912. A hand book, a manual of information for members only, appeared in 1905.

A history of the Omega chapter, published in 1885 at Chicago, is very frank and interesting. A song book

was published in 1884 under the auspices of the Wooster chapter. Later editions were issued in 1898, 1894 and 1909.

The journal of the fraternity, called at first, the *Sigma Chi*, was issued under the editorship of the Theta chapter, in 1881, as a bi-monthly. After the publication of three volumes at Gettysburg, it was transferred to Hanover, Ind., and in 1884 to Chicago, where it has since been published, except from 1898 to 1903, when it was issued at Albion, Mich., practically under the same management. In 1887 the name was changed to the *Sigma Chi Quarterly*. In 1887 the fraternity made a new departure in fraternity journalism by commencing the publication of a secret monthly journal called *The Bulletin*, printed on thin paper and sent to members in sealed envelopes, and which contained matters deemed too private for insertion in the quarterly journal, which was read by outsiders as well as members of the fraternity. *The Bulletin* was a happy thought, and has been very successful.

The badge of the Sigma Chi is a cross of gold and white enamel. In the center is an elliptical plate of black enamel displaying the letters "Σ X" in gold. On the upper arm of the cross are two crossed keys; on the right arm a scroll, and on the left an eagle's head. On the lower arm is a pair of clasped hands above seven stars. Two small chains connect the upper arm of the cross with the horizontal bar. The colors are blue and gold. The flower is the white rose. The flag consists of two bars, blue and gold, displaying the Σ X cross.

*Among the prominent members of the fraternity are: Cabinet officers, Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior; George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War; George H. Gorman, Assistant Attorney General.

U. S. Senators Alpheus Felch and Johnson M. Camden. Congressmen, Isaac M. Jordan, William Allen, David H. Mercer, George D. Meiklejohn, Edmund H. Hinshaw, Patrick, O. Hawes, John B. Storm, Lincoln Dixon, David K. Watson, George L. Yapple, Arch Lybrand, James S. Smart, William G. Stahlnecker, Edward C. Venable, John H. O'Neill, George W. Cooper, LaFayette Pence, John C. Kyle, Thomas Spight, Frank L. Coombs, Joseph E. Thropp, Henry A. Cooper, Francis R. Lassiter, James F. Burke, Frank T. Shaw, Frank A. McLain, Thomas Reed Cobb, Thomas Stout.

Robert S. McCormick, Ambassador to France, Russia and Austria; Luther Short, Minister to Turkey; Judson Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili; George W. Caruth, Minister to Portugal and Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium.

Governors, John M. Hamilton of Illinois; Andrew H. Longino of Mississippi; Alpheus Felch of Michigan; William E. Glasscock of West Virginia; Charles H. Aldrich of Nebraska and Isaac P. Gray of Indiana. Lieutenant Governors, James T. Ellyson of Virginia; Edmund B. Fairchild of Michigan; Harry L. Gordon of Ohio; Thomas Hanna of Indiana; James T. Harrison of Mississippi, Robert S. Robertson of Indiana; Francis G. Higgins of Montana.

*Ex President Cleveland is not included in this list because he was not an undergraduate member but was initiated after he became president.

Judges of State Supreme Courts, Richard W. Walker, and John R. Tyson, Alabama; James H. Price and Frank A. McLain, Mississippi; Michael W. Jacobs and John P. Elkins, Pennsylvania; George W. Caruth, Arkansas; William W. Chase, New Hampshire; Fletcher M. Doan, Arizona; Leander J. Monks, Oscar H. Montgomery, Cyrus F. McNutt and Quincy A. Myers, Indiana.

Among college presidents are James H. Smart, Purdue; Richard C. Hughes, Ripon; George H. Denny, Alabama; Richard H. Jesse, Missouri; John F. Goucher, Woman's College of Baltimore; Edmund B. Fairchild, Nebraska; Scot Butler, Butler; John H. Harris, Bucknell; Robert G. Ferguson, Westminster; Oscar J. Craig, Montana; George L. Machintosh, Wabash; John G. Bowman, Iowa; Winfield S. Matthews, Southern California.

Authors, writers and journalists, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, Brand Whitlock, Walter Malone, John R. Scott, Robert S. MacKenzie, Edgar L. Wakeman, Benjamin G. Lovejoy, Thomas C. Shotwell of the *New York Journal*; John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist of *Chicago Tribune*; Fontaine T. Fox, Jr., cartoonist of *Chicago Evening Post*.

Publishers, William A. Harper, Charles W. Merrill of the Bobbs Merrill Co.

Among others Burr McIntosh, the actor and publisher; James E. Deering, president of International Harvester Co.; John M. Studebaker, manufacturer of South Bend, Ind.; Alfred I. DuPont, Maurice DuPont and Thomas C. DuPont of Delaware; John F. Miller, vice-president

of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; John E. Watkins, superintendent of the U. S. National Museum; John J. Piatt, Librarian of Congress; William A. Stead, Attorney-General of Illinois; Merrill Moores, Indiana; Harry S. New of Indiana.

Sigma Nu



THE Sigma Nu fraternity was founded January 1, 1869, at the Virginia Military Institute. The fall of 1866, and the two years following, brought to the Institute a large body of students, who, although still boys in years were men of experience, many having been in the Confederate army. The times were still troubled, and a general feeling of restlessness pervaded the Institute. Numerous organizations were formed, and out of one of these grew the Sigma Nu fraternity. The immediate cause of the organization was opposition to the parent chapter of A T Ω , founded in 1865.

The founder of Σ N was James Frank Hopkins, of Mablevale, Ark., assisted by J. W. Hopson, of Memphis, Tenn.; Greenfield Quarles, of Helena, Ark., and J. M. Riley, of St. Louis, but a native of Kentucky. An organization was perfected, and a constitution, badge, signs and symbols were adopted, and vigorous measures for establishing of other chapters were undertaken. Success was not easily won owing to the fact that the chapters first established were *sub rosa*. In 1883 but three were active. The fraternity then took a firm grip on

things and since then its growth has been steady and its progress consistent.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1896.	A, Virginia Military Institute (1911)	185
1870.	B, University of Virginia	164
1873.	M, University of Georgia	311
1874.	Θ, University of Alabama	383
1879.	I, Howard College	243
1881.	K, North Georgia Agricultural College	292
1882.	Λ, Washington and Lee University	174
1883.	Z, Central University (1901)	101
1883.	E, Bethany College	124
1884.	H, Mercer University	262
1884.	N, University of Kansas	273
1884.	Ξ, Emory College	283
1884.	O, Bethel College (1904)	133
1885.	Π, Lehigh University	170
1886.	Δ, South Carolina University (1897)	57
1886.	P, University of Missouri	255
1886.	Σ, Vanderbilt University	226
1886.	Υ, University of Texas	189
1886.	T, South Carolina Military Academy (1891)	36
1887.	Φ, Louisiana State University	174
1888.	X, Cornell College, Iowa (1912)	143
1888.	Ψ, University of North Carolina	174
1888.	B Φ, Tulane University	124
1889.	B A, Yale University (1890)	43
1889.	B O, University of the South (1893)	25
1890.	B B, DePauw University	180
1890.	B Θ, Alabama Polytechnic College	203

1891. B Γ, Missouri Valley College (1896).....	16
1891. B Δ, Drake University (1894)	15
1891. B E, Upper Iowa University (1894).....	9
1891. B Z, Purdue University....	221
1891. B N, Ohio State University.....	200
1891. B X, Stanford University	195
1891. Δ Θ, Lombard College	146
1892. B H, Indiana University.....	214
1892. B I, Mt. Union College	253
1892. B K, Southwest Kansas College (1897).....	32
1892. B Λ, Central College, Missouri (1902)	57
1892. B Ψ, University of California	202
1893. B M, University of Iowa	189
1894. B Ξ, William-Jewell College.....	147
1894. B P, University of Pennsylvania.....	161
1895. Γ P, University of Chicago	109
1895. B T, North Carolina A. & M. College.....	146
1895. B Υ, Rose Polytechnic Institute	138
1895. Γ Γ, Albion College.....	168
1896. Γ A, Georgia School of Technology.....	210
1896. Γ X, University of Washington	179
1898. Γ B, Northwestern University..	149
1898. B Σ, University of Vermont.....	163
1900. Γ Δ, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	112
1900. Γ E, Lafayette College.....	133
1900. Γ Z, University of Oregon	117
1901. Γ H, Colorado School of Mines.....	123
1901. Γ Θ, Cornell University	169
1902. Γ I, Kentucky State University	90
1902. Γ K, University of Colorado	139

1902. Γ Λ, University of Wisconsin.....	157
1902. Γ Μ, University of Illinois	173
1902. Γ Ν, University of Michigan	184
1903. Γ Ξ, Missouri School of Mines.....	108
1903. Γ Ο, Washington University, Mo.....	85
1904. Γ Π, West Virginia University.....	125
1904. Γ Σ, Iowa State College	97
1904. Γ Τ, University of Minnesota	99
1904. Γ Υ, University of Arkansas.....	101
1905. Γ Φ, University of Montana.....	93
1906. Γ Ψ, Syracuse University	129
1907. Δ Α, Case School of Applied Science.....	63
1907. Δ Β, Dartmouth College.....	134
1908. Δ Γ, Columbia University.....	101
1908. Δ Δ, Pennsylvania State College.....	100
1909. Δ Ε, University of Oklahoma.....	83
1909. Δ Ζ, Western Reserve University	69
1909. Δ Η, University of Nebraska.....	69
1910. Δ Ι, Washington State College	100
1910. Δ Κ, Delaware State College.....	91
1912. Δ Λ, Brown University.....	63
1913. Δ Μ, Stetson University	55
1913. Β Κ, Kansas State Agricultural College.....	80
1914. Δ Ν, University of Maine.....	99
1914. Δ Ξ, University of Nevada.....	21
1914. Δ Ο, University of Idaho	36
1915. Δ Π, Colorado State College.....	35
1915. Δ Φ, George Washington University.....	40

Active chapters 72, inactive 13. Membership 11,719.

The following chapters own houses: Bethany (\$5,000), Columbia (\$30,000), Cornell (\$57,000), Dartmouth (\$8,500), Delaware (\$8,500), Emory (\$3,000), Howard (\$4,850), Indiana (\$15,000), Iowa State (\$12,000), Kansas (\$12,000), Louisiana (\$6,500), Michigan (\$22,000), Minnesota (\$9,500), Missouri (\$22,000), Mount Union (\$6,500), North Carolina (\$4,200), Northwestern (\$13,500), Ohio State (\$15,000), Oregon (\$10,000), Pennsylvania (\$13,000), Purdue (\$25,000), Stanford (\$26,000), Syracuse (\$14,500), Vermont (\$20,000), Washington State College (\$8,000), University of Washington (\$10,000), William Jewell (\$5,400), Wisconsin (\$18,000), Lombard (5,000). Total \$409,950.

The chapters at first were not given Greck-letter names, but were designated by Roman numerals in the order of their establishment. The parent chapter granted a wide license to members to establish branches; and two chapters, Gamma, at the Bailey Law School, and Delta, at Tarboro, N. C., the latter consisting of young business men of the town, were formed in a somewhat irregular way. Gamma admitted but one member. Delta was not considered as having a place in the fraternity roll at all. Both chapters were almost immediately withdrawn. In 1879 the Alpha chapter alone survived.

In 1881 with the establishing of Kappa chapter at Dahlorega, Ga., the fraternity improved its condition, and with the establishment of Lambda, at Washington and Lee, in 1882, and with but three chapters in existence, Alpha, Kappa and Lambda, began the publication of a

journal called the Sigma Nu *Delta*, the triangular name being suggested by the trio of active chapters.

Alpha, at the Virginia Military Institute, was killed in 1888 by anti-fraternity laws; was revived in 1909 but is now inactive due to anti-fraternity rules. Mu, at the University of Georgia; Theta, at the University of Alabama, and Iota at Howard College were killed by anti-fraternity laws while Epsilon at Bethany College and Sigma at Vanderbilt University died from indifference but all these chapters have been revived.

Chi, at Cornell College, Iowa; Tau, at the South Carolina Military Academy; Delta, at the South Carolina University; Beta Lambda, at Central College, Mo.; Beta Gamma at Missouri Valley College; Beta Epsilon at Upper Iowa University, and Beta Delta, Drake University, were all killed by college or trustee opposition and have not been revived. Omicron, Bethel College, Ky., was withdrawn owing to the decline of the college; Beta Alpha at Yale, was withdrawn when it was discovered that the Yale customs were not compatible with the customs of Sigma Nu in opposition to becoming a class society. Beta Omicron, at the University of the South, died from internal dissension and has not been revived. Beta Kappa at the Southwest Kansas College became dormant owing to faculty opposition and the charter has been given to the Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kans., and the Southwest College men given alumni connection therein. Zeta, at Central University, Ky., disbanded upon the merging of the university with the Center College at Danville.

Phi, at Louisiana State, was formed from the Alpha chapter of K Σ K a fraternity now inactive. The chapter at Kansas State College was formed from a local K Δ Π , the one at Maine from Θ E and the one at Idaho from Z Δ .

Alumni chapters are found at: St. Louis, New York, Denver, Chicago, Des Moines, Boston, Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio, Portland, Oregon, Wilmington, N. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Spokane, Seattle, Providence, R. I., Wilmington, Del., Indianapolis, Atlanta, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, New Orleans, Dallas, Wheeling, W. Va., Washington, D. C., Brewton, Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark., Pueblo, Colo., Tampa, Savannah, Augusta, Galesburg, Ill., Davenport, Baton Rouge, Baltimore, Detroit, Minneapolis, Omaha, Buffalo, Akron, Muskogee, Salt Lake City, Milwaukee, Nashville, Canton, O., Toledo, Louisville, Lexington and Shelbyville, Ky., Columbia, Mo., Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C., Chehalis, Wash., and Panama.

The fraternity has a fund to assist chapters in securing homes of their own.

The early form of government in the fraternity, and which remained in force until 1884, was through a grand lodge, the executive officers of which were called the regent and vice-regent, elected every five years by state presidents, who were in turn chosen by the chapters. J. M. Riley was the first regent and J. F. Hopkins the first vice-regent.

This system was changed in 1884 to the familiar one of an executive body called the High Council, with Divi-

sion Inspectors, these latter being subordinate administrative officers having jurisdiction over the chapters within eight districts, into which the territory covered by the fraternity is divided.

The first convention was held at Nashville in 1884, and since then conventions have been held as follows: Lexington, Ky., 1886; Birmingham, Ala., 1887; Asheville, N. C., 1888; Chattanooga, 1889; St. Louis, 1892, 1896; Indianapolis, 1894, 1902, 1910; Nashville, 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1898, 1912; Chicago, 1900, 1906-7, 1908; New Orleans 1904, and Denver 1915. The Convention is called "The Grand Chapter."

The principal publication of the fraternity has been a periodical journal called the *Delta*. This was founded in April, 1883, by John Alexander Howard, at Dahlonega, Ga. In 1884 it was transferred to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1890 to Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1894 to Richmond, Ky., in 1911 to Deland, Fla., and in 1913 to Columbus, Ohio. The Alumni in New York City published a quarterly called "The Fifth Point."

The catalogue of the fraternity has been published by Grant W. Harrington, of Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1890, and in 1894, by F. H. Heywood, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1902, and by S. F. Pegues of Chicago in 1911. A song book has also been published by Dr. Isador Dyer of New Orleans in 1910. A history and manual is in preparation.

The badge is from a design made by J. F. Hopkins. It is of gold, with five white arms meeting in a center of black enamel, on which is coiled a golden serpent; each arm displays a pair of crossed swords and a letter, forming the sequence "Σ N E T T."

The color originally chosen for the fraternity was sky-blue, but it has since been superseded by black, white and gold. In 1892, the fraternity chose as a distinctive emblem the white rose. The first Sunday in November in each year is observed as a Memorial day.

The fraternity has no honorary members. Among its more prominent alumni are the following: U. S. Senator L. H. Ball of Delaware, Congressmen H. D. Clayton (now U. S. District Judge) and J. P. Stallings of Alabama; Bertram F. Clayton of New York; Tazewell Ellett of Virginia; Samuel Barney of Wisconsin; Harvey Helm of Kentucky; W. H. Heald of Delaware; Geo. K. Favrot of Louisiana and Chas. G. Edwards of Georgia; Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, C. N. McArthur of Oregon; A. H. Alford of Idaho, Speaker of the House; James L. Keitt of South Carolina; M. L. Smith, Speaker of the House, South Carolina; Wade H. Ellis, of Ohio; Harvey H. Hanna, Attorney General of Tennessee.

John A. Graham, Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas; Archibald Henderson, biographer of Bernard Shaw; Dr. Isador Dyer of New Orleans, Leprologist; Dr. E. S. Meany, Secretary of the American Historical Society; J. C. Woodward, President of the Georgia Military Institute; Dr. George Harter, President of Delaware State College; Rev. Paul Mansfield Spencer, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York City; Lee Worsham, of Georgia, president of the Natural Conservation Congress, and Marion Letcher, U. S. Consul at Chihuahua.

Sigma Phi



SIGMA PHI was founded at Union College, March 4, 1827, by Thomas F. Bowie, '27, John T. Bowie, '29, Thomas S. Witherspoon, '28, and Charles T. Cromwell, '27. It is next to the oldest of the modern Greek-letter fraternities, and was the first of them to establish a branch chapter in another college. The fraternity has grown very slowly, and in the matter of extension has heretofore exhibited an intense conservatism. The chapter roll is as follows:

1827. N. Y. A, Union College.....	485
1831. N. Y. B, Hamilton College.....	466
1834. Mass. A, Williams College.....	436
1835. N. Y. Γ, New York University (1848).....	77
1840. N. Y. Δ, Hobart College.....	385
1845. Vt. A, University of Vermont.....	353
1853. N. J. A, Princeton University (1858).....	45
1858. Mich. A, University of Michigan.....	306
1887. Pa. A, Lehigh University.....	141
1890. N. Y. E, Cornell University.....	148
1908. Wis. A, University of Wisconsin.....	32
1912. Cal. A, University of California.....	55

Active chapters, 10; inactive, 2; membership, 2,929.

The Union (\$20,000), Hamilton (\$28,000), Williams (\$50,000), Hobart (\$16,000), Vermont (\$20,000), Michigan (\$35,000), Lehigh (\$20,000), Wisconsin (\$35,000), and Cornell (\$15,000) chapters own their houses. Total \$239,000.

Each chapter is incorporated under the law of its own State, and the fraternity as a whole was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1885. The house of the Williams chapter was, at the time of its erection, the first chapter house built of the modern style and comprising a dormitory. It contained a memorial of the deceased Princeton chapter. It was burned in 1893, and was replaced in 1895. The chapter at New York University surrendered its charter in the belief that a successful chapter could not be maintained in a city college, where the students met only at recitations. The Princeton chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Williams chapter was formed from a local society called the "Φ A," and the Lehigh chapter from a similar organization called the "B B."

The government of the Society as a whole is vested in an annual convention of delegates from the chapters, which meets with each chapter in turn at the time and place appointed by that chapter. During the interim between conventions the society's affairs are conducted by a Standing Committee composed of a chairman appointed by the convention and members appointed by each chapter. This Committee maintains a central office and a paid secretary in New York City. Prior to 1887

annual conventions were held at Schenectady, N .Y., on the 4th of March.

Reunions of the alumni are frequently held in New York, Detroit, Boston, Rochester, Philadelphia, Washington, Utica, Buffalo, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and Chicago. There are no alumni chapters.

While each fraternity claims for itself that its alumni are more than usually loyal, yet each would probably be glad to see an increase in the strength of the tie that unites its graduate and undergraduate members, and Sigma Phi is really entitled to pre-eminence in this respect. There are no honorary members.

The catalogue of the society has been issued in 1834, 1837, 1841, 1844, 1846, 1850, 1853, 1856, 1859, 1862, 1865, 1870, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1892 and 1915. It was the first society to print a geographical distribution of its membership in its catalogue. Collections of songs, the last one published in Boston in 1909, with music as well as words, and an occasional reunion address, have been printed for private circulation. The society distributes annually to its members a pamphlet report and address list.

The badge is a monogram of the letters made by placing the "Σ" over the "Φ." The former is usually jeweled. The colors are light blue and white.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Vice-President James S. Sherman; U. S. Senators Theodore Otis, J. J. Ingalls, and Elihu Root; Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury; Elihu Root, Secretary of War and of State; John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency; A. D. White, U. S. Minister to Germany;

John Bigelow, to France; John N. Pomeroy, of California.

Congressmen Thomas F. Bowie, John Cochrane, C. B. Cochrane, C. P. Shaw, T. T. Davis, Charles B. Sedgwick, Andrew Oliver, G. C. Walker, A. B. Olin, A. H. Laflin, O. Cole, Samuel Knox, J. Mullen, W. W. Campbell, E. Einstein, T. A. Merriman, A. B. Darragh, James S. Sherman and C. A. Talcott.

Andrew D. White, President of Cornell; M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont; G. W. Eaton, of Colgate University; John LeConte, of the University of California; M. W. Stryker, of Hamilton College; W. A. Shanklin, of Wesleyan University and Israel W. Andrews, of Marietta.

Governors Beall of Wisconsin; Hoffman of New York; Hartranft of Pennsylvania; Walker of Virginia and Foss of Massachusetts. Generals, Daniel Butterfield, Lewis Benedict and William H. Ludlow. Admirals, Nicoll Ludlow and A. S. Kenny. Monsignor Thos. S. Preston; Bishops Worthington of Nebraska, Wells of Spokane and Cheney of Chicago. General Emmons Clark; A. Oakey Hall; Joel B. Erhardt and John E. Parsons of New York City.

Professors Whitney of Yale; A. C. Kendrick of Rochester; Elias Peissner and John Foster of Union; Oren Root, of Hamilton; Jas. R. Wheeler of Columbia; Mortimer E. Cooley and C. S. Denison of the University of Michigan; Brainerd G. Smith and Geo. P. Bristol of Cornell; Theo. Sterling of Kenyon; Matthew Hale of the Albany Law School; Thos. S. Hastings and Geo. W. Knox of the Union Theological Seminary and Anson J. Upson, Chancellor of

the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Editors, Robt. W. Patterson of the *Chicago Tribune*; Chester S. Lord of the *New York Sun*; and G. W. Hinman of the *Chicago Inter-ocean*; Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard of the *New York Observer*; and Henry M. Field, editor of the *Evangelist* and author; Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, the surgeon; United States District Judges, P. L. Wickes and C. P. Orr of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice George F. Comstock of the New York Court of Appeals and Orsamus Cole of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Sigma Phi Epsilon



THIS fraternity was founded at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., in November, 1901, by Carter A. Jenkins, '02; Benjamin D. Gaw, '04; W. Hugh Carter, '02; William A. Wallace, '03; Thomas T. Wright, '04; and William L. Phillips, '03, the basis of the organization being a society called the "Saturday Night Club."

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. Va. A, Richmond College.....	87
1902. Va. B, University College of Medicine (1904) ..	3
1902. Pa. A, Washington and Jefferson College(1906).	25
1903. W. Va. A, Bethany College (1905).....	10
1903. Va. Γ, Roanoke College (1906)....	13
1903. W. Va. B, University of West Virginia.....	118
1903. Pa. B, Jefferson Medical College (1911).....	84
1903. Pa. Γ, University of Pittsburgh, (1911).....	74
1903. Ill. A, University of Illinois P. & S. (1913)...	107
1904. Colo. A, University of Colorado.....	133
1904. Pa. Δ, University of Pennsylvania.....	128
1904. S. C. A, University of South Carolina (1906)...	13
1904. Va. Δ, College of William and Mary.....	75
1905. N. C. B, North Carolina A. and M. College.....	69

1905. <i>Ohio A</i> , Ohio Northern University.....	221
1905. <i>Ohio B</i> , Wittenberg College (1907).....	7
1905. <i>Indiana A</i> , Purdue University.....	105
1905. <i>N. Y. A</i> , Syracuse University.....	140
1906. <i>Va. E</i> , Washington and Lee University.....	69
1906. <i>Va. Z</i> , Randolph-Macon College.....	61
1907. <i>Ga. A</i> , Georgia School of Technology.....	84
1907. <i>Dela. A</i> , Delaware State College.....	81
1907. <i>Va. H</i> , University of Virginia	46
1907. <i>Ark. A</i> , University of Arkansas.....	64
1907. <i>Pa. E</i> , Lehigh University.....	82
1908. <i>Va. Θ</i> , Virginia Military Institute (1911)....	45
1908. <i>Ohio Γ</i> , Ohio State University.....	73
1908. <i>Vt. A</i> , Norwich University.....	91
1908. <i>Pa. Z</i> , Allegheny College (1908).....	13
1908. <i>Ala. A</i> , Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	84
1909. <i>N. C. Γ</i> , Trinity College, N. C.....	54
1909. <i>N. H. A</i> , Dartmouth College.....	97
1909. <i>D. of C. A</i> , George Washington University....	81
1910. <i>Kan. A</i> , Baker University.....	88
1910. <i>Cal. A</i> , University of California.....	79
1911. <i>Neb. A</i> , University of Nebraska.....	75
1912. <i>Wash. A</i> , The State College of Washington....	71
1912. <i>Mass. A</i> , Massachusetts Agricultural College...	59
1912. <i>Ohio Δ</i> , College of Wooster (1913).....	19
1912. <i>N. Y. B</i> , Cornell University	94
1912. <i>R. I. A</i> , Brown University	37
1912. <i>Mich. A</i> , University of Michigan.....	67
1913. <i>Iowa A</i> , Iowa Wesleyan College.....	35
1913. <i>Colo. B</i> , University of Denver.....	79

1913. Tenn. A, University of Tennessee.....	41
1914. Mo. A, University of Missouri.....	39
1915. Wis. A, Lawrence College	53
1915. Penn. H, Pennsylvania State College.....	30

Active chapters, 36; inactive, 12; membership, 3,303.

The following chapters own houses: Cornell (\$25,000), Pennsylvania (\$15,000), Syracuse (\$18,000). Total \$58,000.

The Wooster chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The South Carolina Chapter was *sub rosa*. Its charter was withdrawn.

Originally the chapters were named by giving the state a Greek name and the chapters in the state a Greek name in the order of establishment. At the Chicago Conclave in April 1908, the Greek names for the states were discontinued and the state name given.

During the first two years of its existence the parent chapter met with much opposition even to attacks on its meeting rooms. At the time of its inception few, if any ministerial students were made fraternity men in Richmond. $\Sigma \Phi E$ admitted several to membership. This departure coupled with the fact that the badge was heart-shaped caused them to be called the "Sacred Hearts."

The government of the fraternity was vested in the parent chapter until December, 1903, when the first convention or "Grand Council" assembled. As usual, this consisted of one delegate from each chapter. Until 1908, the matter of granting charters was in the hands of a committee of three, known as the Charter Committee,

when the committee was increased to five and named the Executive Committee. This body governs the fraternity between Conclaves. The fraternity was incorporated in 1902. In October 1910, the fraternity was divided into four districts, each to be in charge of a Deputy.

Several of the early chapters were formed for the purpose of becoming chapters of $\Sigma \Phi E$, but most of the latter ones were local clubs or fraternities. Virginia Beta was a local called $\Phi I \Sigma$. Pennsylvania Delta was organized to form a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$, but when the chapter of $\Omega \Pi A$ resigned from that fraternity, twelve of its fifteen members were initiated into $\Sigma \Phi E$. The Pennsylvania Gamma chapter became a chapter of the medical fraternity $A K K$. The Ohio Alpha chapter grew out of a chapter of $\Theta N E$. The Syracuse chapter was the local Adelpgian society and Randolph-Macon the Midnight Marauders. The Georgia "Tech" chapter was a local social club and the Delaware chapter a local called ΔX . The Arkansas chapter, as a local, was for a number of years called $A Z \Phi$ and then $A \Delta$.

The Lehigh chapter was formed by the resigning members of $\Omega \Pi A$. The Norwich chapter was a local called $\Delta K \Psi$; the Allegheny chapter a local called $\Theta \Delta \Psi$, which resumed its local relationship and later became a chapter of $A X P$; the Dartmouth chapter a local $\Omega \Pi \Sigma$. The George Washington chapter started as $K \Sigma \Pi$; Baker as $\Phi \Sigma \Phi$ and California as the Palomar club. Nebraska was $K T E$. Washington State College started as the "Blue Lion" later changing to $B A$. The Massachusetts Agricultural chapter was formed from a local called $\Sigma T \Delta$,

the Wooster chapter from $\Theta \Delta \Sigma$, the Denver chapter from $\Gamma \Sigma \tau$, Iowa Wesleyan from $\Sigma K Z$, Tennessee from $\Phi \Lambda \Phi$, Missouri from ΔO , Lawrence from $\Sigma T N$ and Pennsylvania State from ΣT .

The Cornell chapter existed for five years as a chapter of ΔX . By mutual agreement the law students withdrew and the remaining members became the N. Y. B chapter. The chapter at Brown was formed from a society called $\Pi \Delta \Sigma$ organized in 1910. Later it affiliated with a local of the same name at Clark University and this union lasted until the Brown Society petitioned $\Sigma \Phi E$.

The fraternity has one alumni chapter at Denver and associations of alumni have been formed at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, New York, Washington, Norfolk, Atlanta, Richmond, and Birmingham, Ala.

Conclaves have been held at Richmond, Va., 1904-1907; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Washington, Pa., 1905; Philadelphia, 1906; Chicago, 1908; Washington, D. C., 1910; Detroit, Mich., 1912; Atlanta, Ga., 1914.

Since April 1908 a paid secretary giving his entire time to the work has been employed.

A catalog of the fraternity was published in April, 1911, showing the date of initiation, full name and address, general and chapter numbers and whether or not a graduate of every initiate as well as the name, address and occupation of the alumni. A second edition was issued in 1915.

A history of each chapter, as well as a history of the fraternity is now in preparation.

The fraternity issues a quarterly periodical called the *Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal*. It was published at Richmond, Va., until 1910, then removed to Menasha, Wis., for one year then returned to Richmond from thence to Lawrence, Kans., and Columbia, Mo.

The badge is heart shaped, displaying the skull and cross-bones and the letters "Σ Φ Ε" in gold on a background of black enamel. The colors are purple and red.

Sigma Pi*



THIS fraternity grew out of the union or consolidation of the local societies, viz: $\Phi K \Phi$ at Ohio State University, $\Upsilon \Phi \Delta$ at the University of Vincennes and the Sphinx Club of the University of Illinois. A meeting of delegates from these organizations was held in May 1908 but a permanent union was not effected until a year later in May 1909 when delegates from these societies and two others, viz: $\Sigma \Delta$ of the Temple University in Philadelphia and $\Sigma O \Pi$ of the University of Pennsylvania effected a permanent organization and adopted a constitution and ritual.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, University of Vincennes (1910).....	75
1908. Φ , University of Illinois.....	111
1908. Γ , Ohio State University.....	115
1909. K, Temple University.....	82
1909. Δ , University of Pennsylvania.....	54
1910. E, Ohio University.....	78
1912. Z, Ohio Northern University.....	109
1912. H, Purdue University.....	93
1912. Θ , Pennsylvania State College.....	55

*This fraternity has no connection with and is not derived from the Sigma Pi, a literary society of Illinois College.

1913. I, University of California..... 74
Active chapters, 9; inactive, 1; membership, 846.

The Epsilon chapter was formed from a local society called $\Sigma \Theta \Gamma$ and the Zeta from $\Phi \chi \Psi$. The University of Pennsylvania chapter was inactive for a time.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly called the *Emerald*.

The government of the fraternity is through a Council called the "Grand Chapter" comprising several national officers and an executive committee. The convention called a "convocation" meets biennially.

Conventions have been held at Vincennes, Ind., 1908; Columbus, O., 1909, 1912, and Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910; Champaign, Ills., 1914.

The badge is a Greek cross of gold bearing in the center an oval of blue with an emerald in the center between the letters Σ and Π . The corners of the cross display respectively a scroll, a balance, a wreath and ten stars. The flag is a pennant having a lavender field displaying the letters $\Sigma \Pi$ in white. The flower is the lavender orchid.

Theta Chi



THE Theta Chi fraternity was organized at Norwich University then located at Norwich but now at Northfield, Vt., in 1856 by Arthur Chase, '56 and Frederick Norton Freeman, '57. The fraternity name and badge were suggested by Egbert Phelps. It was incorporated in 1888. Although its constitution provided for more than one chapter, it remained a local society for forty-six years.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1856. A, Norwich University.....	448
1902. B, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	109
1907. F, University of Maine.....	173
1908. Δ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	68
1909. E, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	108
1910. Z, New Hampshire State College.....	95
1911. H, Rhode Island State College.....	84
1911. Θ, Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	79
1912. I, Colgate University.....	56
1912. K, University of Pennsylvania.....	73
1912. Λ, Cornell University.....	56
1913. M, University of California.....	82
1914. N, Hampden-Sidney College.....	28
1914. Ξ, University of Virginia.....	12
1915. O, Richmond College.....	21

Active chapters, 15; inactive, 0; membership, 1,492.

The following chapters own houses: Norwich, 8,500; Worcester, \$10,000; Massachusetts Agricultural, \$7,000; Maine, \$12,000. Total \$37,500.

Several of the chapters were formed from local societies: Maine from ΔM , Worcester from $\Pi \Omega \Pi$, New Hampshire from ΔE , Rhode Island from $\Sigma \Delta$, Massachusetts Agricultural from $\Theta \Phi$, Hampden-Sidney from $\Delta \Delta$, Virginia from $H \Pi P$, Richmond from $Z E$, Pennsylvania from $\Phi B A$.

There are alumni chapters in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Worcester, Mass, Providence, and Western Vermont.

Questions of government were referred to the parent chapter previous to the first national convention December 22, 1906, and after that date to the convention till the organization of the Grand chapter, February 22, 1908. The Grand Chapter is composed of graduates and was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, June 16, 1908. The legislative power is now vested in the convention; the administrative, executive and judicial in the Grand Chapter. The Constitution was revised in 1893 and again in 1909.

Conventions of the fraternity were held at Boston, Mass., 1906, 1908, 1909, 1912, 1913; Worcester, Mass., 1910; Troy, N. Y., 1911; Philadelphia, 1915.

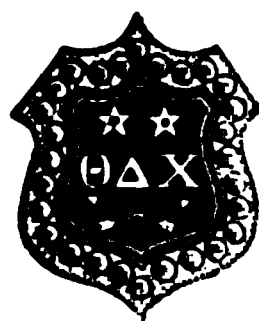
Three rosters of the fraternity have been published, two by Alpha chapter, one in 1894 and the other in 1906, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the fraternity, the third in 1910 by the Grand Chapter. Lists of members were published in 1914 and 1915.

Collections of songs have been printed. In 1912 the publication of a quarterly periodical called the *Rattle* was commenced.

The official badge is a coiled serpent with its tail crossed to form a "Θ" and two crossed swords to form a "X." A secondary badge has the serpent and crossed swords mounted on enamel with a "Θ" above and a "X" below the emblem.

Among the prominent alumni are, Charles Foster Sayles, engineer on construction of Hoosac Tunnel; Edward Bancroft Williston, Brigadier General U. S. A., Governor Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; George Albert Converse, Rear Admiral U. S. N.; Joseph Stedman, M.D., Boston; Henry Elijah Alvord, College President and prominent agriculturist; Julius Jacob Estey, Captain U. S. A. and bank president; William Rutherford Mead, architect; Henry Moses Phillips, Captain U. S. A.; Mayor, State Senator, State Treasurer of Massachusetts; Joseph Hiram Goulding, Lieut. U. S. A., Military Secretary of Vermont; Benjamin Kearney Roberts, Brigadier General U. S. A. Retired; Holland Newton Stevenson, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy; George Brainard Blodgett, Genealogist and Historian; Samuel W. Shattuck, Comptroller University of Illinois; William Richard Cutter, Librarian, William Henry Wentworth, Civil Engineer; Walter Dole, clergyman; Burleigh Franklin Spalding, member of Congress; Charles Horace Spooner, President Norwich University; Henry Blanchard Hersey, Meteorologist and aerial navigator; Edward Aiken Shuttleworth, Captain U. S. A.; DeWitt Clinton Webb, Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy.

Theta Delta Chi



THIS fraternity was founded at Union College in the year 1848 by Abel Beach, Andrew H. Green, Theodore B. Brown, Wm. G. Aikin, Wm. Hyslop and Samuel F. Wile, of the class of 1849, of whom four were members of Φ B K. The first recorded meeting was held June 5, 1848, although the six founders had met as early as May, 1847, and formed a pact. Andrew H. Green was the chief compiler of the constitution and ritual. While some changes have been made in the working parts of the constitution, owing to the growth of the fraternity, the ritual of initiation remains practically without change. Union College was at its zenith of prosperity in 1848, and the class of 1849 was the largest the college had known.

In this fraternity the word "charges" is used to designate the chapters. The list of charges is as follows:

1848.	Α, Union College (1867)	120
1848.*B P,	Ballston Law School (1849)	14
1852.	Γ, University of Vermont (1857)	24
1853.	Δ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1896)	163
1853.	E, William and Mary College.	135

*The "P" stands for "Proteron."

1853.	Z, Brown University.....	332
1854.	H, Bowdoin College.....	432
1854.	Θ, Kenyon College (1896).....	118
1856.	I, Harvard University.....	390
1856.	K, Tufts College.....	412
1857.	M, University of North Carolina (1860).....	27
1857.	N, University of Virginia.....	57
1857.	Ξ, Hobart College.....	240
1857.	O, Wesleyan University (1863).....	28
1858.	Π, Washington and Jefferson College (1872).....	90
1861.	Σ, Dickinson College (1895).....	116
1863.	T, Princeton University (1867).....	12
1865.	Υ, Bucknell University (1871).....	37
1867.	Φ, Lafayette College.....	263
1867.	X, University of Rochester.....	206
1868.	Ψ, Hamilton College.....	222
1869.	Ο Δ*, Dartmouth College.....	522
1869.	P, Washington and Lee University (1872).....	19
1870.	B, Cornell University.....	355
1877.	Λ, Boston University (1912).....	313
1879.	Υ Δ, Wabash College (1882).....	11
1881.	Π Δ, College of the City of New York.....	160
1883.	P Δ, Columbia University.....	248
1884.	N Δ, Lehigh University.....	177
1885.	M Δ, Amherst College.....	293
1887.	E Δ, Sheffield Scientific School (1900).....	99
1889.	Γ Δ, University of Michigan.....	188
1890.	Θ Δ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	110
1891.	I Δ, Williams College.....	197

The "Δ" stands for "Deuteron," and is written like an exponent in algebra.

1892.	T Δ, University of Minnesota	176
1895.	Σ Δ, University of Wisconsin	191
1896.	X Δ, George Washington University.....	133
1900.	Δ Δ, University of California	111
1901.	Z Δ, McGill University	99
1903.	H Δ, Stanford University	97
1908.	K Δ, University of Illinois	101
1912.	Λ Δ, University of Toronto	52
1913.	Ξ Δ, University of Washington.....	38
1915.	Φ Δ, University of Pennsylvania.....	30

Active charges, 29; inactive, 15; membership, 7,058.

Chapter-houses are owned by the charges at Cornell (\$48,000), Michigan (\$25,000), Bowdoin (\$10,000), Tufts (\$8,500), Minnesota (\$14,000), Lafayette (\$30,000), Amherst (\$10,000), Hamilton (\$7,000), Williams (\$12,000), Stanford (\$10,000), Columbia (\$29,000), Wisconsin (\$18,250), Rochester (\$25,000), and Dartmouth (\$10,000). Total \$256,750.

The charter of the Union charge was surrendered in 1867, owing to lack of suitable material. The charter of the Beta proteron, at the Ballston Law School, was withdrawn in 1849, and the members affiliated to Alpha. The Delta, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, ceased to exist in 1870. It was revived November 2, 1883, and after a checkered existence, surrendered its charter in 1896. The Gamma, at the University of Vermont, died in 1857 from lack of interest and isolation. The Epsilon, at William and Mary, was killed by the Civil War. It was revived about 1870, but lived only a short time. It was again revived in 1904 by the active members of a chapter of the

fraternity of $\text{M}\Pi\Lambda$, which disbanded. The Zeta, at Brown, was inactive between 1878 and 1887. It was originally formed by ex-members of $\Delta\Psi$, who had resigned because of a misunderstanding with their fraternity. The Rochester charge was inactive for a number of years. The Eta, at Bowdoin, died in 1866, but was re-established in 1872. The Iota retired with other Harvard societies in 1862. It was revived in 1880 and died in 1889, but was re-established June 8, 1892. Kappa at Tufts, and Xi, at Hobart, are the only old charges which have enjoyed a continuous and prosperous existence. The Mu, at North Carolina, the Nu, at Virginia, were killed by the war, and the records of the two latter were lost. The Nu was revived in 1872, but lived only five years. It was again revived in 1910.

The Sigma, at Dickinson, became inactive in 1876, was re-established in 1881, and surrendered its charter in 1896. The Tau, at Princeton, and Upsilon, at Bucknell (then called Lewisburg University), were withdrawn on account of anti-fraternity laws. The Cornell charge was at first called the Alpha Delta, but received its present name in 1871. The Pi Deuteron, at the College of the City of New York, was composed largely of ex-members of the extinct fraternity $\Delta\text{B}\Phi$; the Upsilon Deuteron, at Wabash College, of ex-members of $\Delta\text{T}\Delta$. There were no initiates made by this charge there being fewer students at Wabash in 1879-80 than at any time in its history. The Wisconsin charge was formed from a local society called $\Sigma\Delta\Sigma$. The McGill charge was formed from a local society called $\Sigma\Phi$. The Psi, at

Hamilton was formed from a local society called Z Φ, itself the successor of a society called the Phoenix, almost coeval with the existence of Hamilton College, but the former members of these societies were not initiated or made members. The Illinois charge was formed from a local called O A X, the Toronto charge from Σ Δ, the Pennsylvania chapter from A Ω, and the Hobart charge from one called Z Φ. There was a New York Graduate charge, called the Λ, in existence from 1856 to 1858.

Theta Delta Chi has established a fund the interest of which is to go to that chapter the scholastic standing of which is highest for the year ending at each annual convention. If a chapter loses a member through poor scholarship such chapter is debarred from participating in the fund that year.

There are no alumni chapters, but alumni associations exist, covering different sections, with headquarters at New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Providence, Los Angeles, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Rochester, Bangor, Kansas City, Montreal, New Haven, Elmira, N. Y., Columbus, O., Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Springfield, Ill., Seattle, Cleveland, Portland, Ore., Richmond, Va., and Syracuse. Each of these associations holds an annual reunion and banquet and in fifteen of the larger cities the graduates meet once a week at a weekly luncheon.

The government of the fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha charge (except during the college year 1857-8 when a trial of graduate control resulted in a return to government by the Alpha) until the convention of 1867,

when the Alpha surrendered its charter, and a grand lodge was created composed of one graduate and two undergraduate members, the graduate member being president thereof. In 1908 a graduate secretary and graduate treasurer were added. The members are elected annually by the convention of delegates from each chapter, and have supreme power in the interim. They also have sole power to call conventions, and act as officers of the same. It would seem that $\Theta \Delta \chi$ was the first fraternity to thus form an executive governing body.

Since the administration of 1882, the visitation of charges and graduate associations by the president has become an up-building force of the fraternity. The presidents of recent years also meet college executives to discuss complaints and criticisms.

Conventions are held once each year, and usually in New York or Boston. The list is as follows: New York, 1857, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1911, 1914; Boston, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1906, 1909; Washington, D. C., 1858, 1900, 1912; Chicago, 1905, 1910, 1913; Troy, N. Y., 1853, 1859, 1867; Schenectady, N. Y., 1849, 1854; Providence, R. I., 1855; Williamsburg, Va., 1856; Geneva, N. Y., 1861; Cleveland, O., 1878; Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; San Francisco, 1915.

There was incorporated under the laws of New York, in 1900, "The Association of Theta Delta Chi," the pur-

pose of the same being "to advance the interests of the Θ Δ Χ fraternity," chiefly by the accumulation of money through gifts, bequests, etc. This made it unnecessary to incorporate the fraternity itself.

One manuscript and six printed catalogs of the fraternity have been issued. The manuscript catalog, edited by John W. Little, appeared in 1859, and the first printed catalog was published in 1867, by Col. Wm. L. Stone, of New York. The second, in 1875, was in charge of Franklin Burdge, of New York, who illustrated it with a series of unique charge cuts, designed by himself, representing the Greek letter by which the charge was known. A more elaborate catalog was compiled and published in 1891 by Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, N. Y., which embodied in addition to the regular charge lists an alphabetical list, and also a geographical index. In 1895 a revision of this catalog was compiled and issued by Clay W. Holmes. In 1901 a new catalog was compiled by Frederic Carter, which, in addition to the material of the catalog of 1895, contained a table of relationships and other interesting information. The sixth catalog, edited by Edward S. Griffing, was published in 1911. Local lists of members have been published from time to time.

A song book was first issued in 1867. Since then several of the chapters have issued local books. Lately the *Songs of Theta Delta Chi* have been edited and published by S. E. Barrett. Sheet music specially compiled for and dedicated to Θ Δ Χ has been issued by A. Bushnell, Kansas City, and others.

The fraternity journal is called *The Shield*. The convention of 1868 directed the publication of a periodical by this name, and one number was published under date of June, 1869. As it failed to receive support it was not continued. In January, 1884, a periodical under the same name was started in Boston, and published there for two years. It was then removed to New York, where it was published till 1889, when the sole editorial and business control was given over by the convention to Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, N. Y., who continued to edit and publish it until 1898. The volume for 1899 was published by Prof. E. W. Huffcut, of Cornell. For the next eighteen months it was edited at Williamstown, Mass., and since that time it has been edited in New York City, Rochester, N. Y., Ithaca, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va.

In 1898 Clay W. Holmes edited and published at Elmira, N. Y., a Memorial History of the fraternity. In 1900 the Cornell charge published a history and biographical catalogue, and the same year an album, containing portraits of all but six of its members.

The badge is a shield of gold with a face of black enamel displaying the letters $\Theta \Delta \chi$, surmounted by two five-pointed gold stars with diamond center; below are two arrows crossed. The border of the shield is studded with pearls. It was formerly an unwritten law that graduates should wear a monogram badge, but it was not kept up because not practical. In 1891 the convention made the present badge official—in one size.

The colors of the fraternity are black, white and blue. The ruby is the emblematic gem, and the ruby red carna-

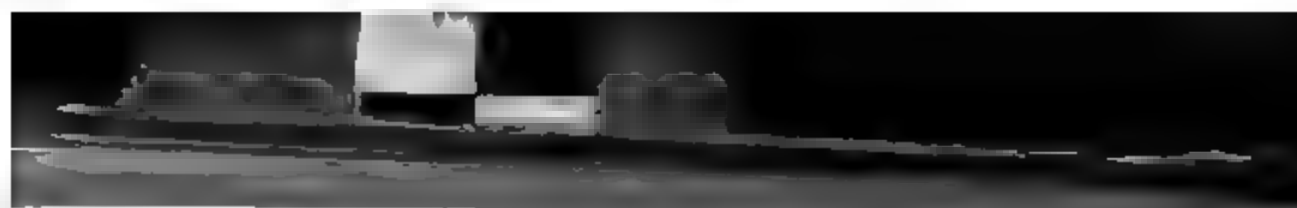
tion, the flower of the fraternity. The fraternity flag is composed of three vertical stripes, black, white and blue, the total length being twice the width. In the center of the black stripe is the letter "Θ" in white, in the white stripe "Δ" in black and in the blue stripe "Χ" in white. This flag was first displayed from the Astor House, in New York City, in February, 1870, having been adopted by the previous convention. It is probably the first time a flag was ever adopted or displayed by a college fraternity.

Among the prominent members of the fraternity may be mentioned the late John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany; W. W. Thomas, Minister to Norway and Sweden; H. L. Wilson, Ambassador to Mexico; G. H. Bridgman, Minister to Bolivia; W. H. Merriam, Minister to Siam; J. L. Rathbone, Consul General at Paris; John W. Griggs, Attorney-General of the United States, and Governor of New Jersey; W. D. Bloxham, Governor of Florida; the late U. S. Senator Nathan F. Dixon, D. N. Lockwood, H. J. Spooner, Henry R. Gibson, J. D. Bellamy, T. B. Kyle, F. C. Stevens, J. C. Nicholls, and C. H. Sinnickson, members of Congress; S. F. Nixon, Speaker of the New York Legislature; E. W. Hufcut, Dean Cornell Law School; Hosca M. Knowlton, late Attorney-General of Massachusetts; Allen C. Beach, Lieutenant-Governor of New York; and Lieutenant-Governor Henry C. Brockmeyer of Missouri. Among federal judges, C. F. Templeton, and J. B. McPherson.

Rev. Elmer H. Capen, late President of Tufts College; Frederick W. Hamilton; Rev. David Gregg, President of

the Western Theological Seminary; Rev. Rufus S. Green, President of Elmira College; Rev. John C. Ferguson, President of Nanyang University; Geo. Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College; Merrit C. Fernald, President of the University of Maine; Wm. L. Stone, the historian; the late Alexander L. Holley, author and steel expert; Willis S. Paine, New York; Rt. Rev. J. D. H. Wingfield, Bishop of California; Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Assistant Bishop of Minnesota; Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph, Bishop of Virginia; Rt. Rev. Cameron Mann, Bishop of North Dakota; the late John Goforth, of Philadelphia; Gen. William Smith, Paymaster General, U. S. A.; Thos. E. Rogers of the U. S. Treasury Department; Thomas of Virginia, the hero of Fort Fisher; William M. Coleman, Attorney-General of North Carolina.

Charles Macdonald, President Union Bridge Co.; C. F. Nason, President Rhode Island Locomotive Works; Elbert S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*; Oliver P. Baldwin, editor of the *Baltimore Sun*; Charles R. Miller, editor of the *New York Times*; G. P. Upton, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*; Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton.



Zeta Psi



THE Zeta Psi fraternity was founded at the University of the City of New York, in the spring of 1847, by John B. Yates Sommers, '49; William Henry Dayton, '49, and John M. Skillman, '49, all of whom are now deceased. Intimately associated with these was Rev. William Henry Carter, D.D., an eminent divine of Florida. Dayton engaged in the enterprise for the purpose of establishing a chapter at the University of North Carolina simultaneously with that at New York University. An illness which induced him to go South proved fatal before he could accomplish his purpose.

The fraternity was extended rapidly, and its chapter roll is as follows:

1847.	Φ, University of New York	457
1848.	Z, Williams College.....	300
1848.	Δ, Rutgers College.....	357
1850.	O, Princeton University (1884).....	139
1850.	Σ, University of Pennsylvania.....	405
1850.	X, Colby College.....	454
1852.	E, Brown University.....	347
1852.	P, Harvard University (1892).....	<u>306</u>

1852.	A, Dickinson College (1855).....	32
1855.	Ψ, Dartmouth College (1874).....	94
1855.	K, Tufts College.....	395
1857.	Θ, Union University (1873).....	47
1857.	T, Lafayette College.....	321
1858.	Υ, University of North Carolina.....	257
1858.	Ξ, University of Michigan.....	358
1858.	Π, Amherst College (1859).....	10
1861.	H, Pennsylvania College (1870).....	39
1864.	Ω, University of Chicago (1887).....	50
1865.	Π, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1893)...	129
1868.	A, Bowdoin College.....	385
1868.	B, University of Virginia.....	203
1869.	Ψ, Cornell University.....	399
1870.	I, University of California.....	318
1874.	Γ, U. S. Naval Academy (1874).....	8
1875.	Γ, Syracuse University.....	199
1879.	Θ Ξ, University of Toronto.....	286
1879.	A, Columbia University.....	212
1883.	A Ψ, McGill University.....	313
1885.	N, Case School of Applied Science.....	179
1889.	H, Yale University.....	723
1891.	M, Stanford University.....	153
1899.	A B, University of Minnesota.....	150
1909.	A E, University of Illinois.....	86
1910.	A Ψ, University of Wisconsin.....	66

Active chapters, 24; inactive, 10; membership, 8,177

The following chapters own houses: Bowdoin (\$21,000), California (\$60,000), Cornell (\$52,000), LaFayette (\$5,000), Michigan (\$25,000), Minnesota (\$10,000),

New York (\$41,000), North Carolina (\$4,000), Pennsylvania (\$40,000), Rutgers (\$30,000), Syracuse (\$15,000), Toronto (\$22,000), Tufts (\$12,000), Williams (\$40,000), Yale (\$30,000). Total \$447,000.

The Williams chapter died in 1852, but was revived in 1881. The Princeton chapter continued its existence for many years in spite of the anti-fraternity laws at Princeton, initiating its members at Rutgers and the University of Pennsylvania. The charter was withdrawn in 1884. The Brown chapter was suspended in 1862, by the enlistment of the entire chapter, with one exception in the First Rhode Island Light Artillery. It was re-established in 1864 upon the return of some of its members to college, but was suspended from 1876 to 1888. The Harvard chapter became inactive through the operation of anti-fraternity laws, and remained dormant from 1856 to 1863; it was revived and again suspended in 1870. It was again revived in 1881, and was prosperous for a time, but the Harvard Club system seemed incompatible with its existence in harmony with the principles of the fraternity, and the charter was surrendered. The Dickinson chapter was killed by faculty opposition. The Dartmouth chapter was withdrawn in 1863 on account of the introduction into Dartmouth of the Yale system of limiting membership to the two upper classes. It was revived in 1871, but did not live long. The Union chapter never recovered from the loss of its best men during the war, and resigned its charter in 1868. The North Carolina chapter was one of the few fraternity chapters in the South that survived the war. It initiated members down to the class of 1868, but died

during the days of reconstruction in North Carolina. It was revived in 1885 by the absorption of a local society called $\Pi T \Sigma$.

The Amherst chapter surrendered its charter after a brief existence. The chapter at Rensselaer, which was organized from an existing local organization, voluntarily surrendered its charter in 1983. The Omega, at the old University of Chicago, was suspended from 1872 to 1878 and died with the university. The Virginia chapter was suspended from 1876 to 1893. The Cornell, Toronto, McGill, Tufts, Stanford and California chapters were the pioneers at their respective institutions. The Syracuse chapter became inactive in 1885, and was re-established in 1905. Gamma, at the Naval Academy, was obliged to suspend on account of a regulation forbidding the existence of secret societies in the Naval Academy. Zeta Psi was the first fraternity to enter Canada and to establish a chapter on the Pacific Coast.

The fraternity aims to make good fellowship its chief characteristic. It has no honorary members. The alumni have organized associations at New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Seattle, Pittsburgh, Newark, N. J. and Washington, D. C.

The fraternity is governed by a grand chapter, consisting of delegates from each chapter and officers, and past officers of the fraternity. This meets annually, usually as the guest of one of the active chapters. Between the sessions of the Grand chapter the **affairs** of the

fraternity are administered by a board of trustees with headquarters in New York. There is a permanent secretary who devotes his entire time to visiting the chapters and the administration of the fraternity's affairs including the editing of the *Circle*.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been issued in 1859, 1867, 1874 and 1883, with a supplement to 1889 and 1899. The last edition contained unusually full data concerning each member. It also contained a brief history of each chapter and views of the different chapters and some of the chapter houses. Directories of members were issued in 1889, 1893, 1910, 1912, 1913 and 1915.

A periodical called the *Zeta Psi Monthly* was first published at Toronto, in November, 1882. After the issue of four numbers it was removed to Newark, N. J., and suspended in 1883. In 1884 the first number of a *Quarterly* was issued from New York, but it suspended in April, 1886. A monthly called *The Circle* is now published from the central office of the fraternity. The first number was issued in June, 1909. It does not exchange with the other fraternity journals. There are several pieces of instrumental music dedicated to the fraternity. Song books were published in 1872, 1890, 1897, 1903 and 1914. A collection of the poems of Zeta Psi, with an account of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the fraternity in 1897, was published in 1903 under the title of "The Jubilee of Zeta Psi."

Conventions of the Zeta Psi have been held as follows: Williamstown, Mass., 1849; Newburgh, N. Y., 1850; New Brunswick, N. J., 1851, 1856, 1874; Poughkeepsie,

N. Y., 1852; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1853; Springfield, Mass., 1854; Hartford, Conn., 1855; New York, N. Y., 1855, 1856, 1857, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897, 1911; Waterville, Me., 1858; Providence, R. I., 1859, 1871, 1891, 1902; Hanover, N. H., 1860; Boston, Mass., 1862, 1875, 1883, 1892, 1905; Schenectady, N. Y., 1864; Chicago, Ills., 1866, 1889; Philadelphia, Pa., 1870, 1876, 1880, 1885, 1892, 1900; Ithaca, N. Y., 1873, 1894; Easton, Pa., 1874, 1886, 1898, 1907; Cleveland, O., 1877; Troy, N. Y., 1879; Toronto, Ont., 1881, 1895, 1909; Montreal, Ont., 1899; Portland, Me., 1901; Charlottesville, Va., 1903; Minneapolis, Minn., 1904; Detroit, Mich., 1908; San Francisco, Cal., 1910; Atlantic City, N. J., 1912. Sometimes two conventions were held in the same calendar year.

The badge is formed of a monogram of the two Greek letters "Z" and "Ψ," the "Z" over the "Ψ;" on the "Ψ" is a star and a Roman fasces; above the lower bar of the "Z" is an "A," and below the upper bar the letter "O." The fraternity color is white, each chapter having a distinctive color. The flower is the white carnation. The flag is white with "Z Ψ" in solid color.

Among the prominent alumni are: G. H. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska; Congressman Robt. T. Thorp, Charles L. Bartlett, George D. Robinson, John E. Leonard, Nicholas Longworth, Nelson Dingley, Charles A. Sumner, S. G. Hillborn, Horatio Bisbee, Benj. T. Cable, Wm. S. Kirkpatrick, Forrest Goodwin, Asher C. Hinds, and John S. Henderson, Edmund J. Bristol, Member of Canadian Parliament.

Governors, F. T. Congdon, of Yukon Territory; J. H. Budd, of California; Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts; J. E. Pillsbury, of Illinois; Seldon Connor, of Maine; D. H. Goodell, of New Hampshire; Wm. T. Cobb, of Maine; Lawrence Townsend, Minister to Portugal and Belgium; Lloyd Griscon, Ambassador to Italy and Brazil; Charles S. Francis, Ambassador to Austria; J. E. Cramer, Minister to Denmark; Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior; Joseph Nimmo, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics; Federal Judges, Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey; Walter G. Charlton, of Georgia; Allan McC Kimbrough, of Mississippi; R. T. W. Duke, Jr., of Virginia; Thomas I. Chatfield, of New York; George T. Garrison, of Virginia, and H. H. Swan, of Michigan. Charles W. Cross, Attorney General for Alberta; Richard L. Larramore, of the Supreme Court of New York; A. C. Niles, of the Supreme Court of California; Alex. T. McGill, Chancellor of New Jersey; Bishops D. A. Goodsell and J. D. Krum; Arch Deacon Wm. H. Carter; Paul B. Barringer, President of the University of Virginia; Charles C. Harrison, and William Pepper, Provosts of the University of Pennsylvania; Alfred Owen, President of Denison University; H. E. Webster, President of Union College; Almon Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University; Generals J. G. McNeel, Samuel C. Lawrence, Francis Reeder, William Ames, A. D. Hazen, Robt. F. Stockton; Rear Admiral Geo. A. Lyon; Commodore A. C. Rhodes; Rev. Jos. F. Sutton, Rev. Geo. F. Purves, Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, Rev. C. DeWitt Bridgeman

Stephen B. Leacock of Montreal; William M. Dargie of the *Oakland Tribune*; William H. McElroy of the *New York Tribune*; Rodney Welch of the *Chicago Times*; Liberty E. Holden of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*; Wm. H. Steffens; Carl Blenner of New York; Lewellyn F. Barker of Baltimore; William B. Story, vice-president of the Sante Fe R. R.; Robert Garrett, president of the B. & O. R. R.; Louis Starr, Howard A. Kelly, Adolph E. Borie; Prof. James B. Greenough of Harvard, and Prof. Geo. A. Wentworth of Exeter.

MEN'S FRATERNITIES—Second Division

Explanatory Note

THERE is included under this classification several fraternities which on account of their distinctive criteria of membership can not readily be placed elsewhere. Also several fraternities which on account of their small membership and few chapters are as yet of minor importance.

Acacia is a fraternity of free-masons. It resembles the usual undergraduate college fraternity. In most of its chapters it does not admit members of the general fraternities but confines its membership to members of the Masonic order.

Theta Xi is a professional fraternity in the sense that its chapters are confined to engineering schools, but it does not admit to membership members of the undergraduate college fraternities and on the other hand its members join other professional fraternities like Phi Delta Phi.

Delta Chi was organized as a professional legal fraternity and for several years confined itself to students in schools of law and admitted members of the general men's fraternities. It now no longer admits such members. It also takes into its ranks undergraduate college students who intend to study law. It might appropriately be called a semi-professional fraternity.

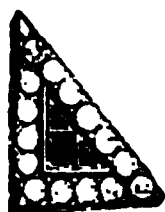
Alpha Phi Alpha is confined to students of African parentage or descent, Sigma Alpha Mu and Zeta Beta Tau to Jewish students; Phi Kappa to Roman Catholics

and Psi Sigma Delta to students from Latin countries who speak Spanish. Beta Phi also seems substantially to restrict its membership to one religious denomination although inquiry as to that has not been assured.

The remaining fraternities in this group are small and their character and relation to the general fraternity system seems as yet to be undetermined.

Acacia

(Student Freemasons)



THIS fraternity was established at the University of Michigan in 1904 by James M. Cooper, Benjamin E. DeRoy, Edward E. Gallup, J. Waldo Hawkins, Clarence G. Hill, Harvey J. Howard, George A. Malcolm, Ernest R. Ringo, William J. Marshall, Harlan P. Rowe, Ralph B. Scatterway, Charles A. Sink, Harvey B. Washburn and William S. Wheeler.

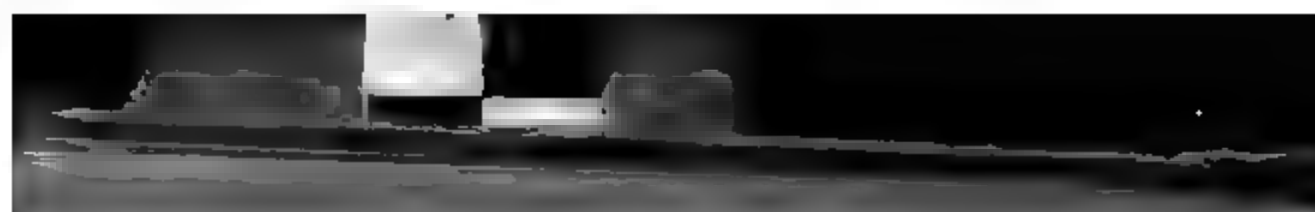
It was an outgrowth of a Masonic club in the university which was incorporated June 5, 1895 and had a flourishing existence for several years. When interest in its work seemed to be lessening, some of the more active of its members began to plan for a college Masonic organization of national scope. They met weekly during the winter and spring of 1903-4 at a boarding house, No. 236 South Thayer street in Ann Arbor. On January 30, 1904 they appointed a committee on national organization. On April 30, 1904 the decision was reached to establish the fraternity which was to be known as Acacia. At the same time the Michigan chapter was named Aleph. The Hebrew alphabet was adopted in chapter nomenclature because of the close connection between Semitic history and the ritualistic work and the traditions of Masonry, and also because it was desired to distinguish the organiza-

tion from the Greek-letter societies. As this use of Hebrew letters caused misconceptions to arise concerning the nature and ideals of the society it was abandoned in 1913. The chapters are now named for the institutions in which they are located except the chapter at the University of Pennsylvania where the chapter bears the name "Franklin". On May 11, 1904 the members of the Michigan chapter elected their officers and the next day the new fraternity was incorporated under the laws of the state.

For a time members of the general fraternities were admitted, but they are now generally excluded and the chapters are rivals of the general fraternity chapters in the institutions in which they are located.

Masonic clubs in other institutions were quick to appreciate the advantages of the new fraternity so that its growth was rapid from the start. Chapters have been established as follows:

1904.	University of Michigan.....	182
1904.	Stanford University.....	109
1904.	University of Kansas.....	173
1904.	University of Nebraska.....	194
1905.	University of California.....	117
1906.	Ohio State University	174
1906.	Dartmouth College (1908).	23
1906.	Harvard University.	159
1906.	University of Illinois.....	192
1906.	University of Pennsylvania.....	152
1906.	University of Minnesota.....	201
1906.	University of Wisconsin.....	158



1907.	University of Missouri.....	156
1907.	Cornell University.....	121
1907.	Purdue University	139
1908.	University of Chicago.. . . .	100
1909.	Yale University.....	112
1909.	Columbia University...	102
1909.	Iowa State College.....	108
1909.	University of Iowa.	119
1909.	Pennsylvania State College.....	89
1909.	University of Oregon (1913).....	42
1910.	Washington State University.	51
1910.	Northwestern University (1914).	62
1911.	University of Colorado.....	85
1911.	Syracuse University.....	48
1913.	Kansas State College.....	41

Active chapters 24, inactive 3. Membership 3209.

The following chapters own houses. Cornell, \$12,000; Harvard, \$15,000; Illinois, \$35,000; Michigan, \$10,000; Minnesota, \$12,000; Purdue, \$15,000; Stanford, \$5,000; Syracuse, \$8,500; Wisconsin, \$17,000. Total \$129,500. The Dartmouth chapter was not well established and soon gave up its charter because of lack of material having the fundamental Masonic requirement for membership. The charters of the Oregon and Northwestern chapters were revoked, the latter because it was in the professional schools.

The house at Wisconsin was burned 1915.

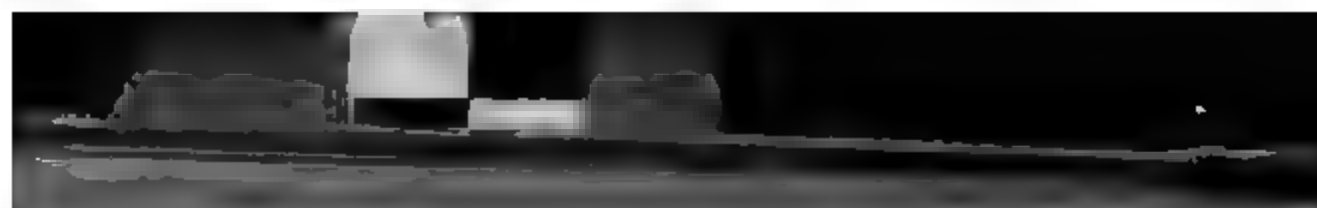
The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Conclave composed of delegates from the several chapters. These conclaves have been held as follows: Ann Arbor,

Mich., 1905; Chicago, Ill., 1906; Lawrence, Kans., 1907; Champaign, Ill., 1908; Philadelphia, Pa., 1909, Columbia, Mo., 1910; Chicago, 1912; Madison, Wis., 1913; Ann Arbor, 1914; San Francisco, 1915. The supreme executive body, the Grand Council, is composed of the four grand officers, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

The official publication is the *Journal*, established in 1906. But one number was issued in 1906 and in 1907. Two appeared in the college year 1908-1909, and now three numbers are printed each year. The grand secretary was the editor of the journal until 1914 when an editor was chosen.

A complete list of members was at first published in the journal. A catalogue and song book were published in 1914.

The badge is a right-angled triangle of gold with jeweled border, within which are three smaller triangles.



Alpha Phi Alpha

(Students of African Descent)



THIS fraternity was organized in March, 1906, at Cornell University.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1906. A, Cornell University.
- 1907. B, Howard University.
- 1907. Γ, Virginia Union University.
- 1908. Δ, University of Toronto (1912).
- 1909. E, University of Michigan.
- 1909. Z, Yale University
- 1909. I, Columbia University (1912).
- 1910. Θ,

{	University of Chicago
{	University of Illinois
{	Northwestern University

 } Medical Schools.
- 1910. I, Syracuse University.
- 1910. K, Ohio State University.
- 1912. M, University of Minnesota.
- 1912. N, Lincoln University (Pa.).
- 1912. Ξ, Wilberforce University.

1913. O, University of Pittsburgh.

1914. Π, Western Reserve University.

1914. P,

{	University of Pennsylvania	}	Medical Schools.
	Temple University		
	Medico-Chirurgical College		

There is an alumni chapter called A in New York City and one called N at Louisville, Ky.



Beta Phi



This fraternity was organized in 1911 at Chicago by several men who were attending colleges or preparatory schools near that city, upon the idea that it would not discriminate in its membership against anyone on account of "differences in religious belief, nationality or financial standing."

The chapter roll is as follows:

1912. A, University of Chicago.....	28
1913. B, Northwestern University.....	31
1913. F, Armour Institute of Technology	26
1913. Δ, University of Illinois.....	6
1914. E, Iowa State College	9
1915. Z, University of Michigan.....	7
1915. H, DePauw University.....	28

Active chapters 7. Inactive 6. Membership 135.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a supreme council of three during the recess between conventions.

In 1914 the publication of a quarterly called the *Link* was commenced at Chicago.

The badge is an irregular diamond truncated at the top and displaying the letters of the fraternity name.

Delta Chi

(Students of Law)



THIS fraternity was organized at Cornell University on October 13th, 1890, by Monroe M. Sweetland, Myron M. Crandall, Albert S. Barnes, J. M. Gorham, Peter S. Johnson, Edward R. O'Malley, A. D. Stillman, A. J. Sullivan and F. M. Whitney. It does not admit to membership those who belong to the college fraternities. It did admit college fraternity men for many years but legislation excluding them was finally enacted. It is a combination literary-law fraternity, taking its membership from both the literary and law departments of the institutions at which its chapters are located. In the case of students in a literary department, a prerequisite to admission is a present bona-fide intention to study law. It more nearly resembles the general college fraternity than the professional fraternity, in that it enters into competition with the general fraternities rather than with the professional fraternities.

Chapters have been located at the following institutions:

1890. Cornell University.....	293
1891. New York University.....	340
1892. Union University.....	183
1892. University of Minnesota.....	260

1892. DePauw University (1896).....	33
1892. University of Michigan.....	280
1893. Dickinson College	215
1893. Northwestern University (1910).....	103
1894. Chicago-Kent Law School	191
1897. University of Buffalo.....	190
1897. University of Toronto	138
1899. Syracuse University	179
1902. University of West Virginia (1908)	74
1902. Ohio State University.....	100
1902. New York Law School (1905).....	73
1903. University of Chicago.....	115
1903. Georgetown University.....	169
1904. University of Pennsylvania.....	110
1905. University of Virginia.....	136
1905. Stanford University	138
1906. Washington University (1910).....	49
1907. University of Texas.....	112
1908. University of Washington.....	73
1909. University of Nebraska.....	90
1910. University of Southern California	68
1910. University of California	75
1912. University of Iowa.....	37
1914. University of Kentucky.....	27

Active chapters 23, inactive chapters 4. Membership 3,872.

The chapters are named after the institutions in which they are located.

The Cornell (\$60,000), Michigan (\$16,000), Minnesota (\$8,500), Toronto (\$20,000), California (\$20,000), Chicago

(\$15,000), University of Washington (\$12,000), and Stanford (\$20,000) chapters own houses. Total \$143,000.

There are alumni chapters in Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Washington, D. C., Columbus, O., San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Seattle, Minneapolis, Houston, Syracuse, Vancouver, St. Paul, Portland, Ore., Binghamton, N. Y. and Philadelphia and there are alumni clubs in Spokane, Sacramento, and Washington, D. C.

The chapter at DePauw was withdrawn because of the removal of the law department to Northwestern University, where members of the DePauw chapter established the chapter at Northwestern. The chapter at Albany Law School, now Union University, was inactive from 1894 to 1901, because of the fact that the school at that time was only a one year law school. The New York Law School charter was returned because of the chapter's inability to comply with the requirement that the chapter maintain a chapter house. The charters at Northwestern and Washington Universities were returned because the chapters found they were unable to maintain creditable chapters without admitting members of the general fraternities, and the chapter at West Virginia was withdrawn for constitutional violations.

The present government of the fraternity rests in biennial conventions, which are held with the various chapters. Between conventions a body of 15 men called the "XX," constitute a governing body. The officers are chosen by this body. The "XX" are elected for four years, one-half of the number being elected each two years.

The fraternity publishes the *Delta Chi Quarterly* at

Chicago, Ill. It commenced publication in 1903 and has continued publication to date. It published a provisional catalogue in 1895, a biographical catalogue in 1899 and a directory in 1904, 1907, 1910 and 1913. A song book was issued in 1913 (Fredonia, N. Y.).

Conventions of the fraternity have been held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1894, 1906; Ithaca, N. Y., 1897, 1904, 1909; Chicago, Illinois, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1911; Carlisle, Penn., 1899; Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; New York, 1903; Toronto, Canada, 1905, 1913; Washington, D. C., 1907; Syracuse, New York, 1908; Columbus, Ohio, 1910; San Francisco, 1915. Since 1911 the conventions have been held biennially.

The badge is a jewelled "Δ" resting upon a gold "X."

Among the alumni are Judges William L. Day, Charles L. Kelby of New York, John G. Park of Missouri, Frederick S. Nave of Arizona, United States District Attorneys James H. Wilkerson of Chicago and Daniel W. Baker of the District of Columbia; Clark H. Hammond, Corporation Counsel of Buffalo; John F. Murphy, Corporation Counsel of Seattle, Wash; Willis V. Elliott, Corporation Counsel of Denver; Congressman Bennet of New York Geo. R. Smith of Minneapolis, Ruben L. Haskell of Brooklyn, Mansfield N. Neely of Washington and Harding of Ohio; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany; Frederick W. Carpenter, former Secretary to President Taft and now United States Minister to Morocco; and Thomas W. Brahaney, Secretary of the Tariff Board; Dudley F. Malone, Collector of the Port of New York.



Kappa Delta Rho

THIS society was organized at Middlebury College in 1905. It has two chapters.

1905. A, Middlebury College..... 77

1913. B, Cornell University. 28

Active chapters 2. Membership 105.

Its badge is a monogram. The colors are blue and orange.

Phi Chi Delta

(Spanish Speaking Students from Latin Countries)

THIS fraternity was founded March 12, 1912 at Louisiana State University, by Enrique Colon, Mariano Colon, Elias Segarra, J. Fernandez Carballo, Victor C. Berrios, Manolo Berrios, Jose Cobian, J. Marques Torres, Agustin R. Laugier, Luis Rodriguez, Jose Monserrat, José A. Loyola, Nicolas Quinonez, Enrique Costas Purcell, and Rafael Bernabe. These were mostly students of medicine and the fraternity has been composed largely of medical students.

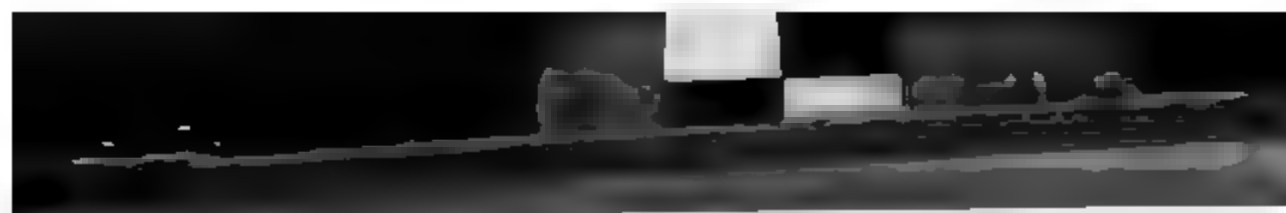
The chapter roll is as follows:

1912. A	Louisiana State University.	17
1912. B,	Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons	14
1912. F,	Tulane University	10
1912. A,	Pennsylvania State College	15
1913. H,	University of Maryland.	16
1913. Z,	University of Michigan.	14
1913. E,	Loyola University (Chicago).	21
1913. K,	Syracuse University.	13
1913. I,	George Washington University.	15
1913. S,	Medical College of Virginia.	14
1913. A,	Purdue University.	16
1914. M,	University of Pennsylvania.	19
1914. N,	Jefferson Medical College.	21
1914. E,	Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia	21

Active chapter 14. Inactive 0. Membership 226.

The government of the fraternity is of usual form.

In 1914 the fraternity commenced the publication of a monthly journal in Spanish called "*Mundo Latino*". It is published at San Juan, Porto Rico.



Phi Kappa

(Roman Catholic Students)



PHI KAPPA was organized at Brown University in 1892 to afford social opportunity to the large class of students attending that University who professed the Roman Catholic faith.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1892. A, Brown University.....	249
1912. B, University of Illinois.....	56
1913. Γ, Pennsylvania State College.....	36
1914. Δ, University of Iowa.....	42

Active chapters 4. Inactive 0. Membership 383.

The Beta and Delta chapters were formed from Loyola Clubs, the Gamma chapter from Σ Φ Δ.

The government is of usual form.

The badge is a square shield displaying a monogram of the letters "Φ Κ" arranged along one diagonal and having a jewelled border.

Among the alumni are: James H. Higgins, Governor of Rhode Island, John J. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Pawtucket, R. I. and Joseph H. Ganier, Mayor of Providence, R. I.

Phi Sigma Delta

(Jewish Students)



THIS fraternity was founded November 10, 1910 at Columbia University by Alfred Isaacson assisted by eight other students.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1910. A, Columbia University.....	35
1911. B, Cornell University.....	21
1913. F, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	19
1913. Δ, New York University.....	31
1914. E, Union University (N. Y.).....	16

Active chapters 5. Inactive 0. Membership 122.

The New York University chapter awards an annual prize to the junior student at the New York University School of Commerce who excels in scholarship and general influence.

The government is through a general annual convention with control by a Central Council between its sessions. All the conventions have been held in New York City.

There is a monthly periodical published called the *News*, also an annual directory list of members.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "Φ Σ Δ" obliquely joined. The colors are purple and white.

Pi Kappa Phi

THIS fraternity was founded at the College of Charleston, S. C., December 10, 1904, by A. A. Kroeg, Jr., Simon Fogarty, Jr., and L. H. Mixon.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. S. C. A, College of Charleston (1911)	47
1907. S. C. B, Presby. Coll. of South Carolina (1912) ..	40
1908. Cal. Γ, University of California	72
1910. N. C. E, Davidson College	33
1910. S. C. Δ, University of South Carolina (1913) ...	32
1911. S. C. Z, Wofford College (1913)	22
1912. Ga. H, Emory College	17
1913. Ohio Θ, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	26
1913. Ga. I, Georgia School of Technology	24

Active chapters 5; inactive 4; Membership 333.

The government of the fraternity is through a convention with a recess administration by a supreme Council of five officers. Conventions have been held annually at Charleston, S. C.

The publication of a quarterly journal called the *Pi Kappa Phi Journal* was begun in 1909. In 1911 its name was changed to *The Star and Lamp*.

Sigma Alpha Mu

(Jewish Students)



THIS fraternity was founded November 26, 1909 at the College of the City of New York.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1909. A, College of the City of New York.....	65
1911. B, Cornell University.....	44
1911. Γ, Columbia University.....	42
1911. Δ, Long Island College Hospital.....	68
1912. E, Columbia University—Medical Department	37
1912. Z, Cornell University Medical School (N. Y.)..	33
1913. H, Syracuse University.....	42
1914. Θ, University of Pennsylvania.....	36

The government of the fraternity is in the usual form of a convention of delegates held annually in December with an *ad interim* administration by a board of trustees of eight members, four of whom are elected each year.

The badge is an octagon of black enamel displaying the letters Σ A M and surmounted by a row of pearls. The colors are purple and white.

Sigma Phi Sigma



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania in 1908 by Bryce H. Long, Percy H. Wood and Guy P. Needham.

The chapter roll is:

1908. A, University of Pennsylvania.....	74
1909. Γ, Cornell University.....	89

Active chapters 2, inactive 0. Membership 163.

The Cornell chapter owns a house (\$35,000). A charter was issued to a Beta chapter to be organized at the Carnegie Technical Institute but the chapter was not established.

The government is through a convention (called an Assembly) of the past and present presidents of the chapter.

A small periodical called the *News* was published until 1915. It contains a membership list. A periodical called the *Monad* has superseded it.

The colors of the fraternity are white and gold. The flowers are daffodils and the lily-of-the-valley.

The badge is a monogram of the three letters "Σ Φ Σ."

Tau Kappa Epsilon

THIS fraternity was organized January 10, 1899 by Joseph L. Settles, Clarence A. Mayer, Owen I. Truitt, James C. McNutt and Charles R. Atkinson at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1899.	A, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	116
1909.	B, James Millikin University.....	82
1912.	F, University of Illinois.....	65
1912.	Δ, Knox College.....	46
1915.	E, Iowa State College.....	23

Active chapters, 5; inactive, 0; membership, 332.

The Illinois Wesleyan (\$9,000) and Knox (\$8,000) chapters own houses. The Beta chapter was formed from a local society called X P Σ. There are alumni chapters at Bloomington, Chicago and Decatur, Illinois.

The government of the fraternity is through the convention of delegates from the chapters. During its recess it is in the hands of a Grand Council composed of seven members. The Conventions have been held at Bloomington, Ill., 1909, 1910 and 1912, and at Decatur, Ill., in 1911, 1913, at Champaign, Ill., 1914, and Galesburg, Ill. 1915.

The fraternity publishes quarterly a journal called the *Teke*. In 1914 the alumni in Chicago published a history of the fraternity.

The badge is a scroll surmounted by a triangle displaying a skull and bones. On the scroll are the letters "T K E." The colors are cherry and gray. The flower is the red carnation.



Theta Alpha

THIS fraternity was organized at Syracuse University
February 22, 1909.

The roll is as follows:

1909. A, Syracuse University.....	99
1914. B, Cornell University.	35
Active chapter 2. Membership 134.	

The Syracuse chapter owns a house (\$15,000). The
Cornell chapter was formerly a local O Σ O.

A periodical is published called the *Theta Alphan*.

Theta Xi

(Students of Engineering and Science)



WAS founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, and has confined its members to students of engineering and science. It is a rival of the chapters of the regular undergraduate fraternities at the different institutions where it is located, and does not admit their members to its ranks; in short, it has the same status as the general fraternities, with the one restriction that it is confined to technical students. The fraternity was an offspring from a local society at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute called $\Sigma \Delta$. Peter Henry Fox, Ralph Gooding Packard, Christopher Champlin Waite, George Bradford Brainerd, Samuel Beuel, Jr., Henry Harrison Farnum, Thomas Cole Raymond and Nathaniel Henry Starbuck were its founders.

Naturally the members of Theta Xi have in addition to their fraternal tie the bond of a mutual interest in a common pursuit.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1864. A, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....291

1865. B, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale.....	366
1874. Γ, Stevens Institute of Technology.....	245
1885. Δ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	213
1899. E, Columbia University.....	116
1903. Z, Cornell University.....	125
1904. H, Lehigh University.....	85
1905. Θ, Purdue University.....	95
1905. I, Washington University, Mo.....	77
1907. K, Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	45
1907. Α, Pennsylvania State College.....	82
1909. M, Iowa State College.....	54
1910. N, University of California.....	93
1912. Ξ, University of Iowa.....	61
1912. O, University of Pennsylvania.....	62
1912. Π, Carnegie Institute of Technology.....	72
1913. P, University of Texas.....	27
1914. Σ, University of Michigan.....	45
1914. T, Stanford University.....	28
1915. Ψ, University of Washington.....	15

Active chapters 20, inactive 0. Membership 2197.

The Yale chapter was suspended from 1899 to 1909. It owns a house called Franklin Hall (\$76,000). The Cornell (\$20,000), Purdue (\$15,000) and California (\$32,000) chapters also own houses. Total \$143,000.

There are alumni clubs in Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and Schenectady. The alumni of this fraternity are termed in its literature "honorarys." This term is not to be confused with the word "honorary" as applied to members of other fraternities.

The fraternity is governed by a Grand Lodge of seven elected by its Convention. It has held a Convention annually. Formerly this was with each chapter in turn, then for twenty years it was held in New York, in 1915 it was held in San Francisco.

The catalogue was first published at Chicago in 1892. There have been four editions since. The last, a pocket edition, was published at New York in 1914.

The fraternity began the publication of the *Theta Xi Quarterly* in 1892. It was a small quarto in size. In 1903 its place of publication was changed to New Haven, Conn., where it was published until 1902. It was then removed to Troy, N. Y., and published there until 1911 when it was again transferred to New Haven, Conn., where it is now published. It is edited by the Secretary of the Fraternity.

The badge consists of a monogram made by placing the Θ diagonally over the Ξ . The rim of the Θ is set with pearls and its bar with a ruby.

Among the prominent alumni are Congressman William H. Wiley of New Jersey; Butler Ames of Massachusetts, and William A. Thomas of Ohio, Admiral Mordecai Endicott, U. S. N., President Palmer C. Ricketts of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Generals William L. Haskin and Wm. T. McKee, U. S. A.; Past presidents M. T. Endicott and Onuard Bates of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Charles F. Scott of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Frederick W. Taylor of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Zeta Beta Tau

(Jewish Students)



THE Zeta Beta Tau fraternity was founded December 29th, 1898, at the Jewish Theological Seminary, being originally intended as an organization of Jewish college men designed to foster and encourage the spirit of Judaism. The charter members were David Lewine, Aaron Eiseman, David Liknoitz, Aaron Drucker, Menachim M. Eichler, Bernard C. Ehrenreich, Herman B. Sheffield, Isidor Delson, Louis Posner, Bernhard Bloch and Bernard Saxe.

For the first year and a half of its existence the organization flourished. Monthly meetings in the style of the German "Kneippe" were held, at which addresses on different phases of Jewish endeavor work would be read, or an inspired talk given by some Jewish scholar. The influence of members was felt at every Jewish gathering of any importance, and a committee on Press and Propaganda worked industriously to keep the fraternity before the Jewish public. The reaction soon came. The small group of earnest Jewish-endeavor men whose influence had been strongest in the beginning gradually became scattered throughout the country, and the society came into the

control of those who saw the great possibilities of a Jewish college fraternity. However, it took several years more for the ideas of this group to prevail. At a meeting in 1901, the aim and object of the fraternity was written in its constitution as being to promote a fraternal union among Jewish college men. Efforts were then made to extend the fraternity, and from this period its activities centered about the colleges, the parent chapter becoming known as the "Home Fraternity."

Chapters are as follows:

1898.	The Home Fraternity (1905).....	40
1902.	A, College of City of New York.....	110
1903.	B, Long Island College Hospital (1914)	89
1904.	F, University and Bellevue Med. College (1913)	71
1905.	Δ, Columbia University.....	68
1906.	E, New York University.....	66
1907.	Z, Jefferson Medical College (1908).....	10
1907.	Θ, University of Pennsylvania.....	62
1907.	K, Cornell University.....	56
1908.	M, Boston University.....	50
1909.	Λ, Western Reserve University.....	53
1909.	Z, Case School of Applied Science.....	38
1909.	Σ, Tulane University.....	43
1909.	H, Union University N. Y.....	35
1910.	I, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn... ..	27
1911.	N, Ohio State University	33
1911.	Ξ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology... ..	20
1911.	O, Syracuse University.....	34
1911.	Π, Louisiana State University	22

1911. P, University of Illinois	24
1912. T, Harvard University.....	20
1912. Φ, University of Michigan	28
1913. Υ, McGill University... ..	15
1915. X, University of Virginia.. .	6

Active chapters, 20; inactive chapters, 4; total members, 1022.

The letter "Zeta" was given to the Case chapter upon its installation, due to the revocation of the charter of the Jefferson chapter, to which it had been assigned originally, because of the lack of the proper spirit in its members.

The C. C. N. Y. chapter, soon after its organization, was strengthened by the absorption of O E Π, a local fraternity, and has ever since enjoyed a prosperous career. The Case chapter suffered from a dearth of men to draw from soon after its installation, and in the early part of 1911 consisted of only one member, but it has since been revived. In addition to the undergraduate chapters, the constitution provides for the formation of Graduate Clubs in any city where there may be gathered together a large number of fraternity graduates. The Club in New York City is the continuance of the original Home Fraternity in an altered form, and there are also Graduate Clubs in Cleveland and Boston.

Up to 1905 the government of the fraternity was wholly in the hands of the "Home Fraternity."

All the governing powers of the fraternity, including that of chartering new chapters, are vested in a Supreme Council, which meets at stated intervals during the year

in New York City. Chapters at a distance are represented by proxies chosen from members of the fraternity living in New York City. The actual work of the fraternity is accomplished by several standing committees, each delegated to a distinct department of activity under general supervision of the Council. The activities of the Supreme Council are reported to the fraternity each year at the annual convention. Conventions thus far have all met in New York City except the convention of 1913 which met in Cleveland.

In 1910 the fraternity issued a catalogue of all its members arranged by chapters, including a short account of each chapter. In 1911 a similar, but more complete catalogue was published, in which the names of the members were arranged alphabetically, the names of undergraduate members also appearing by chapters. In 1912 a similar list was issued with a geographical distribution of the names. In 1913 the fraternity began the publication of a quarterly journal.

The badge is diamond shaped edged with pearls. In the center, which is slightly raised, are the letters Z B T in gold on a black background, running along the short diagonal. Above the letters are a skull and cross-bones in white, and below is the six-pointed Star of David in light blue. The colors are light blue and white.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES*

We have already stated that the first Greek letter society among women was K A Θ founded at DePauw (then Indiana Asbury) University in 1870 and we traced the development of the system for some years or until it had become a common form of organization.

In general it may be said that the women's organizations have closely copied those of the men, in criteria for membership, in external characteristics, in systems of government and administration and in all essential details. As they originated after the Civil War they were entirely free from the disturbance incident to that struggle and consequently they have had opportunity to develop progressively without serious interruption. The multiplication of educational facilities for women has also greatly increased their field of operation.

It may be said that practically every women's society supports a journal and the doings of most of them are not attempted to be kept secret. They have been somewhat more practical than the men, have not been quite so jealous of each other and were able sooner than the men to form an inter-fraternity organization. Nearly every sorority is endeavoring to do some useful work or to accomplish some useful purpose.

INTER-FRATERNITY RELATIONS

In 1891, at the call of K K Γ, a Pan-Hellenic Convention of Women's fraternities met at 5 Park street, Boston.

*The word "sorority" has within the past ten years come into somewhat general use to denote an association of women similar to the "fraternities" among men. In this book the terms "sorority" and "women's fraternity" are used as synonyms.

—W. R. B.

A Φ, Γ Φ B, Δ Γ, Δ Δ Δ, K A Θ, K K Γ and Π B Φ were represented. It lasted from Wednesday until Friday and concluded with a banquet. Several committees were appointed and several topics discussed but nothing permanent resulted from the meeting.

In July, 1893, a College Fraternity Congress was held at Chicago during the World's Fair and many of the sororities were represented. Several papers were read and the affair also concluded with a banquet. Nothing further was done until 1902 when the first Inter-Sorority Conference met May 24 at Chicago at the call of A Φ. Representatives were present from K A Θ, K K Γ, Γ Φ B, Π B Φ, Δ Γ, Δ Δ Δ and A Φ. The proceedings were almost entirely devoted to the question of pledging members, and the efforts of those present seemed to be devoted mainly to securing the organization of local Pan-Hellenic or inter-fraternity conferences at different colleges in order to regulate rushing.

The second Conference was held Sept. 19, 1903, at St. Louis. X Ω and A X Ω were new societies represented. It was decided that local Pan-Hellenic Associations should be formed in every institution in which two or more National sororities existed, that they should consist of one alumna and one active member from each society represented, that their purpose should be to discuss and act on all matters of inter-sorority interest and that the chapter first established at each institution should organize its Pan-Hellenic Association. It was also decided that a pledge day should be adopted by each local Pan-Hellenic Association and that no student should be asked to join a sorority before her matriculation.

The third Conference was held at Chicago, Sept. 16, 17, 1904. Α Ε Δ was represented. It was decided that conferences should be called by the sororities in the following order, Π Β Φ, Κ Α Θ, Κ Κ Γ, Δ Γ, Α Φ, Γ Φ Β, Α Χ Ω, Δ Δ Δ, Α Ε Δ and Χ Ω; that the delegate from the sorority calling the conference should act as chairman, and the delegate from the next sorority in order should act as secretary, with a view to presiding at the next Conference. A resolution was passed instructing the several chapters that the purpose of each local association was "not merely to promote good feeling and social intercourse, but especially to discuss and act upon all matters of inter-sorority interest with a view to raising fraternity standards and ameliorating existing evils."

The fourth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 15, 16, 1905. Α Ο Π was represented. Petitions from several sororities were presented and it was decided that no sorority with less than five chapters should be admitted and none having a chapter in an institution below collegiate rank. A constitution was proposed.

The fifth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1906. Σ Κ was represented. A revised constitution was proposed, and a model constitution for local Pan-Hellenic Associations was adopted. A resolution was passed discountenancing high school sororities and recommending that admission be refused to women who had belonged to such societies. A committee was appointed to investigate the laws of the several states with reference to the unauthorized wearing of badges. This Conference also manifested a desire to further social service work and to coöperate with the college authorities to that end.

The sixth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 13, 1907. The proposed constitution for the Conference and for local associations were discussed. The matter of social service was discussed and alumnæ were urged to assist in solving local Pan-Hellenic differences. An application for membership by $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ (sorority) was rejected on the ground that it did not meet the necessary requirements. Local associations were urged to include local societies as well as chapters of the sororities.

The seventh Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 11, 1908. The proposed constitution for the Conference was at last accepted by all the sororities represented. The name of the organization was changed to the National Pan-Hellenic Conference. The matter of exchanging fraternity magazines was regulated. The matter of chaperons for chapter houses was discussed. A sophomore pledge day was recommended. The local Pan-Hellenic Associations were urged to require a definite scholarship attainment as a prerequisite to fraternity membership, and to arrange some general meetings at each institution at which all the fraternity members should be present, and to restrict the expense, number and duration of social functions.

The eighth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 17, 18, 1909. $Z T A$ and $\Lambda \Gamma \Delta$ were represented. The matter of providing proper chaperons was again discussed and it was suggested that each chapter living in a house should employ a chaperon at a small salary under a definite contract. A committee was appointed to draw up a code concerning the dismissal of members, the withdrawal of

invitations, the breaking of pledges, etc. An extension committee was provided for.

The ninth Conference was held at Chicago, Sept. 16, 1910. $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ (sorority) and ΔZ were represented. Model chapter house rules were submitted for consideration. The fraternities were asked to vest limited legislative power in their delegates, and that a seven-eighths vote should decide matters voted upon at the conference. The members were urged not to allow fraternity loyalty to conflict with college loyalty, to limit the extent of undergraduate activity of members, to control the place, duration and time of social functions and similar matters, to include non-fraternity women in social life, to limit the cost of entertainment, etc. A new model constitution for local associations was also prepared.

The tenth Conference met at Evanston, Ills., Nov. 3, 4, 1911. The proposed constitution was adopted. It changed the name of the organization to the National Pan-Hellenic Congress and appointed an executive committee. The matter of admitting professional fraternities was discussed and an interesting report on social customs was received and printed.

The constitution as thus finally arrived at is reprinted below:

CONSTITUTION

ART I—NAME

The name of this organization shall be the National Pan-Hellenic Congress.

ART. II—OBJECT

The object of the Pan-Hellenic Congress shall be to improve the conditions of fraternity life and inter-fraternity relationships, to

strengthen the position of fraternities in the college community, to co-operate with college authorities in all efforts to improve social and scholarship standards, and to be a forum for the discussion of all questions of general interest to the fraternity world.

ART. III—ORGANIZATION

The Congress shall be composed of one delegate from each national fraternity represented.

ART. IV—ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. (Referred to a committee.)

Sec. 2. Any fraternity meeting three Congress fraternities at any institution and not eligible to full membership in the Congress, shall be admitted to associate membership—having a seat and a voice but not a vote.

Sec. 3. The application of any fraternity for membership in the National Pan-Hellenic Congress shall be referred to a committee of three, which shall investigate the standing of the petitioning body, and upon their recommendation it shall be admitted into the Congress upon an unanimous affirmative vote of the delegates present.

ART. V—MEETINGS

Sec. 1. The Congress shall assemble annually, the time and place of the following meeting to be arranged each year, and shall be presided over by the fraternities in rotation.

Sec. 2. The official list shall be:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Pi Beta Phi. | 9. Alpha Xi Delta. |
| 2. Kappa Alpha Theta. | 10. Chi Omega. |
| 3. Kappa Kappa Gamma. | 11. Sigma Kappa. |
| 4. Alpha Phi. | 12. Alpha Omicron Pi. |
| 5. Delta Gamma. | 13. Zeta Tau Alpha. |
| 6. Gamma Phi Beta. | 14. Alpha Gamma Delta. |
| 7. Alpha Chi Omega. | 15. Alpha Delta Phi. |
| 8. Delta Delta Delta. | 16. Delta Zeta. |

Sec. 3. Additions to the official list shall be made in order of election to membership.

ART. VI—POWERS

Sec. 1. The powers of the Congress shall be five-fold:—First, to make laws that pertain to its own government. Second, to admit at its discretion petitioning fraternities. Third, to levy annual dues—not to exceed \$15.00 to be paid by the fraternities within two weeks of notification by the treasurer. Fourth, to make final settlement of a dissention in a local Pan-Hellenic reported to its Executive Committee. Fifth, to have advisory power over local Pan-Hellenics.

Sec. 2. An unanimous vote of the delegates present shall be necessary to a vote in the Congress.

ART. VII—GOVERNMENT

Sec. 1. The delegate from the fraternity calling the congress shall act as chairman of the same, and the delegate from the fraternity next in order shall act as secretary of the Congress. The treasurer shall be the delegate whose fraternity is next on the list after that of the secretary's.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the secretary of the last Congress as chairman, the secretary of the next Congress and the treasurer.

Sec. 3. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to carry on the work of the Congress between sessions: to appoint, on application from a Grand President of any chapter involved in local Pan-Hellenic difficulties, a member of the Congress whose fraternity interests are not involved in the question at issue to investigate and arbitrate any difficulty arising in the Pan-Hellenic, expenses of the one sent to be defrayed by the local Pan-Hellenic; to make final settlement and inflict penalties, if necessary, on any chapter which withdraws from a local Pan-Hellenic or refuses to arbitrate its violation of any Pan-Hellenic contract or the "lifting" of a pledge, after the Grand President of the offending chapter has been duly informed by the chairman of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. Chairman. The duties of the chairman shall be as follows:

She shall keep the minutes. She shall send reports of the Congress promptly to the members of the Congress and to all Grand Secretaries of the fraternities represented in the Congress for distribution to chapters and officers of their fraternities.

She shall issue questions proposed by the Congress to the Grand Secretaries for presentation to their fraternities and shall, upon receipt of the result, send notices of the same to all Grand Secretaries. She shall report all measures of inter-fraternity interest passed by any Grand Council or by any convention, at once to the Congress. She shall send to each Grand Secretary voting blanks for all motions submitted to the fraternities by the Congress.

She shall prepare, with the other members of the Executive Committee, the program of the Congress and the instructions to the delegates, and shall issue the call for the next meeting. She shall send, with the aid of the Executive Committee, quarterly bulletins of Pan-Hellenic interest to each Grand Secretary.

Sec. 5. Treasurer. The duties of the treasurer shall be to collect and hold all moneys, subject to the will of the Congress and to be expended only on a written order from the chairman.

ART. VIII—METHODS OF PROCEDURE

Sec. 1. Actions of Pan-Hellenic interest passed by any Grand Council or any Grand Convention shall be reported at once to the chairman of the Executive Committee and also to the Grand Secretary of each fraternity represented in the Congress.

Sec. 2. Suggestions offered by the Congress shall be submitted as soon as possible by the chairman of the Executive Committee, to all the Grand Secretaries of the fraternities, and the result of the vote announced by each Grand Secretary to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress within two months.

Sec. 3. The chairman of the Executive Committee shall then announce the result to all Grand Councils and chapters. The motions that have received an unanimous vote of all the fraternities shall at once become binding upon all chapters, the Grand Council being responsible for the observance.

ART. IX—LEGISLATION

Legislation enacted by a fraternity at the suggestion of the Congress can be repealed or modified only by formal action of the Congress.

ART. X—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by an unanimous vote of all the fraternities represented in the National Pan-Hellenic Congress.

The proceedings of the subsequent meetings are too lengthy to be restated here. They may be read quite generally in the various journals published by the sororities.

The data concerning the sororities is arranged in the same manner as that relating to the men's fraternities.

As with the men's fraternities they are arranged in two divisions, viz : the regular undergraduate societies in a first division and in a second division the societies which are in schools of lower grade than the colleges or societies which have some peculiar criteria for membership.

Alpha Chi Omega



THIS fraternity was founded at DePauw University, October 15, 1885, with the assistance of Dr. James G. Campbell, B & Π. The charter members were: Estella Leonard, Anna Allen, Amy R. DuBois, Bessie Grooms, Olive Burnett, Bertha Deniston, and Nellie Gamble. The intention of the fraternity for the first few years was to establish chapters in musical schools. However, not being pleased with the idea of being considered professional and feeling that such designation did not accurately express the aim of the society, in 1900, literary qualifications, toward which there had been an increasing tendency through several years, were made a constitutional requirement. Musical qualifications were removed in 1915.

The roll is as follows:

1885.	A, DePauw University.....	347
1887.	B, Albion College.....	226
1890.	Γ, Northwestern University.....	173
1891.	Δ, Allegheny College.....	186
1895.	E, University of Southern California.....	180

1895.	Z, New England Conservatory of Music.....	207
1898.	H, Bucknell University (1899).....	15
1898.	Θ, University of Michigan.....	188
1899.	I, University of Illinois.....	157
1903.	K, University of Wisconsin.....	119
1906.	Λ, Syracuse University.....	116
1907.	M, Simpson College.....	102
1907.	N, University of Colorado.....	105
1907.	Ξ, University of Nebraska.....	117
1907.	O, Baker University.....	134
1909.	Π, University of California.....	92
1910.	P, University of Washington.....	77
1911.	Σ, University of Iowa.....	58
1911.	T, Brenau College.....	63
1913.	Υ, Millikin University	64
1914.	Φ University of Kansas	28
1915.	X, Oregon State College	26

Active chapters, 21; inactive, 1; membership, 2,862.

The chapter at Bucknell University became inactive June, 1899. The Southern California chapter was inactive from 1898 to 1905. The Illinois chapter was formed from a local Z X, the Simpson chapter from A A Γ, the Baker chapter from N A, the Washington chapter from Δ N, the Milliken chapter from Φ Π, the Brenau chapter from a chapter of H Υ Γ, the Kansas chapter from A and the Oregon State College chapter from A Ω, the Iowa chapter from Σ T A.

The Albion chapter owns a lodge (\$3,000).

Since the establishing of the second chapter, the supreme power of the fraternity has been vested in the convention.

The DePauw chapter acted as the governing body between national assemblies until 1896. At that time the constitutional form was adopted whereby the convention became the National Chapter. It is composed of a delegate from each collegiate chapter, each alumnae chapter and the National Council. This latter body, which alternating with the National Chapter sessions. The National Inspector is the fraternity's representative at the Pan-Hellenic Conference and makes an annual visit of inspection to each chapter.

Alumnae chapters have been formed, viz.: Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, New York, Boston, Madison, Wis., Los Angeles, Pasadena, Cal., Seattle, Berkeley, Cal., Lincoln, Neb., Grand Rapids, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Eastern Oklahoma, Cleveland, St. Louis, Des Moines, Albion and Milwaukee. The alumnae chapters have all the privileges of the active chapters excepting that of making initiations.

The conventions meet biennially, and have been held as follows: Greencastle, Ind., 1891, 1897, 1906; Albion, Mich., 1893, 1898; Evanston, Ill., 1894, 1902; Meadville, Pa., 1896, 1904; Boston, 1900; Champaign, Ill., 1908; Detroit, 1910; Madison, Wis., 1912; Long Beach, Cal., 1915.

The *Lyre*, the fraternity journal, was authorized by the annual convention at Evanston, Ill., in March, 1894, and the first number appeared in June of that year under the supervision of the chapter at Greencastle, which continued to be the place of publication until 1900. Since then it has been published at Providence, R. I. and



Menasha, Wis. The numbers are printed in November, January, March, and July.

A song book, containing sixty songs, was published in 1903, under the supervision of the Northwestern chapter. A fourth edition revised and enlarged was issued in 1915.

A history of the fraternity by Mabel H. Siller was published in 1911. It treats of the founding and development of the fraternity, contains illustrations of the chapters, chapter houses, conventions and insignia, a history of each chapter and an alphabetical catalogue of the members. An official calendar was published first in 1908 and contains chapter anniversaries, national dates, and several blank pages for chapter dates. Five issues of the directory, giving the fraternity membership, have been published.

The badge of the fraternity is a Greek lyre, jeweled and displaying the letters "A X Ω" on a scroll placed diagonally across the strings.

The colors are scarlet and olive. The flowers are scarlet carnation and smilax. A flag was adopted in 1910.

Alpha Delta Pi



THIS society in its present form was organized in 1904 upon the basis of a local society called the Adelphean which had been founded at the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., in 1851 by Octavia O. Andrew, Maria J. Esterling, Mary A. Evans, Oceana L. Goodall, Eugenia Tucker and Elizabeth Williams. The society was secret and had a grip and pass word.

In August, 1904, it was incorporated under the laws of Georgia as the "Adelphean Society" and in July, 1905, amended its charter "by inserting after its name wherever it occurs in said charter, as a symbol for said name, the following Greek letters 'A Δ Φ'."

It has since claimed to be "the oldest secret society for women in America." It is obvious, however, that it is not entitled as a Greek Letter society to take precedence of the many similar societies organized primarily as such prior to 1904. In 1913 it changed its name to Alpha Delta Pi to avoid confusion with the men's fraternity of A Δ Φ.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1851. A, Wesleyan Female College (1915)	*1600
1905. B, Salem College (1909)	31

*The membership is estimated. The figures received from different sources varied and in the absence of a catalogue could not be verified. The number of the original society has been estimated at several hundred more or less than the figure given.



ALPHA DELTA PI

399

1906.	Γ, Mary Baldwin Seminary (1910).....	42
1906.	Δ, University of Texas	86
1906.	E, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane).....	49
1907.	Z, Southwestern University... ..	77
1907.	H, University of Alabama (1909)... ..	18
1908.	Θ, Lawrence College	69
1909.	I, Florida State College for Women.....	91
1910.	K, Judson College	66
1910.	Λ, Brenau College (Ga.)	61
1910.	M, Women's College of Alabama (1913).....	32
1910.	N, Randolph-Macon Women's College.....	43
1911.	O, Trinity College (N. C.).....	41
1911.	Π, Iowa State College	39
1911.	P, Boston University	38
1912.	Σ, University of Illinois	41
1912.	T, University of Kansas	43
1912.	Υ, Washington State College.. ..	43
1913.	Φ, Hanover College.....	51
1913.	X, Wittenberg College	23
1913.	Ψ, University of California.....	38
1914.	Ω, Louisiana State University	36
1914.	Ξ, Ohio University	26
1914.	A A, University of Colorado.....	22
1915.	A B, Iowa State University	20
1915.	A Γ, University of Missouri.. ..	19
1915.	A Δ, Colby College	24
1915.	A E, University of Nebraska	16
1915.	A Z, Kansas State College	20

Active chapters 24, inactive 5. Membership 2,787.

The Wesleyan and Alabama chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

The society as now organized has retained the Adelphean society ritual. The Florida chapter was organized from a pre-existing local society, the Lawrence chapter from a local called $\Omega \Phi$, the Brenau chapter from A B T, the Judson chapter from A N, the Boston chapter from $\Delta X O$, the Illinois chapter from A A, Washington State chapter from $\Theta \Sigma$, Hanover chapter from $\Phi A T$, Wittenberg chapter from $\Gamma B \Gamma$, Louisiana chapter from $\Sigma B T$, Iowa chapter from $\Theta \Phi$, Colby chapter from A Φ A, Kansas chapter from A M.

The Randolph-Macon chapter owns a bungalow (\$1,200).

There are alumnae associations at Atlanta, Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ills., Appleton, Wis., Houston, Tex., Oxford and Macon, Ga., Austin, Texas, Birmingham, Ala.

The government is by biennial conventions with an Executive Council acting between its sessions. Conventions have been held at Macon, Ga. 1906, New Orleans 1907, Georgetown, Texas, 1909, Atlanta, Ga., 1911, Chicago, 1913 and Berkeley, California, 1915.

A quarterly journal called the *Adelphean* was begun in Macon, Ga., 1907. In 1910 it was moved to Menasha, Wis., where it has since been published.

The badge is a diamond of black enamel displaying along the longest diagonal, clasped hands on each side of which is a star and beneath the letters "A Δ Π ." The colors are pale blue and white. The flower is the single purple violet.

Alpha Gamma Delta



ALPHA Gamma Delta was founded May 30, 1904, at Syracuse University by Jennie Clara Titus, Marguerite Shepard, Estelle Shepard, Ethel Evelyn Brown, Flora M. Knight, Georgia Otis, Emily Helen Butterfield, Georgia A. Dickover, Mary Louise Snider, Edith E. MacConnell and Grace Robertson Mosher.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904.	A, Syracuse University.....	124	
1905.	B, University of Wisconsin.....	99	—
1906.	Γ, Wesleyan University (1912).....	66	
1908.	Δ, University of Minnesota.....	105	
1908.	E, University of Kentucky.....	61	
1908.	Z, Ohio University.....	95	
1908.	H, DePauw University.....	64	
1909.	Θ, Goucher College.....	49	
1909.	I, University of Washington.....	91	
1912.	K, Allegheny College.....	65	
1913.	Λ, Northwestern University.....	36	
1913.	M, Brenau College.....	35	
1913.	N, Boston University.....	52	
1914.	Ξ, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	19	
1915.	O, University of California.....	42	

Active chapters, 14; inactive, 1. Membership 1002.

The Syracuse (\$20,000), and Washington (\$6,000) chapters own houses.

The Wesleyan chapter was formed from a local Z E; the Ohio chapter from A A A; the Washington chapter from Θ Φ, the Allegheny chapter from Θ Σ, the Brenau chapter from N Σ, Boston from A K, Illinois Wesleyan from Π Δ Φ. The Wesleyan chapter became inactive when women ceased to attend the university.

There are alumnæ chapters in Central New York, Minnesota, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Ohio, Chicago, Seattle, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

The fraternity is governed by a convention and a Grand Council. The convention is composed of two delegates from each collegiate chapter, one from each alumna chapter, the members of the council, the secretary of the convention, not a delegate, and the editor of the *Alpha Gamma Delta*. The Grand Council consists of eight members, the president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and three non-official members. The council has all power during the interval between conventions. The national officers are province presidents.

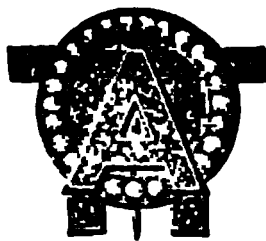
The fraternity is divided into provinces, for purposes of administration, and province conventions are held during the years when the national conventions do not meet. National conventions have been held at Syracuse, N. Y., 1907 and 1909, and at Athens, O., in 1911, Madison, Wis., 1913, Minneapolis, Minn., 1915.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly magazine the *Alpha Gamma Delta*. The history has been printed in the maga-

zine but it has not been separately published. There is also a secret magazine. Other publications are two directories, a song book (with a supplement) and two handbooks of instruction.

The badge is a monogram in gold of the three Greek letters, which give the fraternity its name, with the "Δ" plain, the "Γ" chased and the "Α" which may be jeweled, superimposed upon the other two. The colors are red, buff and green; the flowers, red and buff roses, the flag red and buff with letters in green.

Alpha Omicron Pi



ALPHA Omicron Pi was founded at Barnard College, of Columbia University, January 2, 1897, by Jessie Wallace Hughan, Helen St. Clair, Stella George Stern and Elizabeth Heywood Wyman, all of the class of 1898.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1897.	A, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	89
1898.	Π, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane).....	76
1900.	N, New York University.....	62
1902.	O, University of Tennessee.....	62
1903.	K, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	99
1903.	Z, University of Nebraska.....	146
1907.	Σ, University of California.....	137
1907.	Θ, DePauw University.....	126
1908.	Δ, Jackson College (Tufts).....	141
1908.	Γ, University of Maine.....	123
1908.	E, Sage College (Cornell).....	58
1909.	P, Northwestern University.....	65
1910.	Λ, Stanford University.....	77
1911.	I, University of Illinois.....	68
1912.	T, University of Minnesota.....	45
1914.	X, Syracuse University.....	43
1915.	Υ, University of Washington.....	50

Active chapters, 16; inactive, 1. Membership 1467.

The California chapter was formed from a local called A B Σ, the Maine and Tufts chapters were chapters of the now inactive sorority of Δ Σ, Minnesota from Π Φ, Illinois from Δ O and the Washington chapter from A Υ.

The Randolph-Macon chapter owns a lodge (\$1,200). and the Stanford chapter owns a house valued at \$14,000.

There are alumnæ chapters in New York, Providence, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, Omaha, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, and Lincoln, Neb.

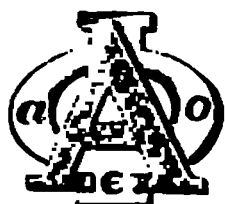
The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council. During the recess between its sessions the affairs of the fraternity are administered by an Executive Committee.

Until 1908, conventions were held in New York City. They then became biennial. The 1910 convention was held in Boston and that of 1912 in Chicago and the 1915 convention in Berkeley, Cal.

The fraternity has published a quarterly journal called *To Dragma* since 1905.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "A O Π," a ruby or a garnet appearing on the apex of the "A." The fraternity color is cardinal and the flower is the jacquemint rose. The jewel is the ruby.

Alpha Phi



ALPHA Phi was founded at the University of Syracuse October 20th, 1872, by Rena Michaels, Clara Bradley, Martha Foote, Kate Hogoboom, Ida Gilbert, Louise Shepard, Jane S. Higham, Florence Chidester, Elizabeth Hubbell and Clara Sittser. This was called the Alpha chapter, but it was nine years before a second chapter was established.

The following is the chapter roll:

1872.	A, University of Syracuse.....	434
1881.	B, Northwestern University.....	270
1883.	H, Boston University.....	264
1888.	Γ, DePauw University.....	296
1889.	Δ, Cornell University.....	195
1890.	E, University of Minnesota.....	234 —
1891.	Z, Goucher College.....	172
1892.	Θ, University of Michigan.....	206
1896.	I, University of Wisconsin.....	185 —
1899.	K, Stanford University.....	126
1901.	Λ, University of California.....	138
1903.	M, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	62
1906.	N, University of Nebraska.....	85
1906.	Ξ, University of Toronto.....	74
1910.	O, University of Missouri.....	50
1911.	Π, University of North Dakota.....	62

1912.	P, Ohio State University.....	56
1914.	Σ, University of Washington	23
1915.	T, University of Oregon	22

Active chapters, 18; inactive, 1; membership, 2,954.

The chapters at Syracuse (\$20,000), Minnesota (\$12,000), Michigan (\$12,000), Wisconsin (\$18,000), California (\$20,000), and Stanford (\$15,000) own houses. Total \$97,000.

The Syracuse chapter was the first chapter of a woman's society to occupy or own a chapter house. This was built in 1886. In 1911 the old house was sold and the present one purchased. The North Dakota chapter was formed from a local Φ K X.

There are alumnae chapters in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Syracuse, Ithaca, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Poseyville, Ind., Columbus, O., Milwaukee, Kansas City, Mo., Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., and Lincoln, Neb. The alumnae chapters have all the convention privileges except the right to vote upon the granting of charters.

The general government of the fraternity is centralized in form, and is vested in a Board of five officers, alumnae of the fraternity, who are elected at each biennial national convention and hold office through the next convention. The delegate to the national Pan-Hellenic conference is a member ex-officio of this Board. The members of the Board are usually chosen from one locality. Each chapter is visited once in two years by a visiting delegate appointed by the Board.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Syracuse, N. Y., 1882, 1883, 1885, 1888, 1892, 1904;

Evanston, Ill., 1884, 1887, 1893, 1900; Boston, Mass., 1886, 1889, 1898; Greencastle, Ind., 1890; Ithaca, N. Y., 1891, 1914; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1902; New York City, 1906; Madison, Wis., 1908; Baltimore, Md., 1894, 1910; Minneapolis, Minn., 1896, 1912.

The journal of the fraternity is the Alpha Phi *Quarterly* first published in July, 1888, under the management of the Northwestern chapter. Here it remained for two years when it was transferred, in August, 1890, to the Syracuse chapter, where it was published until 1892. From this time until 1897, the publication was under the control of the chapter at Boston, and then it was returned to Syracuse to be placed under a new kind of management until 1906. From 1906 to 1912 the *Quarterly* was issued from the University of Michigan under the direction of the general board, an editor-in-chief, seven advisory editors, and a business manager. Since 1913 it has been issued under the direction of the Wisconsin chapter and published at Menasha, Wis. Twenty-six volumes have been completed. A catalogue is issued every two years as a supplement to the January number. A card catalogue system was completed in 1908 by which method an account of each alumna is received every four years. A song book of 96 pages was published in 1892 from Syracuse, N. Y. In 1904 a second edition was issued and in 1911 a third.

In 1908 the convention adopted an official badge of uniform size. It is a plain gold monogram of the two Greek letters A and Φ with the letters A E O in black. The colors are silver gray and bordeaux. The flowers are lilies-of-the-valley and forget-me-nots.



Alpha Xi Delta



THIS society was founded April 17, 1893, at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ills., by Harriet McCollum, Frances Elizabeth Cheney, Almira Lowrey Cheney, Lucy W. Gilmer, Elizabeth Curtis, Bertha Cook, Julia Maud Foster, Lewis Strong, Cora Bollinger, and Alice Bartlett.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1893.	A, Lombard College.....	126
1902.	B, Iowa Wesleyan College.....	97
1902.	Γ, Mt. Union College.....	129
1903.	Δ, Bethany College.....	80
1903.	E, University of South Dakota.....	76
1904.	Z, Wittenberg College.....	72
1904.	H, University of Syracuse.....	121
1905.	Θ, University of Wisconsin.....	101
1905.	I, University of West Virginia.....	55
1905.	K, University of Illinois.....	99
1907.	Λ, Jackson College (Tufts).....	98
1907.	M, University of Minnesota.....	81
1907.	N, University of Washington.....	89
1908.	Ξ, Kentucky State University.....	46
1909.	O, University of California.....	78
1911.	Π, Ohio University.....	49
1912.	P, University of Nebraska.....	37

1912.	Σ, Iowa State University	35
1914.	T, N. H. Agricultural College	16
1915.	Υ, University of Vermont	11

Active chapter, 20; membership, 1,496.

The following chapters own houses: Wisconsin (\$20,000), Syracuse (\$20,000), and Lombard (\$1,600).

The Iowa Wesleyan chapter was formed from the "S" chapter of the society called P. E. O. when it decided no longer to have college chapters. Some of the chapters have been formed from local Greek letter societies as follows: Wittenberg Σ Π, Syracuse K P, Wisconsin Z Γ, West Virginia B Π, Illinois Ω O, Tufts T E Σ, Minnesota Λ B, Washington Σ A Σ, New Hampshire Φ Δ, Vermont Α Σ, and Ohio Γ Α Θ.

There are alumnae chapters at Alliance, O., Boston, Syracuse, Chicago, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, New York, N. Y., Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Cleveland, Springfield, O., and Madison, Wis.

The government is through a convention held biennially and a Grand Chapter made up of the Grand Committee (comprising the general officers and the editor of the magazine) and representatives from each chapter.

Conventions have been held at Galesburg, Ill., 1903; Alliance, O., 1904; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1905; Morgantown, W. Va., 1907; Syracuse, N. Y., 1909; Madison, Wis., 1911; Champaign, Ill., 1913; Berkeley, Cal., 1915.

A song book was published in 1908 at Syracuse, N. Y. A quarterly journal called the *Alpha Xi Delta* was first published at Galesburg in 1904. It was then moved to

Alliance, Ohio, in November, 1904, where it was published for a year. In 1905 it was moved to Syracuse but was again transferred to Alliance in 1908. In 1912 it was moved to Menasha, Wis.

The badge is a golden quill on the feathers of which are the letters "A E Δ" in burnished gold. The flower is the pink rose. The colors are light and dark blue and gold.

Chi Omega



THIS fraternity was organized at the University of Arkansas, April 5, 1895, by Ina May Boles, Jobelle Holcomb, Alice Carey Simonds and Jeanne Marie Vincenheller. They were assisted in planning their organization by Dr. Charles Richardson, K Σ, who, in consideration of this service, was made the sole honorary member of the fraternity. The chapter roll is as follows:

1895.	Ψ, University of Arkansas	184
1898.	X, Jessamine Female Institute, Ky. (1902) . . .	23
1899.	Φ, Hellmuth Woman's College, Can. (1900) . .	9
1899.	Υ, Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn. (1903) .	58
1899.	T, University of Mississippi (1912)	82
1900.	Σ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	131
1900.	P, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane)	80
1900.	Π, University of Tennessee	74
1900.	O, University of Illinois	171
1901.	Ξ, Northwestern University	118
1902.	N, University of Wisconsin	148
1902.	M, University of California	122
1902.	Λ, University of Kansas	148
1903.	K, University of Nebraska	116
1903.	Φ A, George Washington University	82

1903.	X, Transylvania University.....	90
1903.	Y, Union University (Tenn.) (1911)	51
1904.	I, University of Texas.....	120
1905.	H, University of Michigan.....	108
1905.	Θ, University of West Virginia.....	87
1906.	Z, University of Colorado.....	115
1906.	E, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	43
1906.	B, Colby College.....	163
1907.	Δ, Dickinson College.....	77
1908.	Γ, Florida State College for Women.....	71
1909.	A, University of Washington.....	88
1909.	Ψ A, University of Oregon	76
1910.	X A, Jackson College (Tufts).....	83
1911.	Υ A, University of Syracuse.....	94
1913.	T A, Ohio University	56
1913.	Σ A, Miami University.....	42
1913.	P A, University of Missouri.....	49
1913.	Π A, University of Cincinnati	28
1914.	O A, Coe College	31
1914.	Ξ A, University of Utah.....	59
1914.	Λ A, Kentucky University.....	11
1915.	M A, New Hampshire College	31
1915.	N A, Stanford University.....	35

Active chapter, 32; inactive, 6; membership, 3,154.

The Michigan (\$12,000), Wisconsin (\$22,000), Illinois (\$19,000), and Kansas (\$10,000) chapters own houses; the Randolph-Macon (\$1,700) and Transylvania (\$2,800) chapters own bungalows.

The chapters at Jesamine and Belmont were discontinued because of faculty opposition and unsatisfactory

educational standards and the chapter at Hellmuth because of the lowering of the educational standard. The Barnard discontinued on account of the abolishment of fraternities.

Many of the chapters were formed from pre-existing local societies as follows: Mississippi, ΣT , Tulane $\Sigma \Delta$, Michigan $\Theta \Sigma$, West Virginia $\Phi \Pi \Lambda$, Colorado ΦE , Barnard X , Colby $B \Phi$, Dickinson $\Omega \Psi$, Florida $B P$, Tufts $\Lambda K \Gamma$, Missouri $\Delta \Phi$, Utah $\Theta \Upsilon$, Coe $\Sigma \Pi$, Ohio, Cincinnati, and Miami $\Pi \Delta K$, New Hampshire $\Lambda A \Lambda$ and Syracuse $P B \Upsilon$.

There are alumnæ chapters at Fayetteville, Ark., Washington, Atlanta, Lexington, Oxford, Miss., Knoxville, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, New Orleans, Lynchburg, Va., Denver, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Portland, Ore., Lincoln, Seattle, Los Angeles, Boston, Dallas, Eugene, Ore., Berkeley, Cal., Salt Lake City, and San Antonio, each chapter taking up some cultural or social and civic service work. There are in effect uniform scholarship blanks for the chapters whereby individual work in each study is set forth, also the term grade. The open declaration of the fraternity is "Hellenic Culture and Christian Ideals." The social and civic service program referred to above reflects the latter, and the former is furthered by the Grecian program which is a fixed feature of conventions and the observance of the Eleusinian festivals.

Each active chapter awards annually a prize, generally of \$25, to the woman student in its college who excels in the work of the department of economics or sociology.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention, but during the intervals between conventions this power is delegated to the Council composed of six members.

Conventions have been held at Memphis, 1900; Little Rock, 1901; St. Louis, 1904; Washington, 1906; Chicago, 1908; Lexington, 1910; Niagara Falls, 1912; Boulder, Colo., 1914.

The fraternity journal, the *Eleusis*, is issued quarterly. Its publication was begun in 1899 at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1904 it was transferred to Lynchburg, Va., in 1905 to Washington, D. C., and in 1911 to Menasha, Wis. Song books have been issued in 1905 and 1912. A Manual and Directory were issued in 1909 edited by Georgia M. Shattuck, Wisconsin, '04, and Mattie Craighill Nichols, Randolph-Macon, '03. Chi Omega was the first woman's fraternity to issue a strictly private magazine. It is called the *Mystagogue* and has been issued regularly since 1905.

The colors are cardinal and straw. The flower is the white carnation. The fraternity has an official flag and banner and an official seal.

The badge is a gold monogram of the letter "X" over the "Q" which letter displays on its arch the letters "P B Y H Σ," and skull and cross bones in black enamel. The "X" is set with pearls or diamonds, no other stones being allowed.

Delta Delta Delta



THIS fraternity was founded at Boston University, on Thanksgiving-eve, 1888, by four members of the class of '89, Sara Ida Shaw, Eleanor Dorcas Pond, Florence Isabelle Stewart and Isabel Morgan Breed. They associated with them seventeen members of the lower classes. and with this as a nucleus the fraternity grew rapidly. The roll of chapters is as follows:

1888.	A, Boston University	218
1889.	Ω Δ, Iowa State College	49
1889.	Δ, Simpson College	219
1889.	E, Knox College	214
1890.	Γ, Adrian College	129
1891.	B, St. Lawrence University	136
1892.	Z, University of Cincinnati	154
1893.	H, University of Vermont	105
1894.	Θ, University of Minnesota	127
1894.	I, University of Michigan	73
1894.	K, University of Nebraska	189
1895.	Λ, Baker University	168
1895.	Σ, Wesleyan University (1912)	54
1895.	Υ, Northwestern University	129
1896.	N, Ohio State University	140

1896.	O, Syracuse University.	187
1898.	M, University of Wisconsin.	137
1898.	E, Goucher College.	94
1900.	Π, University of California.	101
1903.	P, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915)	69
1904.	T, Bucknell University.	69
1904.	X, University of Mississippi (1912).	51
1904.	Φ, University of Iowa.	99
1904.	Ψ, University of Pennsylvania.	49
1905.	A E, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.	118
1908.	B Z, Transylvania University.	69
1908.	A Y, Colby College.	87
1908.	Δ A, DePauw University.	99
1909.	Ω, Stanford University.	85
1909.	Θ Z, University of Washington.	63
1910.	Θ B, University of Colorado.	66
1910.	Θ Γ, University of Oklahoma.	59
1910.	Θ Δ, University of Oregon.	47
1911.	Δ B, Miami University.	64
1911.	A A, Adelphi College.	49
1911.	Δ Γ, Vanderbilt University.	59
1911.	Θ E, Southwestern University.	69
1912.	Θ A, University of Texas.	43
1912.	Δ Δ, Wooster College (1913).	29
1912.	Δ E, Millikin University.	33
1912.	Δ Z, Franklin College.	89
1912.	Δ H, Coe College.	43
1913.	Θ H, University of Wyoming.	33
1913.	Θ Θ, University of Nevada.	30
1913.	A Δ, Stetson University.	37

1913. A Γ, Wesleyan College (1914)	24
1913. Δ I, University of Arkansas	36
1913. Δ K, Drury College	26
1913. A B, Cornell University	34
1914. Δ Θ, Judson College	42
1914. Δ A, Butler College	31
1914. A E, Brenau College	24
1914. Δ M, University of Alabama	12
1914. A Z, Hollins College	16
1914. Δ N, Mt. Union College	41
1915. Δ E, University of Missouri	14
1915. Θ I, Kansas State Agricultural College	29

Active chapters, 52; inactive, 5; membership, 4,560.

The following chapters own houses: Stanford (\$14,000) Vanderbilt (\$2,000), Baker (\$10,000), St. Lawrence (\$9,000), and Randolph-Macon (\$1,800).

The Knox chapter was formed from a local, K B Θ, the Simpson from L. F. V.; the Baker from Z I X; the Syracuse from X A; the Goucher from T Δ; the Mississippi from T Δ Θ; the Randolph-Macon from Δ Δ. Franklin from A Γ A, Coe from Σ Σ Σ (local), Wyoming from Z E, Nevada from Θ E, Arkansas from A Υ, Drury from Σ A, Stetson and Wesleyan from A K Ψ, Butler from Σ Δ Σ, Mt. Union and Brenau from A Σ A, Alabama from Π Δ Σ, Hollins from Σ Σ Σ and a local Δ T B, Judson Φ M Γ, and Kansas State Agricultural from Π B Π.

In 1911 the Randolph-Macon chapter absorbed the local chapter of Σ Σ Σ, honorably released from the latter when it became a normal fraternity. The Colby chapter was formed from a local, A Υ; the DePauw from Δ A; the

Stanford from the "Manteista"; the Washington from ΔP ; the Oregon from "Klosche Tillicum"; the Adelphi from $\Pi K \Phi$; the Vanderbilt from $\Theta \Delta \Theta$; the Texas State from $\Sigma A X$; and the Wooster from $\Delta \Sigma N$. The Miami chapter was formed from a local called ΦT , which had absorbed another local, ΔZ . Later ΔZ was revived and became a national sorority; hence members of the old ΔZ , alumnae of ΦT , are alumnae members both of ΔZ and $\Delta \Delta \Delta$. The chapter of Southwestern was one of the college chapters of $\Sigma \Sigma \Sigma$, honorably released from the latter when it became a normal fraternity. The Iowa State chapter originally called the Delta chapter was killed in 1890 by anti-fraternity laws. It was revived in 1912 by the absorption of a local $\Omega \Delta$; the Michigan chapter was revived in 1915 by the absorption of Hilary sorority.

There are alumnae chapters, located in the following places: Adrian, Mich.; Baldwin, Kans.; Baltimore; Berkeley, Cal.; Boston; Burlington, Vt.; Canton, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Columbus, O.; Denver; Evanston, Ill.; Eugene, Ore.; Galesburg, Ill.; Greencastle, Ind.; Indianola, Ia.; Iowa City, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Lincoln, Neb.; Los Angeles; Madison, Wis.; Middletown, Conn.; Minneapolis; Nashville; New York; Norfolk; Norman, Okla.; Seattle, Syracuse, Washington, D. C.; Waterville, Me.; Alliance, O.; Ames, Iowa; Atlanta, Ga.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Cleveland; Decatur, Ill.; DeLand, Fla.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit; Fayetteville, Ark.; Franklin, Ind.; Indianapolis; Laramie, Wy.; Lewisburg, Pa.; Lexington, Ky.; Lafayette, Ind.; Lynchburg, Va.; Marion, Ala.;

Oxford, Mass.; Oxford, O.; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Portland, Ore.; Pueblo, Colo.; Pittsburgh,; Reno; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Louis; Sioux City; Springfield, Mo.; Wooster, O.; San Diego, Cal.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a national council, composed of thirteen officers. The president, secretary and treasurer constitute the executive committee; the six vice-presidents preside over the six provinces of the fraternity. The other officers are National Historian, National Marshal, Alliance (alumnæ) Officer and Editor of the *Trident*, and its allied publications. The fraternity is further governed by nine standing boards, which are connected directly with the various national offices.

National conventions have been held as follows: Galesburg, Ills., 1893, 1904; Canton, N. Y., 1894; Minneapolis, 1897; Cincinnati, 1900; Boston, 1904; Syracuse, 1906; Lincoln, Neb., 1908; Evanston, Ills., 1910; Columbus, O., 1912; San Francisco, 1915.

Delta Delta Delta issues a quarterly journal, *The Trident*, the first issue of which appeared on the third anniversary of the founding of the fraternity, Thanksgiving, 1891. Volumes I to IX, inclusive, were published in Boston, Mass.; Volume X in Cincinnati, Ohio; Volumes XI to XIV, inclusive, in Baltimore, Md., and Volumes XV to XX in Galva, Ill., and subsequent volumes in Menasha, Wis. *The Triton*, a private quarterly bulletin, was published first in 1906. It appears simultaneously with the *Trident* and is under the same editorial management. *The Trireme*, an annual private bulletin,

was published first in 1908. Besides these periodicals, a history of Delta Delta Delta was published in 1907, and a second edition is in preparation. The fraternity has issued eleven catalogues, nine between 1894 and 1906, one in 1907 and one in 1910. In 1906 it issued a pamphlet entitled "Chapter House Ownership." It publishes uniform record books in sets of six, with model pages, for the use of the chapters. The Constitution was printed first in 1897; revisions and reprints were made in 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908 and 1910. The first song book was published at Baltimore, Md., in 1905, the second at Menasha, Wis., in 1912.

The official badges of the fraternity are: for the first degree, a silver trident; for the second degree, three stars within a crescent of three hundred degrees, bearing three Deltas; for the third degree, a Delta in white enamel, supported by three Deltas of gold, and inscribed in a golden circle, surrounded by six spherical triangles in blue enamel.

The colors are silver, gold and blue (cerulean); the flower is the pansy; the tree, the pine; the jewel, the pearl.

Delta Gamma



DELTA Gamma was founded at the Louis School (later called the Oxford Institute) at Oxford, Mississippi on January 2, 1874. The founders were Anna Boyd, Eva Webb and Mary Comfort. These three girls had stayed at the school, a “select school” for girls during the Christmas vacation and the idea came to them at that time. They organized after the school was in session again and that year they took in four other girls. The organization was known as the Delta Gamma Society. Without consulting anyone they chose their name and badge and wrote their constitution and ritual. The greater part of this first ritual is used to-day. Their first badge was a gold letter H with Δ Γ on the crossbar. When the first charter was granted to Water Valley the mother chapter took the name Psi. The chapter roll is as follows:

1874.	Ψ, The Louis School (1880)	75
1877.	X, Water Valley Seminary (1880)	30
1877.	Θ, Fairmount College (1880)	19
1878.	Υ, Bolivar College (1881)	10
1878.	Φ, Franklin College, Ind. (1883)	17

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1879	H, University of Akron	190
1880.	Δ, Trinity University (Tex.) (1887)	17
1880.	Ω, University of Wisconsin	338
1881.	Δ, Hanover College (1881)	12
1882.	Π, Fulton Synodical College, Mo. (1885)	5
1882.	A, Mt. Union College (1908)	76
1882.	Λ, University of Minnesota	245
1882.	Σ, Northwestern University	244
1883.	Θ, Western Reserve University (1888)	13
1883.	Z, Albion College	250
1884.	Υ, St. Lawrence University (1887)	12
1885.	X, Cornell University	182
1885.	Ξ, University of Michigan	202
1885.	Θ, University of Colorado	197
1887.	T, University of Iowa	187
1887.	Δ, University of Southern California (1896)	33
1888.	K, University of Nebraska	220
1892.	Ψ, Goucher College	130
1897.	Υ, Stanford University	155
1898.	Θ, University of Indiana	212
1901.	P, Syracuse University	154
1903.	B, University of Washington	133
1906.	I, University of Illinois	98
1907.	Γ, University of California	105
1908.	O, Adelphi College	58
1909.	M, University of Missouri	101
1911.	E, Ohio State University	44
1911.	N, University of Idaho	63
1911.	Π, University of Montana	38
1912.	A B, Swarthmore College	54

1913. A Γ, University of Toronto	33
1913. A Δ, University of Oregon.	46
1914. A E, Washington University, Mo	34

Active chapters, 26; inactive, 12; membership, 4,026.

The chapters at the Water Valley Seminary, Fairmount and Bolivar Colleges were surrendered and those at Franklin, Trinity, Hanover, Fulton, St. Lawrence, and Southern California were withdrawn.

The chapters at Albion (\$6,500), Stanford (\$11,000), Michigan (\$18,000) and Wisconsin (\$23,000), Colorado (\$14,000), Syracuse (\$17,000), and California (\$12,000), Indiana (\$17,000), own houses.

Several of the chapters were formed from locals, Adelphi from Φ Δ Φ, Syracuse from Δ Σ Φ, Washington State from Δ Α, Illinois from Ζ Ν, Swarthmore from Π Σ, Montana from Σ Τ Γ, Idaho from Β Σ, Toronto from Σ Β Π, and Oregon from Α Ρ.

There are alumnae chapters at New York, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, Akron, O., Denver, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Evansville, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Minneapolis; and alumnae associations at Omaha, Spokane, Cleveland, Syracuse, Iowa City, Madison, Wis., Pittsburg Portland, (Ore.), Tacoma, San Diego, San Francisco, Columbus, O., Albion, Mich., Champaign, Boston, Lincoln, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo.

The 15th of March of each year is observed by all the chapters as "Reunion Day," at which date the alumnae try to visit the chapters, and where that is not possible, to at least send a communication to them. It is a pleasant custom, and has been generally observed.

The fraternity is governed by a convention and a Council. The convention is the supreme governing body and meets biennially. It is composed of one delegate from each collegiate chapter, of the members of the council, of the secretary of the convention, and of the editor of *Anchora*. The Council consists of five members, the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the fraternity *ex officio*, and the editor of the *Anchora*. The Council, when the convention is not in session, has the same powers as the latter, subject to its ultimate control. The members of the Council serve as chapter inspectors and each chapter is visited at least once in two years. Scholarship reports are required of each chapter twice a year. A national scholarship is being raised to assist worthy undergraduates to complete their chapter careers.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held at Oxford, Miss., 1881; Akron, Ohio, 1883, 1893; Madison, Wis., 1885, 1889, 1903; Cleveland, Ohio, 1887; Evanston, Ill., 1888, 1905; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1891, 1909; Minneapolis, Minn., 1895; Ithaca, N. Y., 1897; Albion, Mich., 1899; Lincoln, Neb., 1901; Boulder, Colo., 1907; Waupaca, Wis., 1911; Niagara, N. Y., 1913; Berkeley, Cal., 1915.

The catalogue of the fraternity was published in 1888, at Chicago, under the auspices of the Omega chapter. It contained the names of all of the members of the then living chapters. A second edition was published in 1901 under the care of the Baltimore chapter and a supplement to it was compiled by the Stanford chapter in 1904, and a third edition under the auspices of the Syra-

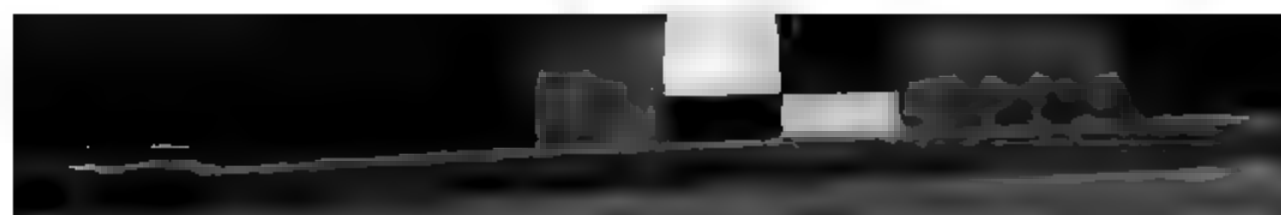
cuse chapter in 1911. A fourth edition was prepared and published in 1914 by Ethel M. Tukey of the Nebraska chapter.

The journal of the fraternity is called the *Anchora*. Its publication was begun in 1884, at Akron, Ohio, under the management of the Eta chapter, and continued until the end of the third volume, in 1887, when it was removed to Minneapolis, Minn., enlarged and improved, and placed under the control of the Lambda chapter, at Minnesota, where it remained until the end of the thirteenth volume, in 1897, when it was placed under the control of the chapter at the Woman's College of Baltimore. It is now published by the Nebraska chapter.

A song book was published in 1895, and a second edition, compiled by the Cornell chapter, was published in 1904 and a third edition in 1911.

A history was issued as a supplement to the catalogue of 1901 and a more elaborate history in 1915 as a number of the *Anchora*.

The badge of the fraternity was changed in 1878 to a gold anchor, the crossbar of which displays the letters "T Δ H" in gold on white enamel, and above the flukes is a shield bearing the letters "Δ Γ." The colors are pink, blue and bronze. A cream-colored rose is the fraternity flower.



Delta Zeta

THE Delta Zeta sorority was founded October 24, 1902, at Miami University by Alfa Lloyd Hayes, Anna Simmonds Freidline, Anna Keen Davis, Mabelle Minton, Mary Collins, and Julia Bishop Coleman, who were students at that University. During the years 1904 to 1908 the Alpha chapter was inactive. In 1908 it was re-organized and about the same time the Cornell chapter was established.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902. A, Miami University	73
1908. B, Cornell University	77
1909. Δ, De Pauw University	63
1909. Σ, University of Indiana.	66
1910. Z, University of Nebraska	60
1910. H, Baker University (1912)	18
1911. Θ, Ohio State University	46
1913. I, Iowa State University	39
1914. K, University of Washington	29
1915. Λ, Kansas State College	22
1915. M, University of California	19
1915. N, Lombard College	14

Active chapters, 11; inactive, 1. Membership, 526.

There are alumnæ chapters in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, New York City and Lincoln, Neb.

Delta Zeta is governed by a grand council consisting of five members and a subordinate council of nine members.

Conventions are held biennially but a meeting of the Grand Council may be called in the interim. Conventions were held at Dayton, O., in 1905. Indianapolis in 1910, and 1914 and Winona Lake, Wis., in 1912.

The magazine of the fraternity is called *The Lamp*. It was first published in 1910 and is now published quarterly.

A song book was published in 1913 and a catalogue in 1914.

The badge is a Roman lamp resting on an Ionic column. At the base of the lamp are four pearls, across the front appear Δ Z. The colors are old rose and Nile green and the flower is the pink rose.

Gamma Phi Beta



GAMMA Phi Beta was founded Nov. 11, 1874, at the University of Syracuse, by Frances E. Haven, E. Adeline Curtis, Helen M. Dodge and Mary A. Bingham. The roll of the fraternity is as follows:

1874. A, University of Syracuse.....	436
1882. B, University of Michigan.....	232
1885. F, University of Wisconsin.....	279
1887. A, Boston University.....	245
1888. E, Northwestern University.....	187
1893. Z, Goucher College.....	148
1896. H, University of California.....	160
1897. Θ, University of Denver.....	149
1901. I, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	81
1902. K, University of Minnesota.....	149
1903. A, University of Washington.....	124
1905. M, Stanford University.....	87
1907. N, University of Oregon.....	70
1909. Ξ, University of Idaho.....	82
1913. O, University of Illinois.....	50
1914. Π, University of Nebraska.....	28
1915. P, University of Iowa.....	11

Active chapters, 16; inactive, 1; membership, 2,518.

The Wisconsin (\$20,000), Michigan (\$10,000), Syracuse (\$18,200), Nebraska (\$12,000), California (\$12,000), Minnesota (\$13,000), and Stanford (\$10,000) chapters own their houses.

The Denver chapter was formed from a local society called "A I," the Stanford chapter from F B, the Idaho chapter from A Δ II (local), the Oregon chapter from T Π, Illinois chapter from Φ B, Nebraska chapter from Φ B, Iowa from Σ P, and the California chapter from T Δ. There are no honorary members.

There are alumnae chapters in Chicago, Syracuse, New York, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Denver, Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, Seattle and Minneapolis, and Alumnae Associations in Madison, Wis., Moscow, Idaho, Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore.

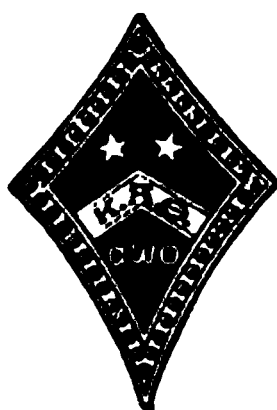
The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention held annually, in November, with the chapters in rotation. During its recess an Executive Board of three members administer its affairs with the assistance of an advisory board of five members. The first convention was held at Syracuse in 1883 and the second at Ann Arbor in 1884. From 1884 until 1907 conventions were held annually with the chapters in the order of their founding with one exception. This was when Alpha was allowed to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of its founding. The twenty-eighth convention with Eta at Berkeley, Cal., was the first Greek letter convention held west of the Rockies and the second, west of the Mississippi. In 1907, the chapters were divided into three districts,

East, Middle West and Pacific, the chapters in each district being arranged according to date of founding and conventions are held with each district in regular rotation, in 1907 at Syracuse, in 1908 at Ann Arbor, in 1909 at Berkeley, and in 1911 the first biennial convention in Boston, in 1913 at Madison, Wis., in 1915 at Asilomar, California.

The fraternity published a directory in 1894 and a new edition in 1913. Its song book was first published in 1887. The last edition was issued in 1909. It issues a quarterly journal called the *Crescent* which was first published in January, 1904 and has been regularly published since.

The badge is a monogram of three letters, surrounded by an enameled crescent displaying Hebrew characters. The colors are fawn and seal brown. The flower is the carnation.

Kappa Alpha Theta



THIS fraternity was organized at Indiana Asbury University (now DePauw University), Greencastle, Ind., January 27, 1870. The moving spirit was Bettie Locke, '71, and associated with her were Alice Allen, '71, Bettie Tipson, '71, and Hanna Fitch, '73. It was the first society of women organized with principles and methods akin to those of the Greek-letter fraternities, and the first to bear a Greek-letter name.

The strong doubts which then prevailed as to the advisability of higher education for women, the small number of colleges which were then admitting them to equal educational facilities with men, and the difficulties which those who availed themselves of this privilege encountered, rendered the establishment of such a society something of an experiment. Founded in a co-educational institution, where the same needs which led to the establishment of Greek-letter societies among men were felt by the women, the fraternity was not until 1896 extended to women's colleges, in which theretofore the conditions necessary for its success did not seem to exist.

The following is the roll of the chapters:

1870.	A, DePauw University.....	466
1870.	B, Indiana University.....	425
1871.	F, Moore's Hill College (1875).....	18
1874.	F, Butler College.....	155
1875.	Δ, Illinois Wesleyan University (1895).....	92
1875.	E, Wooster College (1913)	214
1876.	Z, Ohio University (1886).....	34
1879.	H, University of Michigan.....	175
1879.	Θ, Simpson College (1891).....	91
1881.	Γ, Ohio Wesleyan University (1881).....	20
1881.	I, Cornell University	209
1881.	K, University of Kansas.....	262
1881.	Λ, University of Vermont.....	207
1881.	M, Allegheny College.....	194
1882.	N, Hanover College (1899).....	50
1883.	Ξ, Wesleyan University (1887).....	19
1887.	O, University of Southern California (1895)..	38
1887.	Π, Albion College (1908).....	133
1887.	P, University of Nebraska.....	159
1887.	Σ, University of Toronto.....	76
1887.	T, Northwestern University.....	175
1889.	Ψ, University of Minnesota.....	204
1889.	Φ, University of the Pacific (1890).....	16
1889.	X, University of Syracuse.....	261
1890.	Ψ, University of Wisconsin.....	204
1890.	Ω, University of California.....	172
1890.	Φ, Stanford University	146
1891.	A B, Swarthmore College.....	133
1892.	A Γ, Ohio State University	127

1895.	Δ, University of Illinois.....	201
1896.	A Δ, Goucher College	102
1897.	A E, Brown University (1912).....	108
1898.	A Z, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915).....	91
1904.	A H, Vanderbilt University	90
1904.	A Θ, University of Texas.....	101
1906.	A I, Washington University.....	88
1907.	A K, Adelphi College.....	81
1908.	A Δ, University of Washington.....	96
1909.	A M, University of Missouri.....	93
1909.	A N, University of Montana	56
1909.	A E, University of Oregon	68
1909.	A Θ, University of Oklahoma.....	59
1911.	A Π, University of North Dakota.....	44
1912.	A P, University of South Dakota	42
1913.	A Σ, Washington State College	38
1913.	A T, University of Cincinnati	105
1914.	A Υ, Washburn College	29
1914.	A Φ, Tulane University	37
1915.	A X, Purdue University	27
1915.	A Ψ, University of Pittsburgh	19
1915.	A Ω, Lawrence College	16

Active chapters 38, inactive 13. Membership 6,066.

The Stanford (\$11,000), Illinois (\$17,000), Wisconsin (\$10,000), Michigan (\$9,000), California (\$16,000), Minnesota (\$10,000), Syracuse (\$18,750), Kansas (\$10,000), and Vanderbilt (\$3,500) chapters own houses.

There are *alumnæ* chapters at Minneapolis, St. Paul, New York, Chicago, Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Burlington, Vt., Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Pittsburg,

Cleveland, Syracuse, Kansas City, Seattle, Topeka, St. Louis, Lincoln, Neb., San Francisco, Baltimore, Omaha, Evanston, Portland, Ore., Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Madison, Wis., Providence, R. I., Pullman, Wash., Vermillion, S. D., Tacoma, Wash., and Toronto.

The chapters were named upon the State system until 1881, when the present method was adopted. In the fall of 1870, a number of ladies from the State University of Indiana applied for a charter, and were admitted as the second chapter. The first Gamma, at Moore's Hill College, was extinguished by anti-fraternity laws. The present Gamma was inactive from 1886 to 1906 when it was re-established by the absorption of a local called $\Sigma \Delta \Theta$. Delta, at Illinois Wesleyan, was the first chapter established outside of Indiana. It succeeded for awhile, but died in 1895. The charter was given to the University of Illinois. Eta, at Ann Arbor, after a career of seven years surrendered its charter. It was re-established in 1893. The Wooster and Barnard chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

Theta, at Simpson, was formerly a local society called $\Theta \Gamma X$. The chapter at Ohio Wesleyan was formed from a local society called $\Delta X A$, and was killed by anti-fraternity laws. Lambda, at the University of Vermont, was formed from a local society called $A P$. Pi, at Albion was formed from one called $\Sigma \Theta$. Its charter was withdrawn in 1908. Chi, at Syracuse, was formerly a local society called $K \Delta \Phi$. In 1887 Xi chapter, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., became inactive, and the following year the charter was withdrawn. Sigma, of Toronto

University, became inactive in 1888. It was revived in 1903 from a local called $\Delta \Theta$. The charter of Theta, at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, was recalled in 1891.

In 1890 Phi, of the University of the Pacific, was transferred to Stanford University, and in the same year Rho, of the University of Nebraska, gave up its charter because of the decrease in the number of desirable women who entered the university, and the difficulty of maintaining a high standard. This state of affairs has since changed, and the charter was returned to the chapter in 1896, thus restoring Rho once more to the list of active chapters. In 1895 Omicron, of the University of Southern California, resigned its charter. The Brown chapter resigned its charter on account of the unfriendly attitude of the college authorities. The following chapters not previously mentioned were formed from local societies: Vanderbilt, $\Phi K \Upsilon$; Montana, $\Theta \Phi$; Swarthmore, $\Phi \Delta \Pi$; California, $\Pi \Sigma$; Washburn, $\Sigma \Delta \Psi$; Cincinnati, $V C P$; Washington State College, $\Pi \Delta \Phi$; Tulane, $\Phi M \Gamma$; Purdue ΦX ; North Dakota, $\Lambda \Delta$; and Washington from $\Pi E T$.

The first convention was held at Indianapolis in 1875, the second at Greencastle, Ind., in 1876, and the third at Bloomington, Ind., in 1879. Since then sessions have been biennial, and were held at Wooster, Ohio, 1881; at Greencastle, 1883; Ann Arbor, 1885; Hanover, Ind., 1887; Bloomington, Ind., 1889; Burlington, Vt., 1891; Chicago, 1893; Syracuse, N. Y., 1895; Madison, Wis., 1897; Indianapolis, 1899; New York, 1901; Minnewaska, N. Y., 1913; Minneapolis, 1903; Philadelphia, 1905; Chicago, 1907, 1909, Pasadena, Cal., 1911; San Fran-

cisco, 1915. A special convention was held at Wooster, Ohio, in 1886.

Until 1883 the government of the fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha chapter. It was then vested in a grand chapter composed of one member from each college chapter, Alpha remaining permanent head of the order, and the secretaryship being held by the chapters in turn. In 1891 all legislative and judicial powers of the fraternity were vested in the biennial convention. A Grand Council, composed of the officers of the convention, administer the affairs of the fraternity until the next one assembles. In 1893 another change was made, certain powers of district legislation being granted to the district conventions. The fraternity was also divided into districts for purposes of administration. There are nine districts no one of which is to contain more than five college chapters. All routine work is concentrated in the office of the secretary who is also editress of the magazine and gives her undivided services to the fraternity.

In 1915 an *alumnæ* secretary was provided for who is directly responsible to the president. As assistants she has a state chairman in each state. It is an important part of her work to keep the *alumnæ* in contact with the fraternity.

The fraternity has a scholarship fund to assist worthy undergraduates to complete their college careers.

There is a Service Board established in 1913 to study fraternity conditions and projects, such as housing conditions of the chapters, vocational and scholarship guidance of the undergraduates, the collection and compilation of historical material and the like.

The fraternity catalogue was published first in 1888 at Indianapolis, edited by Florence Beck and Mary Barwick, then in 1890 at Evanston, Ills., edited by Lina Kennedy and Eva Hall, in 1895 at Ithaca, N. Y., edited by Grace W. Caldwell, in 1902 at Columbus, O., edited by Edith Bell, in 1904 at Columbus, O., edited by Caroline F. Comly, in 1908 at Ann Arbor, edited by Charlotte H. Walker. Supplements were issued in 1909 and 1910.

The magazine of the fraternity is called the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. It has been published usually as a quarterly, though in some years only three numbers have been issued. Its publication began, in 1885, under the direction of the Kansas chapter, at Lawrence, Kans. In January, 1890, it was moved to Minneapolis, Minn.; in October, 1891, to Meredith, N. H.; in January, 1894, to Burlington, Vt.; in February, 1896, to Ithaca, N. Y.; in July, 1901, to Columbus, O., in August, 1903, to Swarthmore, Pa., in 1904 to Columbus, O., in 1905 to Minneapolis, and in 1909 to Menasha, Wis. A song book has been published in 1884, 1890, 1902, 1908 and 1912. There are published annual reports and convention minutes, and a *Handbook of Kappa Alpha Theta* by L. Pearle Green (Menasha, Wis., 1911), also an officers' handbook published in 1912.

The badge is kite-shaped, having four sides. It is of black enamel, inlaid with a white chevron, on which are displayed the letters "K A Θ." Above this are two diamond stars, and below are the letters "α ω ο." The colors are black and gold. The flower is the black-and-gold pansy.

Kappa Delta



THIS fraternity was founded October 2, 1897, at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Mary S. Sparks, Kathaleen M. Riley, Julia G. Tyler, Lenora D. Ashmore, Eunice Spires and Sara Turner.

Chapters have been established as follows:

1897.	A, Va. Female Normal School (1912).....	101
1902.	B, Chatham Episcopal Institute (Va.) (1904)	30
1902.	F, Hollins College (Va.)	83
1903.	E, Gunston Institute (1912).....	92
1903.	Φ Ψ, Fairmount Seminary (1912)	92
1903.	Θ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College....	91
1904.	Z, University of Alabama	74
1904.	Φ Δ, St. Mary's School (N. C.) (1911).....	73
1904.	K A, Florida State College for Women	68
1904.	P Ω Φ, Judson College (Marion, Ala.)	124
1905.	Δ, Presbyterian College for Women (1910).	34
1907.	I, Caldwell College (Danville, Ky.) (1908).	9
1907.	A, Northwestern University.....	62
1908.	O, Illinois Wesleyan University	55
1908.	Σ Σ, Iowa State College	84
1909.	E, Louisiana State University.....	37

1910.	E Ω, University of Kentucky.....	46
1911.	A Γ, Coe College	53
1912.	Σ Δ, Trinity College, N. C.....	28
1913.	K, Woman's College of Alabama (1913)	9
1913.	Ω Ξ, University of Cincinnati	11
1913.	H, Hunter College	38
1914.	M, Millsaps College	21
1914.	X, University of Denver	18
1914.	P, University of Wyoming	16
1915.	Φ T, Bucknell University.....	31

Active chapters 18, inactive 8. Membership 1,378.

There was a *sub rosa* "E" chapter in existence for some two years with nine members. The Hollins chapter was formed from a local called K A E, the Fairmont chapter from a local called M Φ Ψ, the Judson chapter from a local from H H, Millsaps from K M, Denver from A Σ, and Bucknell from Φ E T. The Judson chapter maintains a scholarship.

The Randolph-Macon (\$1,800) and Louisiana State (\$3,300) chapters own houses.

There are alumnæ chapters at Charlotte, N. C., Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Union Springs, Selma, Bloomington, Ills., Cedar Rapids, Ames, Ia., Baton Rouge, La., and Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago, New York, and Louisville.

Conventions were held at Richmond, Va., in 1904, 1905, 1912; Charlotte, N. C., 1906, 1908; Columbia, S. C., 1907; Washington, D. C., 1909; Louisville, Ky., 1910, and Atlanta, Ga., 1911; Asheville, N. C., 1913; Chicago, 1915.

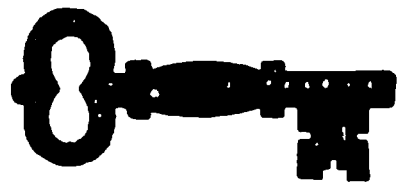
A song book was issued in 1914.

The usual convention of delegates from the chapters is the governing body of the fraternity. Between its sessions its affairs are administered by a National Council of seven alumnae.

A journal is published called the *Angelos*. Its publication was begun in 1904. One number of each year has contained a list of members, undergraduate and alumnae.

The badge is diamond shaped and displays the letters "K Δ." Above this is a dagger and below it the letters "Α Ο T." The colors are olive green and white and the flower is the white rose. The flag is a pennant of three bars displaying a white rose, a dagger and gold stars.

Kappa Kappa Gamma



THIS fraternity was founded at Monmouth, Ills., October 13, 1870—the anniversary of which day is generally celebrated by the chapters. The founders were Anna Willits, Minnie Stewart, Jennie Boyd and Louise Bennett. A proposition to establish a chapter of another fraternity suggested the idea of creating this one. The idea seems to have occurred to the several founders simultaneously, and was at once put into concrete form. The following is the chapter roll:

1870.	A, Monmouth College (1878).....	31
1871.	B, Knox College (1874).....	19
1872.	Γ, Smithson College (1875)	11
1873.	Δ, Indiana University.....	378
1873.	E, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	362
1874.	Z, Rockford Seminary, Ills. (1876)	13
1875.	H, University of Wisconsin.....	294
1875.	Θ, University of Missouri	272
1875.	I, DePauw University	409
1876.	B Γ, University of Wooster (1913)	237
1877.	Λ, Municipal University of Akron	197
1878.	M, Butler College.....	193
1879.	N, Franklin College (1884).....	42
1879.	B B, St. Lawrence University (1898).....	135

1879.	P, Ohio Wesleyan University (1884).....	28
1880.	Π, University of California.....	162
1880.	X, University of Minnesota.....	266
1880.	K, Hillsdale College.....	172
1880.	T, Lassell Seminary, Mass. (1882).....	6
1881.	O, Simpson College (1890).....	64
1882.	Φ, Boston University.....	262
1882.	B Z, University of Iowa.....	198
1882.	Υ, Northwestern University.....	222
1882.	Ξ, Adrian College.....	169
1883.	B T, University of Syracuse.....	261
1883.	Ψ, Cornell University.....	180
1883.	Ω, University of Kansas.....	260
1884.	Σ, University of Nebraska.....	206
1885.	B P, University of Cincinnati.....	34
1888.	Γ P, Allegheny College.....	168
1888.	B N, Ohio State University.....	151
1890.	B A, University of Pennsylvania.....	97
1890.	B Δ, University of Michigan.....	177
1891.	B E, Columbia University (Barnard) (1915)....	124
1892.	B H, Stanford University.....	129
1893.	B I, Swarthmore College.....	99
1899.	B Λ, University of Illinois.....	128
1901.	B M, University of Colorado.....	117
1902.	B Ξ, University of Texas.....	125
1904.	B O, Tulane University (Newcomb).....	47
1905.	B Σ, Adelphi College.....	67
1905.	B Π, University of Washington.....	101
1906.	B Υ, University of West Virginia.....	54
1909.	B Φ, University of Montana.....	49

1910. B X, University of Kentucky.....	44
1911. B Ψ, University of Toronto	37
1913. B Ω, University of Oregon	36
1914. B Θ, University of Oklahoma.....	18

Active chapters 38, inactive 10. Membership 6,816.

The Wisconsin (\$18,000), Indiana (\$8,000), Michigan (\$16,000), St. Lawrence (\$7,000), Syracuse (\$17,000), California (\$14,000), Kansas (\$20,000), Missouri (\$13,250) and Stanford (\$12,000), chapters own their houses. Total, \$125,250.

Alpha, at Monmouth, ceased to exist openly when anti-fraternity laws were passed. It died after a subsequent brief *sub rosa* existence. The first Beta shared the decline in the fortunes of Knox College during the early seventies, and has not been re-established. The chapters at Smithson College, Rockford Seminary, Simpson Centenary and Lassell Seminary were withdrawn on account of the low standard of the institutions in which they were placed. Theta, at the University of Missouri, was inactive from 1880 to 1884 on account of faculty opposition and Rho, at Ohio Wesleyan, became extinct from the same cause. The California chapter was inactive from 1885 to 1897, and the Cincinnati chapter from 1885 to 1914. It was revived by the absorption of Α Φ Ψ. The Wooster and Barnard chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws.

The St. Lawrence chapter was formed from a local society called the "Browning Society," the alumnae of which also became members. In 1898 an attempt was made to withdraw the charter of this chapter without complying with the legal requirements. The chapter began a suit to restrain the officers from acting and won the case

in the New York courts. A second suit in the Massachusetts courts brought against one of the officers residing there was dismissed on the ground that no property rights being involved the Court was without jurisdiction. Its right to retain its charter having been vindicated and the grounds alleged for its withdrawal having been judicially declared to be unreasonable, the chapter withdrew from the fraternity and formed a local society called Z Φ. It owned a chapter house. In 1915 the fraternity performed an act of tardy justice in reestablishing this chapter and we are informed received all of the alumnae of the local Z Φ. The Montana chapter was formed from a local society called Δ Σ.

There are alumnae associations at New York, Chicago, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Berkeley, Cal., Bloomington, Ills., Rochester, N. Y., Louisville, Ky., Milwaukee, Denver, New Orleans, Boston, Trenton, N. J., Cincinnati, Cleveland, South Bend, Ind., Akron, O., Greencastle, Ind., Wooster, O., Lebanon, Ind., Evanston, Ill., Indianapolis, Iowa City, Bloomington, Ind., Davenport, Iowa, Lincoln Neb., Omaha, Dallas, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, and Minneapolis

From the foundation of the fraternity until 1878, the executive power was vested in the parent chapter, and for the succeeding three years in the chapter at Illinois Wesleyan. The convention of 1881 found this system inadequate and replaced it by a grand council, composed of four elective members, who manage the affairs of the fraternity in the interim between the conventions. In

1890 the number of this council was changed to five and in 1914 to six.

In 1902 the offices of historian and catalogue director were created and filled by appointment for ten years. In 1902 the office of alumnae officer was created. The fraternity is divided geographically into provinces, each of which has a representative in the council.

There is a system of chapter visitation by members of the council which is to be warmly commended. By the plan adopted every chapter receives at least one visit from a member of the council every two years.

There is a standing Scholarship Committee which ascertains the standing of each active member and through whose efforts their scholarship has been much improved.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Monmouth, Ills., 1871; Greencastle, Ind., 1875; Bloomington, Ills., 1878, 1890; Bloomington, Ind., 1881, 1910; Madison, Wis., 1882, 1906; Canton, N. Y., 1884; Akron, Ohio, 1886; Minneapolis, Minn., 1888; Indianapolis, Ind., 1892; Ithaca, N. Y., 1894; Evanston, Ills., 1896, 1912; Lincoln, Neb., 1898; Columbus, O., 1904; Ann Arbor, 1902; Columbia, Mo., 1904; Meadville, Pa., 1908; Estes Park, Colo., 1914.

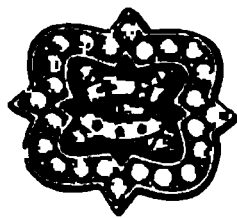
The publication of a journal was authorized by the convention of 1881, and the first number of a quarterly appeared in May, 1882, under the title of the *Golden Key*. It was published at Greencastle and Indianapolis, Ind., under the management of a member of Iota chapter, until the end of the third volume, in 1886, when it was enlarged and improved, transferred to Boston, placed

under the control of the Phi chapter, and its name changed to *The Key*. It remained under this management until 1894, when it was transferred to the Cornell chapter. In 1900 its management was given to the Ohio State chapter. In 1904 it was decided that it should be placed under the control of an editor rather than a chapter. It was the first journal published by a women's fraternity. The first edition of the song book was published at Canton, N. Y., in 1886. It was edited by the St. Lawrence chapter. The second edition was published at Minneapolis in 1889, edited by Chi chapter. A third edition was published at Boston in 1897, edited by the Barnard chapter. This latter contained music and words, much of the music being original. An unique publication has been the Kappa Kappa Gamma calendar in chart form, and containing appropriate daily quotations. It has been published since 1888 with one or two interruptions.

The catalogue was compiled in 1888, and a supplement in 1890. A second edition was published in 1898 and a third in 1913. A card catalogue system is now employed for keeping a permanent index of the members up to date.

The badge is a golden key an inch in length. On the stem are the letters "K K I," and on the ward the letters "A O O" in enamel. Each badge bears the chapter letter. It is unique and pretty. The colors are shades of light and dark blue. The flower is the fleur-de-lis.

Phi Mu



THIS society in its present form was organized June 24, 1904. It grew out of a local society called the Philomathean which was organized at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., in 1852, by Mary Dupont Lines, Mary Myrick Daniels and Martha Hardaway Redding.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904.	A, Wesleyan College (1914)	*1236
1904.	B, Hollins College	140
1906.	Γ, Winston-Salem College (1909)	45
1906.	Δ, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane)	40
1906.	Υ Δ, St. Mary's College (1910)	45
1907.	Z, Chevy Chase College (1910)	61
1907.	H, Hardin College (1911)	60
1907.	Θ, Belmont College (1911)	94
1908.	Ξ K, Southwestern University	117
1908.	K, University of Tennessee	51
1910.	Λ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	57
1910.	M, Brenau College	83
1911.	N, Shorter College (1912)	34
1911.	Ξ, University of New Mexico	39

*This includes all of the members of the old local society.

1912.	O, Municipal University of Akron.....	36
1912.	Π, University of Maine	38
1912.	Σ, Knox College.....	24
1913.	P, Hanover College	39
1913.	Υ, Ohio State University	34
1913.	Φ, University of Texas	33
1913.	X, University of Missouri.	39
1913.	T, Whitman College	40
1913.	Ψ, Adelphi College	25
1914.	Υ, Millsaps College	26
1914.	I, Lawrence College	19
1914.	Ω, Iowa Wesleyan College	23
1915.	B A, George Washington University.....	12
1915.	I Σ, University of So. California.....	23

Active chapters, 21; inactive, 7. Membership 2,512.

The Wesleyan, Winston-Salem and Shorter chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the St. Mary's, Chevy Chase, Hardin and Belmont chapters were withdrawn. The chapters at St. Mary's, Southwestern and Southern California were formed from local societies indicated by their chapter names. The New Mexico chapter was formed from a local society called Σ K B, Akron from Θ Σ X, Maine from Φ A, Texas from Ξ K, Millsaps from Φ Z, Hanover from Φ Θ N, Adelphi from Φ A. The chapter at Randolph-Macon owns a bungalow (\$1,500).

The government is in the hands of a Grand Council composed of eight officers elected at the convention. They are assisted by a General Council composed of the presidents of the provinces into which the chapters are divided



and the Custodian of the Badge. Each National Officer is chairman of a Standing Board. Conventions have been held at Jamestown, Va., 1907, Macon, Ga., 1908, Memphis, 1910, Atlanta, 1911, Niagara, N. Y., 1913.

There are alumnae chapters at New Orleans, Chicago, Baltimore and Atlanta, Macon, Ga., Akron, O., Birmingham, Ala., Asheville, N. C., and Los Angeles. There is also a state association of alumnæ in Indiana.

A history was published in 1908. The publication of an annual was begun in 1900. In 1907 a quarterly called the *Aglaia* was begun and has since been issued. In 1913 the issue of a secret annual called the *Philomathean* was commenced.

The badge is a shield of black enamel displaying a hand holding a heart. Above is a band of gold bearing the letters "Φ M" and below is a band bearing three stars. The colors are rose red and white. The flower is the Enchantress carnation.

Pi Beta Phi



THIS society was founded at Monmouth College in April, 1867, by Libbie Brook, Clara Brownlee, Emma Brownlee, Ada Bruen, Nan Black, Jennie Horne, Ina Smith, Maggie Campbell, Fannie Whitenack, Rosetta Moore, Jennie Nicol and Fannie Thompson. The society was originally called the I. C. Sorosis, and the first badge was a tiny golden arrow with the letters "I. C." engraved on the feather. The chapter roll is as follows:

1867. <i>Ill. A</i> , Monmouth College (1884).....	32
1868. <i>Ia A</i> , Iowa Wesleyan College	427
1870. <i>Ind A</i> , DePauw University (1879).....	11
1872. <i>Ill. B</i> , Lombard College.....	273
1873. <i>Kans. A</i> , University of Kansas.....	351
1874. <i>Ia. B</i> , Simpson College.....	261
1877. <i>Ia. Γ</i> , Iowa State College.....	215
1881. <i>Ia. E</i> , South Iowa Normal School (1887).....	79
1882. <i>Ill. Γ</i> , Carthage College (1888).....	26
1882. <i>Ia. Z</i> , University of Iowa.....	285
1884. <i>Ill. Δ</i> , Knox College.....	256
1884. <i>Neb. A</i> , York College (1888).....	58
1884. <i>Col. A</i> , University of Colorado.....	230
1885. <i>Col. B</i> , University of Denver.....	215

1886. <i>Ia.</i> A, Callanan College (1889).....	15
1887. <i>Neb.</i> B, Hastings College (1887).....	8
1887. <i>Mich.</i> A, Hillsdale College.....	184
1888. <i>Ind.</i> A, Franklin College.....	218
1888. <i>Mich.</i> B, University of Michigan.....	209
1889. <i>D. C.</i> A, George Washington University.....	151
1889. <i>Ohio</i> A, Ohio University.....	177
1890. <i>Minn.</i> A, University of Minnesota.....	175
1891. <i>La.</i> A, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane).....	153
1892. <i>Pa.</i> A, Swarthmore College.....	136
1893. <i>Vt.</i> A, Middlebury College.....	147
1893. <i>Ind.</i> B, University of Indiana.....	262
1893. <i>Cal.</i> A, Stanford University.....	120
1894. <i>Ohio</i> B, Ohio State University.....	113
1894. <i>Ill.</i> E, Northwestern University.....	175
1894. <i>Wis.</i> A, University of Wisconsin.....	238
1895. <i>Neb.</i> B, University of Nebraska.....	198
1895. <i>Pa.</i> B, Bucknell University.....	158
1895. <i>Ill.</i> Z, University of Illinois.....	206
1896. <i>N. Y.</i> A, Syracuse University.....	231
1896. <i>Mass.</i> A, Boston University.....	162
1897. <i>Md.</i> A, Goucher College, Baltimore.....	146
1897. <i>Ind.</i> Γ, Butler College.....	144
1898. <i>Vt.</i> B, University of Vermont.....	93
1899. <i>Mo.</i> A, University of Missouri.....	158
1900. <i>Cal.</i> B, University of California.....	151
1902. <i>Texas</i> A, University of Texas.....	153
1903. <i>Penn.</i> Γ, Dickinson College.....	86
1904. <i>N. Y.</i> B, Barnard College (Columbia) (1915)....	96
1907. <i>Wash.</i> A, University of Washington.....	128

1907. <i>Mo. B</i> , Washington University.....	88
1908. <i>Ont. A</i> , University of Toronto.....	53
1909. <i>Ark. A</i> , University of Arkansas.....	74
1910. <i>Ohio Γ</i> , College of Wooster (1913)	37
1910. <i>Wyo. A</i> , University of Wyoming.....	65
1910. <i>Okla. A</i> , University of Oklahoma.....	75
1912. <i>Ills. H</i> , Millikin University	75
1912. <i>Wash. B</i> , Washington State College	57
1913. <i>Fla. A</i> , Stetson University	38
1913. <i>Va. A</i> , Randolph-Macon Women's College	38
1914. <i>Mo. Γ</i> , Drury College	64
1914. <i>N. Y. Γ</i> , St. Lawrence University	57
1915. <i>Kans. B</i> , Kansas State College	27

Active chapters, 48; inactive, 9; membership, 8,162.

The chapters at Syracuse (\$14,000), Wisconsin (\$20,000) — Kansas (\$9,000), Colorado (\$15,000), Stanford (\$10,000), Michigan (\$16,000), California (\$15,000), Iowa State College (\$10,000), Denver (\$1,500), Randolph-Macon (\$1,200), and Lombard (\$1,500) own houses, the last three being bungalows merely for meetings and social uses.

The society, though now confined to collegiate institutions, was not always so. Under the first form of government, chapters were of three kinds: collegiate, associate and *alumnæ*. Associate chapters were established in towns where no colleges were located, but where members could be obtained possessing the same educational attainments as those possessed by members of the collegiate chapters. No such chapters have been established since 1884, and those formerly active, viz.: Iowa

Δ, at Burlington, Ia.; Iowa II, at Fairfield, Ia.; Iowa Θ, at Ottumwa, Ia.; Iowa I, at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and Iowa K, at Iowa City, are all now inactive. Alumnæ chapters had all the privileges of active chapters, except that of making initiations.

The chapters at Monmouth, Wooster and Barnard were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapters at Carthage College and DePauw University died from indifference. The charters of the remaining inactive chapters were withdrawn, with the exception of that of Nebraska Alpha. The chapter of this college was very prosperous, and undertook the work of establishing a library in the college town. Before this was completely accomplished, the college was removed, but the young ladies, feeling that their honor was at stake, by great effort completed their task, and provided the library as they had undertaken to do. By the convention of 1890 they were permitted to become an associate chapter. The Iowa State College chapter was inactive from 1891 to 1906, the Minnesota chapter from 1897 to 1905 and the Stanford chapter from 1897 to 1905.

Several of the chapters were formed from local societies, viz.: Butler from A Φ Ψ, Dickinson from A Φ H, Barnard from T B, Toronto from Z T, Minnesota when re-established from B I Γ, University of Washington from K T T, Franklin from A Z Θ, Wooster from A Δ Ψ, Iowa State College when re-established from I Θ, Arkansas from T E Δ, Millikin from Δ Θ Ψ, Washington State from Φ A E, Stetson from Δ A Δ, Randolph-Macon from A Σ A, Drury from M B, St. Lawrence from Ω Γ Σ, Kansas State from Φ K Φ and Ohio from Ohio Ω Γ X.

Kansas Alpha has maintained a scholarship in the state University for some years. The fraternity established in 1906, three scholarships aggregating \$1000 per year, for undergraduate use. Later, half of the amount was converted into an annual fellowship for post-graduate study, and in 1910 \$200 more was set apart for use as an undergraduate loan fund.

About the year 1883, the members of the fraternity, feeling that they were placed at a disadvantage in competition with their rivals by reason of the fact that they had no Greek name, adopted for the Sorosis the subtitle $\Pi B \Phi$, which was carried for about five years, when the title "I. C." was dropped, and the Greek name alone retained.

Until the death of the Monmouth chapter, in 1884, it was known as the Grand Chapter, and exercised a parental authority over the other chapters. In that year a convention was called at Iowa City, and a representative scheme of government was planned and put into operation. The supreme power is vested in conventions held biennially, usually during the summer vacations, and during their recess the administration of the fraternity's affairs is carried on by a Grand Council, consisting of five members elected by the convention. Originally the Council consisted of the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, with a fifth officer known as a "guide," the latter being chosen from the chapter nearest which the ensuing convention was to meet. In 1899 the "guide" was made a convention officer, appointed by the president, and the editor of the fraternity journal was made the

fifth member of the council. An important standing committee of the fraternity was a literary bureau, first organized in 1890. Its work consists in keeping the chapters informed concerning matters of general interest in the fraternity world, to prepare a yearly course of instruction on such subjects, to suggest courses of reading upon matters of interest to fraternity women, and once a year to prepare an examination on these subjects. In 1901 the bureau was abolished and its work turned over to the province presidents.

For convenience of administration, the fraternity is divided geographically into six provinces, each having its president, who is consulted in all matters affecting the fraternity within her province.

Conventions have been held as follows: Greencastle, Ind., 1872; Indianola, Iowa, 1878, 1886; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1870, 1880; Burlington, Iowa, 1882; Iowa City, Iowa, 1884; Lawrence, Kans., 1885, 1892; Galesburg, Ills., 1890; Chicago, 1893; Boston, 1895; Madison, Wis., 1897; Boulder, Colo., 1899; Syracuse, 1901; St. Louis, 1904; Indianapolis, 1906; New Orleans, 1907; Swarthmore, Pa., 1910; Evanston, Ill., 1912; Berkeley, Cal., 1915.

April 28 in each year is known as Founders' Day, and is appropriately celebrated.

In 1892 an *alumnæ* association was formed under a permanent constitution. There are *alumnæ* chapters at Washington, D. C.; Des Moines, Ia.; Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Columbus, O.; Athens, O.; Franklin, Ind.;

Indianola, Iowa; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Kansas City; Lincoln, Neb.; Lawrence, Kans.; Boulder, Colo.; Burlington, Vt.; Canton, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Toronto; Springfield, Mass.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Carlisle, Pa.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Hillsdale, Mich.; Lewisburg, Pa.; Orrville, O.; Pittsburgh; Toledo; Carthage, Ills.; Champaign, Ills.; Decatur, Ills.; Madison, Wis.; Minneapolis; Ames, Iowa; Burlington, Iowa; Columbia, Mo.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Iowa City; Little Rock, Ark.; Omaha; St. Joseph, Mo.; Springfield, Mo.; St. Louis; Sioux City; Topeka; Davenport, Iowa; Austin, Tex.; Dallas; Denver; Houston; Laramie, Wyo.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Waco, Tex.; Los Angeles; Berkeley, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle; Sopkane, and Galesburg, Ill.; and State organizations with headquarters at Indianapolis, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Seattle, Berkeley, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fayetteville, Ark., Omaha, Cleveland, Toledo, Denver, and Columbus, Ohio.

In 1889 the fraternity was incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

A preliminary catalogue was published in September, 1887, and a complete catalogue was issued in 1901. Since then annual supplements have been published, and revised editions of the catalogue were published in 1906 and 1911. In 1893 a small collection of songs without music was compiled and published by the Michigan chapter, and in 1899 a complete song book was published. In 1904 a second edition was issued and in 1914 a third. An historical sketch of the fraternity was published in 1893 and another in 1910 and a history by Elizabeth Allen

Clarke-Helmick was published in 1915. The chapter letters, in a bound volume, made the first Yearbook, 1912.

The periodical journal of the fraternity is called *The Arrow*. It was first issued in May, 1885, under the management of the Kansas chapter, and published at Lawrence, Kans. In December, 1886, it was removed to Iowa City, and placed under control of the chapter located at that place. It was printed there also for two years, and then was printed at Davenport, Ia., until the fall of 1892. It was then placed under charge of the Michigan chapter, and published at Ann Arbor, Mich., until October, 1895. The November number for that year was published by the Swarthmore chapter. In 1896 it was removed to Madison, Wis., where for twelve years it was edited and published by the Wisconsin chapter. Mary Bartol Theiss, of New York, was the editor from 1908 till 1912 since which latter date it has been edited by Sarah Gertrude Pomeroy-Rugg and published at Menasha, Wis.

The Alumnæ Association endorsed, at the 1910 convention, a plan to establish and maintain a Settlement School for mountaineers' children somewhere in the Appalachians, the endowment fund, a memorial to the founders of the fraternity, to be raised before the semi-centennial year, 1917. The fund is growing well, and the school started in Gatlinburg, Tenn., with one teacher and a visiting nurse for neighborhood work.

The badge of the fraternity is a tiny gold arrow bearing the letters "Π Β Φ" transversely on the feather, with a loop chain pendant from the shaft. The colors are wine red and silver blue. The fraternity flower is the dark red carnation.

Sigma Kappa



The Sigma Kappa sorority was founded at Colby College, Waterville, Maine in 1874 by May Lowe, Louise H. Coburn, Elizabeth G. Hoag, Fannie Mann and Mabel Fuller.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1874.	A, Colby College.....	340
1904.	Δ, Boston University.....	117
1905.	E, Syracuse University.....	121
1906.	Z, George Washington University.....	69
1906.	H, Illinois Wesleyan University.....	96
1906.	Θ, University of Illinois.....	115
1908.	I, University of Denver.....	65
1908.	K, Brown University(1912).....	47
1910.	Λ, University of California.....	82
1910.	M, University of Washington.....	59
1911.	N, Middlebury College.....	28
1913.	Ξ, University of Kansas.....	34
1913.	O, Jackson College (Tufts).....	31
1915.	Π, Stanford University.....	32

Active chapters, 13; inactive, 1; membership, 1,140.

The Syracuse chapter owns a house (\$20,000). The

Washington chapter owns a bungalow at Crystal Springs, Wash., the gift of the parents of a deceased member.

The Kansas chapter was formed from a local $\Delta \Psi$, Middlebury from $\Pi M E$ and the Jackson chapter from $\Delta K \Phi$.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council consisting of five officers. Conventions are held annually and have been held as follows: Waterville, Me., 1905, 1907; Boston, 1906, 1911; Syracuse, 1908; Washington, D. C., 1909; Champaign, Ills., 1910; Bloomington, Ills., 1912; Denver, 1913; Berkeley, Cal., 1915.

There are alumnæ chapters at Waterville and Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Providence, Washington, D. C., Bloomington, Ill., Denver, Berkeley, Cal., Seattle, and Los Angeles.

The fraternity published a song book in 1907 and in that same year began the publication of a quarterly journal called the *Triangle*.

The badge is a gold triangle displaying the letters " ΣK " on a ground of maroon enamel. The colors are maroon and lavender. The flower is the violet.

Zeta Tau Alpha



Zeta Tau Alpha was founded October 29, 1898, at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Alice Coleman, Ethel Coleman, Helen Crafford, Mary C. Jones, Alice M. Jones, Della E. Lewis, Ruby B. Leigh, Alice Welsh and Frances Y. Smith.

The chapter roll is:

1898.	A, Virginia State Normal School (1906).....	58
1900.	B, Richmond College (1903).....	9
1900.	F, Hannah Moore Academy (1904).....	10
1902.	Δ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....	102
1903.	E, University of Arkansas.....	128
1904.	Z, University of Tennessee.....	63
1904.	H, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Va. (1906).....	19
1905.	I, Richmond College (1908).....	13
1905.	B, Judson College.....	120
1905.	Θ, Bethany College.....	71
1906.	K, University of Texas.....	85
1906.	Λ, Southwestern University.....	85
1909.	M, Drury College.....	71
1910.	N, University of Alabama.....	31
1911.	Ξ, University of Southern California.....	47
1911.	O, Brenau College.....	55
1911.	Π, Wesleyan College, Ga. (1914).....	53

1912.	P, Boston University.....	54
1912.	Σ, Baker University	36
1912.	T, Millikin University.....	47
1914.	Υ, University of California.....	22
1915.	Φ, Trinity College, N. C.....	9

Active chapters, 16; inactive, 6; membership, 1,068.

The Randolph-Macon (\$1,500) and Brenau (\$1,500) chapters own bungalows.

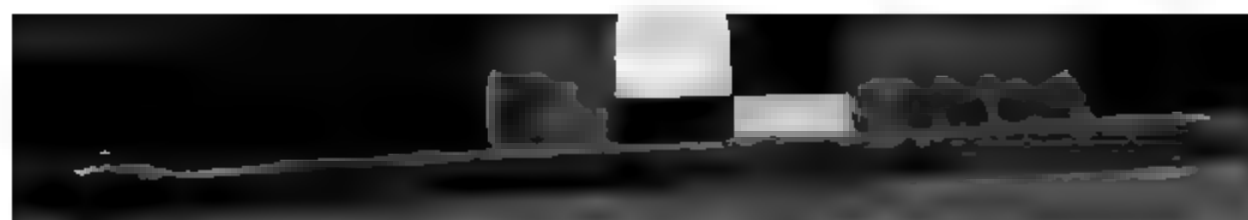
The charters of the inactive chapters have been withdrawn. Several of the chapters were formed from local societies as follows: Arkansas Δ Φ, Mary Baldwin K Α Π, Bethany Υ Α Ε, Tennessee Α Σ, Brenau Π Γ Θ, Southern California Α Τ, Drury Θ Σ, Alabama Μ Β and Milliken from Β Γ Κ.

There are alumnæ chapters at Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Dallas, El Paso, Fayetteville (Ark.), Johnson City (Tenn.), Los Angeles, Decatur (Ills.), Richmond, Va., San Antonio, Wellsburg, W. Va.

The government is in the hands of a Grand chapter consisting of six officers during the recesses between the conventions. Conventions have been held as follows: Farmville, Va., 1902; Cleveland, Tenn., 1904; Knoxville, Tenn., 1906; Fayetteville, Ark., 1908; Galveston, Texas, 1910; Old Point Comfort, 1912; Long Beach, Cal., 1915.

A book of songs was published in 1908 and a directory in 1910. The journal is a quarterly called the *Themis* and was first issued in 1903.

The badge is a shield displaying a crown, the letters "Z T A" and the word "Themis" in Greek. The colors are turquoise blue and steel gray. The flower is the white violet.



WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES—SECOND DIVISION

Achoth

(Members of the Order of the Eastern Star.)

THE Achoth sorority was organized at the University of Nebraska, March 5, 1910, by fifteen members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and members of this order in good standing are the only persons eligible to membership. The chapters are named from the Hebrew alphabet.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1910. <i>Aleph</i> , University of Nebraska.....	61
1910. <i>Beth</i> , University of Iowa.....	56
1911. <i>Gimel</i> , University of Illinois.....	53
1912. <i>Daleth</i> , University of Kansas.....	50
1913. <i>He</i> , Northwestern University (1914).....	20
1914. <i>Waw</i> , University of Washington.....	28

Active chapters, 5; inactive, 1. Membership, 268.

The sorority has the usual form of government. Conventions have been held at Lincoln, 1912, Iowa City, 1913, Champaign, 1914, Lawrence, Kans., 1915.

The colors are sapphire blue and white; the flower is the lily-of-the-valley.

Alpha Kappa Psi

ALPHA Kappa Psi was founded in 1904 at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

The chapter roll is:

1904.	A, St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. (1910)	76
1905.	B, Stuart Hall, Staunton, Va. (1908)	25
1906.	T, Fairmont Seminary, Monteagle, Tenn.	65
1907.	Δ, Wesleyan Female College, Ga. (1913)	68
1908.	H, Florida State College for Women	32
1909.	Σ N, Stetson University (1913)	30
1910.	K, Carnegie Technical Institute	22
1911.	Z, Shorter College, Rome, Ga. (1912)	19
1911.	Γ, Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C.	21
1913.	Ψ, Synodical College, Fulton, Mo.	19

Active chapters 5, inactive 5. Membership, 377.

The Wesleyan and Stetson chapters became chapters of Delta Delta Delta in 1913.

Conventions have been held at Asheville, 1909, 1915, Atlanta, 1910, Charleston, 1911, Jacksonville, 1912, Washington, D. C., 1914.

The society publishes a periodical called the *Trigonon*, edited by the Delta chapter.

The badge is a triangle divided into three panels, one displaying a scroll carrying a skull and bones, one a key and the third a torch. The colors are blue and gold. The flower is the forget-me-not.

Beta Sigma Omicron



BETA Sigma Omicron was founded at the University of Missouri, December 12, 1888, by Eulalie Hockaday, Katherine Turner and Maude Haines.

This sorority confines its membership to colleges of the junior class and fitting schools.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1888.	A, University of Missouri (1904).....	41
1891.	B, Synodical Female College, Fulton, Mo.....	101
1892.	Γ, Missouri Valley College (1893).....	15
1898.	Δ, Sedalia, Mo., High School (1907).....	35
1902.	E, Hardin College (Mexico, Mo.).....	82
1902.	Z, Pueblo (Colo.) High School (1907).....	50
1902.	H, Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.).....	79
1903.	Θ, Ward-Belmont College (Nashville, Tenn.).	70
1903.	I, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va. (1907)	14
1904.	K, Fairmont Seminary, Wash., D. C. (1911)...	31
1906.	A, Transylvania University (Hamilton College)	60
1907.	N, Brenau College (Ga.) (1914).....	42
1907.	Z, Potter College (Bowling Green, Ky.) (1909).	18
1908.	O, Liberty Ladies' College (Sedalia, Mo.) (1913)	44
1908.	Ξ, Central College (Lexington, Mo.).....	49

1909. Z, Centenary College (Cleveland, Tenn.)	38
1909. M, Crescent Coll. (Eureka Springs, Ark.) (1914)	37
1910. Γ, Christian College (Columbia, Mo.) (1915) ..	25
1911. Δ, Women's College of Alabama (1915)	27
1913. Π, Hollins College (Va.)	19
1914. P, Colorado Women's College	9

Active chapters 9, inactive 12. Membership 886.

The Potter chapter was formed from a local, **M Φ Ψ**, the Liberty chapter from **Σ T Ψ**, the Hollins chapter from **K K K** and Colorado Women's College from **Δ Π**, and the Brenau chapter from **Σ Θ Π**.

Several years after the foundation of the Alpha, Beta was established in Synodical Female College at Fulton, Mo., where **Π** chapter of Delta Gamma had previously existed. Gamma was established about this time in Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Mo., but within a few years Alpha and Gamma both became extinct, leaving Beta the only chapter until 1898. It is no longer the policy of the fraternity, however, to permit the establishment of chapters in High Schools. Alumnae chapters exist in Fulton, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Liberty, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Muskogee, Okla., Rockwood, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Waco, Tex., Knoxville, Tenn., Carrollton, Mo., Birmingham, Ala., Denver, Colo., Lexington, Ky., and Moberly, Mo.

Until 1902 the government had been administered by Alpha and Beta chapters respectively. The first convention then vested it in a grand council of officers—president, secretary, treasurer and historian—elected by the convention. Conventions have been held at Columbia,

Mo. 1894, Fulton, Mo. 1898, 1904, Sedalia, Mo. 1900, Mexico, Mo. 1903; Norfolk, Va. 1907, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. 1908, St. Louis 1909, Louisville 1910, Atlanta 1912, Kansas City, 1914.

In 1905 the publication of a semi-annual called the *Beta Sigma Omicron* was commenced.

The badge is a monogram of the three letters "B Σ O." The colors are ruby and pink. The flower is the red carnation.

Eta Upsilon Gamma

THIS sorority was founded November, 1901, at **Chris-**
tian College, Columbia, Mo., by Anna McDonald,
Anna Hudson, Caroline Mabry, Bessie Dain, Nell Mackey,
and Eulah Gray. It is now confined to colleges of the
junior class.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. A, Christian College (1915)	141
1902. B, Hardin College	102
1903. Γ, Liberty Ladies College (1913).....	115
1903. Δ, Forest Park University (1912)	84
1903. E, Central College (Mo.)	120
1905. Z, Lindenwood College.....	104
1908. H, Potter College (1909).....	8
1910. Θ, Boscobel College.....	29
1910. I, Judson College (1914).....	23
1910. K, Brenau College (1912).....	26
1910. Λ, Colorado Woman's College (Denver).....	24
1912. M, Ward-Belmont College	33
1913. N, Greenville College (S. C.)	18
1914. Ξ, Centenary College (Tenn.)	11

Active chapters 8, inactive 6. Membership 838.

The Ward-Belmont chapter was organized from a local B X Ω.

The Brenau chapter became a chapter of A X Ω. The Christian chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Forest Park chapter ceased to exist when the school

was destroyed by fire. The Potter chapter ceased to exist with the closing of the college. The Judson chapter was released when the fraternity decided to abandon the collegiate field.

There are alumnæ associations in Kansas City and Denver.

The government of the society is through a biennial convention with an intermediate administration by a council of six members.

Conventions have been held as follows: St. Louis, 1903, 1904; Columbia, Mo., 1905; Kansas City, 1906; Mexico, Mo., 1908; St. Charles, Mo., 1910; Warrensburg, Mo., 1912; Nashville, 1914.

The society publishes a semi-annual called *The Adamas*, which was first issued in 1909. It issued a "Brief History of Eta Upsilon Gamma" in 1911 and a song book in 1911.

The badge is a diamond displaying clasped hands, a skull and cross bones and the society's name. The flag is a pennant of olive green displaying the society's name in gold. The colors are green and gold.

Phi Mu Gamma

Phi Mu Gamma was founded at Hollins College, Va., October 17th, 1898, by Maud M. Johnson, Elizabeth Cooley, Pearl S. Penn, Mona House, Daisibelle Cooley, Lois K. Sykes, Lizzie Leigh Wood and Daisibelle Estes.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1898.	A, Hollins College	77
1903.	B, Misses Ely's, New York City (1907)	23
1902.	Γ, Brenau College (1914)	96
1902.	Δ, Misses Graham's, New York City	80
1908.	E, Potter College, Ky. (1908)	8
1909.	Z, The Veltin School, New York City	31
1908.	H, New England Conservatory of Music	66
1904.	Θ, Judson College (1914)	63
1907.	I, Emerson School of Oratory (Boston)	54
1909.	K, Centenary College (Cleveland, Tenn.)	44
1910.	Λ, Shorter College, (Rome, Ga.) (1914)	29
1910.	M, Newcomb College (Tulane) (1914)	23
1911.	N, Woman's College of Alabama	16
1914.	Ξ, Christian College (1915)	9
1914.	O, Ward Belmont College	16
1915.	Π, University of Oklahoma	8

Active chapters, 9; inactive, 7; membership, 643.

The Emerson chapter was formed from a local called A T Δ, the Christian chapter from Φ M E, and the Centenary chapter from one called Σ X. The Emerson and New England Conservatory chapters support yearly scholarships in the schools in which they are located. The

Tulane chapter entered Kappa Alpha Theta, the Brenau chapter united with a chapter of B Σ O to form a local Φ B. The Judson chapter entered Delta Delta Delta.

There are alumnae associations at Birmingham, Ala.; Ocala, Fla.; New York City; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Valdosta, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Gainesville, Ga.; and Central Alabama.

The fraternity holds conventions annually and during the recess of the convention the administration of the fraternity's affairs is in the hands of a "Grand Council" of five members. Conventions have been held as follows: Washington, D. C.; New York City, 1909; Atlanta, Georgia, 1910, 1915; Boston, Mass., 1911.

The periodical journal of the fraternity is called the *Argaliad* and is published quarterly.

The badge of the fraternity consists of three graduated shields superimposed one above the other. The largest is of gold and is set with pearls and turquoise. Upon this rests a shield of black enamel and upon the latter another of gold, bearing the Greek letters of the fraternity's name in black enamel. The colors are turquoise blue and black; the flower is the forget-me-not.

Sigma Iota Chi

THIS sorority was organized in 1903 at Alexandria, Louisiana, by the alumnae of two academies, viz., St. James and St. Xaviers. This chapter has always been composed entirely of alumnae. An undergraduate chapter was placed in 1904 at Winchester College, Tennessee, and since then only undergraduate chapters have established.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. A, <i>Alexandria, La.</i>	14
1904. B, Winchester College, Tenn., (1907).....	6
1904. Δ, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.....	85
1905. I, Ward's Seminary (1914).....	63
1905. E, Hannah Moore Academy (1907).....	12
1905. Z, Belmont College (Nashville) (1914).....	82
1907. H, National Cathedral Academy (1909).....	14
1907. Θ, Potter College (1909).....	26
1907. I, Virginia College, Roanoke, Va. (1910).....	29
1907. K, Campbell-Hageman College, Ky. (1912).....	31
1908. Λ, Gunston Hall (1911).....	14
1909. M, Crescent College, Ark. (1912).....	24
1909. Θ, Lindenwood College.....	55
1910. N, Brenau College (1912).....	37
1911. Ε, Shorter College (1912).....	31
1911. H, Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.).....	35
1914. O, Hardin College.....	32
1914. B, Ward Belmont College.....	28

Active chapters 5, inactive 12. Membership 618.

The chapter at the National Cathedral School was withdrawn on account of faculty opposition to sororities; the chapter at Potter College because of a change in the character of the institution; the chapters at Virginia College, Gunston. Hall and Shorter, because of anti-fraternity laws.

The Stephens chapter was formed from a local $\Phi \Theta \Phi$, the Potter chapter from $M \Phi \Psi$, the Lindenwood chapter from $\Sigma \Theta$, and the Brenau chapter from $K \Lambda \Phi$.

Alumnae chapters exist at Kansas City and St. Louis.

The government of the society is through the usual convention of delegates. Between the sessions affairs are administered by a Grand chapter of seven general officers. Conventions have been held at Nashville, 1908, 1914; Memphis, 1910, Cincinnati, 1911; Chattanooga, 1912; St. Louis, 1913; Kansas City, 1915.

A journal called the *Parchment* is issued three times a year.

The badge is a shield displaying the skull and bones and a scroll on which are the letters " $\Sigma I X$ ". The flower is the violet, the jewel is the amethyst and the colors are purple and gold.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Explanatory Note

There is included under this classification all of the fraternities which confine their membership to students in professional schools. Some of these schools are undergraduate in character and in the nature of the course pursued but most of them are post-graduate. Almost without exception the professional fraternities admit to membership members of the regular undergraduate college fraternities and they have largely been built up by the efforts of such members with prior administrative experience. Some of them have well managed systems of government and some have not; some devote much time and attention to professional work inside of their chapters and some do not, some occupy houses and some do not.

The multiplication of fraternities of this class has been the striking feature of the development of the fraternity system in recent years.

An endeavor has been made to secure a complete list of the fraternities of this class and adequate information about them, but in some instances the fraternity officials were unable to furnish the information desired and it may be that some fraternities of this class have not been listed at all. Under loose systems of administration inquiries are passed from one official to another and not attended to.

The fraternities comprising students of Medicine organized an Inter-Medical Fraternity Conference at Chicago, February 27, 1915. It included $\Lambda \text{M} \Pi \Omega$, $\Lambda \text{K} \text{K}$, $\Lambda \Phi \Sigma$, $\text{K} \Psi$, $\text{N} \Sigma \text{N}$, $\Phi \Lambda \Gamma$, $\Phi \Lambda \Sigma$, $\Phi \text{B} \Pi$, $\Phi \text{P} \Sigma$, $\text{X} \text{Z} \text{X}$, $\Omega \Upsilon \Phi$ and Aleph Yodh He.

Owing to the investigations and criticisms of the medical schools by the Carnegie Foundation, there have been many consolidations and reorganizations of such schools in the last three or four years, and some schools are now running under different names than heretofore. As the old names persist in the fraternity literature there is considerable confusion which it seems impossible to avoid just at present.

The few professional fraternities among the women have been included in this classification, where it would seem they properly belong.

Alpha Kappa Kappa

(Medical—Regular)



THIS fraternity was founded at the medical department of Dartmouth College, September 28, 1888. In 1889 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Honorary members are provided for, but they must be graduates in medicine.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1888.	A, Medical Department, Dartmouth College.	313
1893.	Γ, Tufts Medical School.	309
1894.	Δ, University of Vermont.	258
1896.	Z, L. I. Coll. Hospital Medical School.	254
1897.	Θ, Maine Medical School (Bowdoin).	217
1898.	Ψ, University of Minnesota.	199
1899.	B, Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, † San Francisco.	201
1899.	Σ, University of California.	110
1899.	H, Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, Chicago.	213
1899.	I, University of Syracuse.	174
1900.	E, Jefferson Medical College.	274
1900.	K, Marquette University.	159

†The expression "College of Physicians and Surgeons" so frequently used to designate a medical school is in some of these lists abbreviated to "P and S."

1901.	A, Medical Department Cornell Univ., N. Y*.	102
1901.	M, University of Pennsylvania.....	146
1901.	N, Rush Medical College.....	178
1901.	Ξ, Northwestern University.....	155
1901.	O, University of Cincinnati.....	188
1902.	Π, Starling-Ohio Medical College.....	130
1903.	P, University of Colorado.....	114
1903.	Υ, University of Oregon.....	119
1903.	Φ, University of Nashville (1911)	152
1903.	X, Vanderbilt University.....	87
1903.	Ω, University of Tennessee (Nashville).....	145
1903.	T, University of the South (1909)	28
1903.	A B, Tulane University	156
1904.	A Γ, University of Georgia.....	91
1904.	A Δ, McGill University.....	128
1905.	A E, University of Toronto.....	123
1905.	A Z, George Washington University.....	115
1906.	A H, Yale Medical School.....	97
1906.	A Θ, University of Texas (Galveston)	77
1906.	A I, University of Michigan	86
1906.	A K, Medical College of Virginia.....	76
1908.	A Δ, Medical College of South Carolina (1912) ..	61
1908.	A M, St. Louis University.....	80
1909.	A N, University of Louisville.....	61
1909.	A Ξ, Western Reserve University.....	58
1911.	A O, University Med. Coll., Kansas City (1913)	67
1911.	A Π, University of Pittsburg.....	61

*This medical school is located in New York City. There is also a medical department at Ithaca, N. Y. It frequently happens that the medical department of a University is located in a city where clinical material is abundant, far distant from the site of the other departments.

1912. A P, Harvard University (Boston).....	33
1913. A Σ. University of Southern California.....	27
1914. A T, Atlanta Medical College.....	22

Active chapters 40, inactive 2. Membership 5,644.

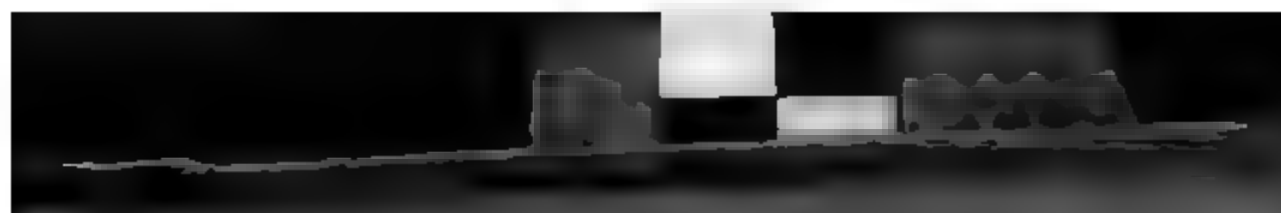
The Michigan chapter at Ann Arbor (\$10,000), the Syracuse (\$10,000), McGill (\$23,000) and Texas chapter at Galveston (\$8,500) own houses.

The chapter at Pittsburg was formed from a chapter of Σ Φ Ε. The South Carolina chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The other inactive chapters ceased to exist with the schools in which they were located.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a board of six officers known as the Council. An annual convention is held, at which each chapter is entitled to be represented by two delegates. Conventions have been held as follows: Hanover, N. H., 1895, 1899; Burlington, Vt., 1896; Boston, 1897, 1900; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1898; Philadelphia, 1902; Chicago, 1903; St. Paul, 1904; Cincinnati, 1904; Milwaukee, 1905; Nashville, 1906; Augusta, 1908; New Orleans, 1909; Columbus, O., 1910.

In the fall of 1903 the publication of a quarterly, called *The Centaur*, was begun. Its first volume was numbered "X". A memorabilia catalogue compiled by Edward Louis Heintz was published at Chicago in 1909.

The badge is a crescent, between the horns of which is held a book. On the crescent is displayed the letters "A K K," and two serpents are coiled around the crescent facing each other. The colors are dark green and white.



Alpha Mu Pi Omega

(Medical—Regular)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania, January 7, 1891, by Aaron M. Billstein, Joseph C. Bloodgood, Henry H. Doan, S. Potts Eagleton, G. T. Lamson, Arthur J. Patek, W. E. Robertson, G. H. Richardson and Fred Wilson then undergraduates at the suggestion of Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

The purpose of the organization was to have an association in which practicing physicians and students could meet. Each chapter is provided over by an alumnus and the officers are largely from the alumni. There are three classes of chapters viz.: undergraduate, undergraduate and graduate and graduate (listed below in *Italics*).

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1891. University of Pennsylvania.....
- 1893. Columbia University (1904).....
- 1895. *Milwaukee, Wis.*.....
- 1898. University of Texas.....
- 1900. Ohio Medical College.....
- 1901. *Denver, Colo*.....
- 1908. *New York, N. Y.*.....
- 1909. Tulane University.....
- 1912. *Portland, Oregon.*.....

Collegiate chapters, 4; inactive, 1.

The chapters in Milwaukee, Denver, Portland and New York are not connected with any medical school, but are composed of graduate physicians.

The charter of the Columbia chapter was withdrawn. The Texas chapter owns a house (\$8,000).

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Chapter or convention which meets triennially and consists of the original founders, the past presidents, the present presidents and vice-presidents and one delegate for every twenty members or fraction thereof. These conventions have been held in Philadelphia, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1906, 1909, 1912 and 1915 and in Milwaukee in 1903.

The fraternity issues a publication called the *Bulletin* and has issued catalogues.

The badge is a shield displaying a skull in front of rays of lightning, two stars and the letters "A M Π Ω." The shield is encircled by a serpent with its tail in its mouth. The colors are blue and gold.

Chi Zeta Chi

(Medical—Regular)



THIS fraternity was founded at the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, in October, 1903, by J. Ansley Griffin, '05, and W. W. Battey, Jr., '04.

The chapters were originally named after distinguished physicians, who were in past relationship with the institution at which the chapter is located but the alphabetical system was adopted in 1907.

The chapter roll is as follows.

1903. A, University of Georgia.....	125
1904. B, Columbia University.....	88
1904. Γ, N. Y. Polyclinic Med. School (1905).....	18
1904. Δ, University of Maryland.....	105
1905. E, Atlanta Coll. of P. & S. (1913).....	105
1905. Z, Baltimore Medical College (1913).....	45
1905. H, Johns Hopkins University (1906).....	12
1906. Θ, Vanderbilt University.....	81
1906. I, University of South Carolina (1907).....	12
1906. K, Atlanta School of Medicine (1913).....	70
1906. Λ, Memphis Coll. of P. & S. (U. of Tenn.).....	83
1906. M, Tulane University.....	105

1906. N, University of Arkansas	141
1906. E, St. Louis University	59
1907. O, Washington University	53
1907. Π, University of Illinois (Chicago) (1909)	14
1907. P, Baltimore Coll. of P. & S.	60
1908. Σ, George Washington University (1913)	50
1908. T, Jefferson Medical College (1910)	13
1908. Υ, Fordham University	85
1908. Φ, Lincoln Memorial University (1914)	45
1909. X, Long Island College Hospital (1913)	38
1910. Ψ, Medical College of Virginia	29
1911. Ω, Birmingham Medical College (1913)	15
1913. Α Α, Atlanta Medical College	33

Active chapters 13, inactive 12. Membership 1,526.

The Epsilon and Kappa chapters united to form the Alpha Alpha chapter, and Phi and Lambda chapters were consolidated as the Lincoln Memorial University School was absorbed by the one at Memphis.

The Xi chapter was inactive from 1909 to 1911.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of six officers chosen at the annual conventions. The conventions have been held at Atlanta in 1905, 1907, Baltimore, 1908. Nashville, 1909 and Little Rock, 1910, Richmond, 1911; Augusta, 1913; Memphis, 1915.

There is a quarterly journal published called the *Chi Zeta Chi Medical Record*. A song book has been published.

The badge comprises two triangles one over the other. The rear triangle displays the letters "X Z X" and on the front one is shown the skull and bones and the word *Physician* in Greek. The colors are purple and gold. The flower is the white carnation.

Ru Sigma Ru

(Medical—Regular)



THIS is a fraternity composed of medical students and physicians. It was organized at the University of Michigan, in the regular medical department, March 2, 1882, by B. G. Strong, F. C. Bailey, R. D. Stephens, W. J. Mayo, C. M. Frye and John L. Gish.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1882.	A, University of Michigan.....	334
1889.	B, Detroit College of Medicine.....	220
1890.	Γ, Medico-Chirurgical College, Phila.(1893). 1	
1891.	Δ, University of Pittsburg.....	222
1891.	E, University of Minnesota.....	291
1891.	Z, Northwestern University.....	261
1892.	H, University of Illinois, (Chicago)	260
1892.	Θ, University of Cincinnati	189
1893.	I, Columbia University.....	149
1893.	K, University of Chicago.....	312
1897.	Λ, University of Pennsylvania	192
1897.	M, University of Syracuse	208
1896.	N, University of Southern California (1910). 88	
1897.	Ξ, New York University.....	177

1899.	O, Union University, N. Y. (Albany)	141
1900.	A K Φ, Washington University, Mo.	176
1900.	P, Jefferson Medical College.	155
1900.	Σ, Western Reserve University.	153
1900.	T, Cornell University, N. Y.	181
1900.	Υ, Cooper Medical College	137
1900.	Φ, University of California	131
1902.	X, University of Toronto.	134
1904.	Π M, University of Virginia.	105
1904.	B A, University of Maryland	92
1905.	B B, Johns Hopkins University.	145
1905.	I. C. I., University of Buffalo	181
1906.	B Δ, University of Iowa	98
1906.	B E, University of Nebraska.	107
1907.	Δ E I, Yale University.	112
1908.	B H, University of Indiana.	86
1909.	B Θ, University of Kansas.	89
1910.	B I, Tulane University.	38
1913.	B K, Harvard University.	38

Active chapters 31, inactive 2. Membership 5,203.

The Michigan chapter owns a house (\$26,000).

The charter of the Gamma was withdrawn and all the members expelled but one. The charter of the Nu was also withdrawn. The Washington chapter was formed from a local called A K Φ; the Virginia chapter from the parent chapter of Π M, which has since been reëstablished; the I. C. I. chapter from a society of that name which dates from the early days of the University, and the Yale chapter from a local called Δ E I.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a convention of delegates from the several chapters, which holds biennial sessions. During the interval between its sessions the administration of the fraternity is conducted through its general officers, elected at the conventions. Conventions have been held at Pittsburg, 1891; Chicago, 1893; Minneapolis, 1895; Philadelphia, 1897, 1914; Ann Arbor, 1900; Cincinnati, 1902; St. Louis, 1904; Syracuse, 1906; Toronto, 1908; Cleveland, 1910; Baltimore, 1912.

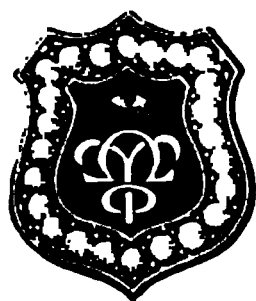
The fraternity has provisions for honorary membership, but has created very few of this class.

A catalogue was compiled in 1894, containing an alphabetical list of all the members to that date, with a geographical distribution of the names. It was published in Detroit. A directory was published in 1897 from Chicago. It contained an appendix of seven songs. In 1899 there was published a complete catalogue. In 1903 and 1907 directories were also published in Chicago. Since 1911 geographical directories have been published biennially. In 1911 the custom was established of publishing Chapter Bulletins yearly which are sent to the alumni of each chapter, complete bound copies being sent to each chapter.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the two "N's" being superimposed, with the "Σ" between them.

Omega Upsilon Phi

(Medical—Regular)



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1894, by Amos T. Baker, John M. Garratt, Frank O. Garrison, Lawrence Hendee, Elbert W. LaWall, Geo. H. Minard, Geo. S. Staniland, Edward A. Southall, Townsend Walker, Henry Joslyn, and Ross G. Loop.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1894.	A, University of Buffalo.....	305
1896.	B, Niagara University (transferred to A)	
1897.	Γ Union University (Albany, N. Y.).....	146
1898.	Δ, University of Colorado, (Denver).....	175
1899.	E, University & Bellevue Hospital Med. Coll..	159
1899.	Z, University of Toronto	170
1900.	H, University of Colorado, (Boulder)	102
1900.	B, University of Cincinnati.....	193
1901.	Θ, Cornell University (N. Y.).....	132
1901.	I, Stanford University.	146
1902.	Θ Δ, Cornell University, (Ithaca) (1910).....	20
1902.	K, Columbia University (1913)	82
1903.	Λ, Miami Medical College, (1906).....	38

1904.	M, Northwestern University (1912)	112
1905.	N, Medical College of Virginia	103
1905.	Ξ, Univ. Col. of Medicine (transferred to N) . .	59
1907.	O, University of North Carolina (1913)	52
1908.	Π, University of Pennsylvania	103
1908.	P, Jefferson Medical College	126
1908.	Σ, University of Minnesota (1912)	35
1908.	T, N. C. Medical College (transferred to N) . .	34
1909.	Υ, Medico-Chirurgical College (Phila.)	65
1911.	Φ, Vanderbilt University	68
1912.	X, Fordham University	35
1913.	Ψ, University of Maryland	26
1914.	Ω, University of California	19

Active chapters 17, inactive 6. Membership 2505.

In 1899 the Medical Department of Niagara University was absorbed by the University of Buffalo and the members of Beta chapter were transferred to Alpha. Gamma chapter was inactive from 1897 to 1903. When the Medical Department of the University of Denver became part of the University of Colorado, both Delta and Eta chapters voted to maintain an independent existence. Theta Deuteron chapter at Cornell University became inactive 1910 when the medical work at Ithaca was largely transferred to New York City. With the union of the medical department of the University of Cincinnati and Miami Medical College, Lambda chapter became inactive.

There are alumni associations at Buffalo, N. Y., Ohio Valley, Lake Keuka, Colorado, Pacific Coast, New York, Philadelphia and Virginia.

The Cincinnati chapter was formed from a local society called $\Theta N E$. The Stanford chapter was a local called $\Pi I E$. The Pi, Rho and Tau chapters were derived from the Kappa Phi fraternity. The chapter at the University of Minnesota was a local $K \Delta \Phi$ existing in the medical department of Hamline University when it was consolidated with the medical department of the University of Minnesota. The Phi chapter was organized from a local ΔM .

The government is through the usual system of conventions called the Grand Chapter and composed of three delegates from each chapter together with the officers and past officers of the said Grand Chapter. Conventions are held annually. Conventions have been held in Buffalo in 1897, 1899, 1901, 1904, and 1912. Niagara Falls, 1900. New York, 1902 and 1906. Norfolk, Va., 1907. Chicago, 1908. Philadelphia, 1909, 1913. Cincinnati, 1910. Richmond, Va., 1911. Atlantic City, 1914. San Francisco, 1915.

Directories of the fraternity have been published in 1901, 1912 and 1915. The Omega Upsilon Phi *Quarterly* was first issued in 1901; and an annual in 1912.

The badge is a shield displaying a monogram of the letters Omega Upsilon Phi below an eye. The colors of the fraternity are crimson and gold. The flower is the red carnation.

There are four degrees in the ritualistic work of the fraternity, three secret undergraduate degrees and one open honorary degree, known as the Hippocratic Degree, which is conferred by vote of the Grand chapter.

Phi Alpha Sigma

(Medical—Regular)



PHI Alpha Sigma was founded April 9, 1888 by Herman A. Haubold, Edmund Y. Hill, John E. Hutcheson, Jesse T. Duryea, Walter H. Dade, Frank Hollister and Nathan B. Van Etten, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. It was established on the basis of an older organization called **K Δ Φ**.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1888. A, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	304
1890. B, University of Pennsylvania.....	346
1899. Γ, Cornell University (N. Y. City).....	168
1899. Δ, Jefferson Medical College.....	209
1903. E, University of Texas.....	92
1910. Z, Northwestern University (1912).....	26

Active chapter 5, inactive 1. Membership 1,145.

The fraternity is incorporated under the general law of New York.

The fraternity published a preliminary catalogue in 1908, a directory in 1910 and a combined manual, cata-

logue and directory in 1912 (Philadelphia) the last named edited by Dr. E. J. G. Beardsley.

The government is vested in the convention and between its sessions in an Executive Council.

The badge is a caduceus of gold with two winged serpents, the letters "Φ Α Σ" in platinum being arranged vertically along the rod.

Phi Beta Pi

(Medical—Regular)



PHI Beta Pi was founded at the West Pennsylvania Medical College, now a department of the University of Pittsburg, March 10, 1891, by a number of students who organized themselves into an anti-fraternity society, in order to limit the influence of the fraternities existing in the institution. It was at first called $\Pi B \Phi$ but changed its name out of deference to the prior existing sorority of that name. After a while finding that the society prospered and was inculcating the same fraternal spirit as its rivals, it dropped its anti-fraternity character and became a fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1891.	A, University of Pittsburg.....	394
1898.	B, University of Michigan.....	216
1900.	F, Starling-Ohio Medical College (1905).....	63
1901.	Δ, Rush Medical College (Univ. of Chicago) ..	261
1901.	E, McGill University (1908)	22
1901.	Z, Baltimore Coll. Physicians and Surgeons ..	255
1902.	H, Jefferson Medical College.....	201

1902.	Θ, Northwestern University (Chicago)	200
1902.	I, University of Illinois (Chicago)	206
1903.	K, Detroit College of Medicine	166
1903.	Λ, St. Louis University	188
1903.	M, Washington University, Mo.	175
1904.	N, Kansas City University Med. Coll. (1913) .	149
1904.	Ξ, University of Minnesota	161
1905.	O, University of Indiana (Indianapolis)	150
1905.	Π, University of Iowa	110
1906.	P, Vanderbilt University	101
1906.	Σ, University of Alabama (Mobile)	98
1906.	T, University of Missouri	106
1906.	Υ, Western Reserve University (1911)	43
1906.	Φ, Univ. Coll. of Med. (Richmond, Va.) (1913)	77
1906.	X, Georgetown University	78
1906.	Ψ, Medical College of Virginia (1913)	80
1906.	Ω, Cooper Medical College (1912)	67
1907.	A A, Creighton Medical College	91
1907.	A B, Tulane University	110
1907.	A Γ, Syracuse University	109
1907.	A Δ, Medico-Chirurgical College	118
1907.	A E, Marquette University	104
1908.	A Z, University of Indiana (Bloomington)	105
1909.	A H, University of Virginia	77
1909.	A Θ, University of Pennsylvania (1913)	76
1910.	A I, University of Kansas	131
1910.	A K, University of Texas (Galveston)	98
1912.	A Λ, University of Oklahoma	61
1913.	A M, University of Louisville	66
1913.	A N, University of Utah	51

1913. A E, Harvard University	49
1913. A O, Johns Hopkins University	46
1913. Φ Ψ, Medical College of Virginia	44
1915. A Π, University of Wisconsin	50

Active chapters 33, inactive 8. Membership 4,959.

The Beta (\$12,000), Xi (\$14,000), Alpha Iota (\$12,000), and Eta (\$14,000) chapters own houses. The Utah chapter was formed from a local society K Π A.

The fraternity issues a quarterly journal now in its ninth volume called the *Phi Beta Pi Quarterly*. It published a directory in 1909 (Chicago) intended to be reissued every four years. A manual is in preparation.

The government is through the conventions called the Supreme chapter, and a Supreme Council of Officers. The latter meets two or three times a year. The conventions have been held as follows: Pittsburg, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1905; Columbus, O., 1901; Ann Arbor, 1902, 1911; Chicago, 1903, 1908; St. Louis, 1904; Baltimore, 1906; Jamestown, Va., 1907; New Orleans, 1909; Philadelphia, 1910.

The badge is a diamond of gold with emerald corners and pearl sides. The centre is of black enamel displaying in gold the skull and pelvis and the letters "Φ Β Π." The colors are green and white and the flower is the white chrysanthemum.

Phi Chi

(Medical—Regular)

PHI Chi, as at present constituted, is due to the union of two fraternities of the same name, a Northern and a Southern society.

The Northern society was organized at the University of Vermont in 1889, and built up the following chapter roll:

1886.	A, University of Vermont.....	461
1893.	B B, University of Maryland	347
1900.	F F, Medical School at Bowdoin College.....	319
1902.	Δ Δ, Baltimore College of P. & S.....	191
1903.	Θ, Maryland Medical College (B B).....	125

The Southern society was organized at the Louisville Medical College in 1894, and established the following chapters:

1894.	A A, University of Louisville.....	953
1896.	B, Kentucky School of Medicine (A A).....	
1896.	F, University of Louisville (A A).....	
1897.	Δ, Hospital College of Medicine (Ky.) (A A)	
1899.	Θ, Univ. Coll. of Med., Va. (1912) Θ H.....	
1900.	E, Kentucky University (A A).....	
1902.	K, Georgetown University Medical School...	176
1903.	Θ H, Medical College of Virginia	219
1903.	O, Tulane University.....	207
1903.	M, Indiana University (Indianapolis).....	154
1903.	N, Birmingham, Ala., Med. College (1912)...	106
1903.	Z, University of Texas.....	120

1903.	X, Jefferson Medical College	214
1904.	Φ, George Washington University	171
1904.	I, University of Alabama.....	132
1905.	Π, Vanderbilt University	155

The two societies consolidated, making concessions and compromises concerning many details and the following additional chapters have been established.

1905.	Λ, University of Pittsburgh (1912)	111
1905.	Σ, Atlanta Medical College	113
1905.	P, University of Chicago	129
1905.	Σ Θ, University of North Carolina	111
1905.	Ψ, University of Michigan.....	99
1906.	Λ Θ, Western Reserve University.....	83
1906.	Π Σ, University of Maryland.....	
1906.	Σ M X, Chattanooga Medical College (1910)....	82
1906.	T, Medical College of South Carolina (1912)112	
1907.	Ξ, Texas Christian University	115
1907.	Υ, Atlanta, Ga., Medical College (Σ).....	96
1907.	Φ Σ, Valparaiso University (Chicago).....	256
1907.	X Θ, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia130	
1908.	K Ψ, Coll. of P. & S., St. Louis, Mo. (1912) ..	73
1908.	Π Δ Φ, Univ. of California (Los Angeles) . . .	64
1908.	Υ Π, University of Pennsylvania.....	72
1909.	Ψ P Σ, Northwestern University	24
1909.	I H, University of So. California	60
1909.	Θ Υ, Temple University.....	108
1910.	K Δ, Johns Hopkins University.....	82
1910.	A M, Indiana University Bloomington.....	46
1910.	Φ B, University of Illinois	69
1911,	Σ Υ, Stanford University	21

1911.	Φ P, St. Louis University	85
1913.	Δ, Tufts College	226
1914.	B, University of Oregon	26
1914.	Γ, Ohio State University	48
1914.	E, Detroit College of Med. & Surg.	23
1914.	Α B, University of Tennessee	11
1915.	K Υ, University of Kansas	23
1915.	Α P, University of Arkansas	13

Active chapters, 38; inactive, 4. Membership, 7088.

The Beta Beta chapter was originally at the Baltimore Medical College which was merged into the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. This also absorbed the Maryland Medical College where the original Theta Theta chapter was located and caused a merger with the Pi Sigma chapter.

The five medical schools in Louisville were all consolidated. Alpha Alpha originally at the Louisville Medical College, Beta, Gamma, Delta and Epsilon were thus merged together. The Mu chapter was at the Medical College of Indiana now one of the two medical departments of the University of Indiana. The Sigma and Upsilon chapters were merged into one when the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta where Sigma was located was absorbed by the Atlanta Medical College. The University of California and the University of Southern California, it should be noted both have medical departments at Los Angeles. The Medical School at which the Alpha Theta chapter is located was formerly a department of Ohio Wesleyan but is now connected with Western Reserve.

There are two alumni chapters, one at Louisville, Ky., and the other at Richmond, Va.

The government of the fraternity is the usual one of a convention, called the "Grand Chapter," the sessions being held annually. An Executive Committee, composed of the officers of the grand chapter, constitute an administrative board during the interim between the conventions.

The fraternity journal is called the *Phi Chi Quarterly*, and it was first published in 1904 by the Southern society.

The badge is a gold skull and cross-bones, with a bow of enamel ribbon beneath the bones. The initials of the college are displayed between the bones and the letters "Φ X" on the skull. The colors are olive green and white. The flower is the lily-of-the-valley with leaves.

Phi Delta*

(Medical—Regular)

PHI Delta was organized at the Long Island Hospital College in 1901. The chapters are all termed "Alphas." The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. A A, Long Island Hospital College.....	126
1902. A B, Starling Medical College.....	70
1902. A F, Union University (Albany, N. Y.).....	65
1903. A Δ, Wis. College of Phys. and Surgeons.....	50
1903. A E, Univ. Med. College, Kansas City (1910)	54
1903. A Z, Washington University	66
1903. A H, Michigan College of Medicine & Surgery	42
1904. A Θ, Sioux City Medical College (1909).....	41
1904. A I, Toronto Medical College (1910).....	31
1904. A K, Columbia University (1911)	23
1904. A Λ, Dearborn Medical College (1908)	35
1904. A M, University of Minnesota	52
1905. A N, Chicago College of Physicians & Surgeons	70
1905. A Ξ, St. Louis Medical College	46
1906. A O, University of Illinois (Chicago)	42
1912. A Π, Loyola University (Chicago)	12

Active chapters, 11; inactive, 5. Membership 825.

The chapters at Sioux City and Dearborn Medical Colleges became inactive when the institutions with which they were connected were closed. Each chapter rents a house.

*No information is available later than the edition of 1912.

The fraternity publishes a year book called *Black and Gold*.

The government is of usual form except that the conventions meet triennially and have been held either in New York or Chicago.

The badge is a monogram of the letters, the "Φ" being superimposed over the "Δ," with the chapter designation in the circle of the "Φ" one letter on each side of the upright bar.

The flag is a black pennant with a red Geneva cross in the center, a "Phi" to the left and a "Delta" to the right of the cross in gold.

Phi Delta Epsilon was founded at
Cornell Medical College.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1904. A, Cornell University Medical
- 1905. B, N. Y. & Bellevue Hospital
- 1905. F, Columbia University
- 1906. A, Baltimore Medical College
- 1906. E, University of Maryland . . .
- 1906. Z, Long Island Hospital College
- 1907. G, Fordham University
- 1907. I, College of Phys. and Surg.
- 1907. K, Medico-Chirurgical College
- 1909. A, Johns Hopkins University . .
- 1910. M, Jefferson Medical College . .
- 1911. N, University of Pittsburg
- 1913. E, Bennett Med. Coll. Loyola
- 1913. O, N. Y. Homeopathic Med. C.

Active chapters, 14; inactive, 0.

The government of the fraternity consists of a convention of delegates which is called the annual meeting and meets biennially. During the recess

Phi Rho Sigma

(Medical—Regular)



PHI Rho Sigma was founded at the Northwestern Medical School then the Chicago Medical College, October 31, 1890, by Milbank Johnson assisted by T. J. Robeson, H. H. Forline and J. A. Poling.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1890.	A, Northwestern University.....	292
1894.	B, University of Illinois.....	198
1895.	Γ, University of Chicago (Rush Medical).....	253
1896.	Δ, University of Southern California.....	106
1897.	E, Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery ...	191
1897.	Z, University of Michigan.....	170
1900.	H, Creighton University.....	221
1900.	Θ, Hamline Medical College (united with T...	
1901.	I, University of Nebraska (Omaha).....	143
1901.	K, Western Reserve University.....	113
1901.	Λ, Medico-Chirurgical College of Phila.....	205
1902.	M, University of Iowa.....	146
1902.	N, Harvard University.....	137
1903.	Ξ, Johns Hopkins University (1904).....	13

1903.	O, Marquette University.....	109
1903.	II, Indiana University (Indianapolis).....	159
1904.	P, Jefferson Medical College.....	118
1904.	Σ, University of Virginia.....	82
1905.	Θ T, University of Minnesota.....	178
1906.	Υ, Medical College of Virginia.....	66
1906.	Φ, University of Pennsylvania.....	73
1907.	S&S Yale University.....	65
1908.	X, University of Pittsburgh.....	139
1909.	Ψ, University of Colorado.....	47
1911.	A O Δ, University of Buffalo.....	66
1913.	Ω, Ohio State University.....	50
1913.	A B, Columbia University.....	33
1913.	A I, McGill University.....	47

Active chapters 26, inactive 1. Membership 3,430.

The Nebraska (\$16,000) and Michigan (\$22,000) chapters own houses.

Many of the chapters have been formed from prior existing organizations. Gamma from the "Ancient Order of Anamas," Epsilon from M K Φ founded in 1890, Eta from T Σ, Iota from A II, Lambda from A Π Υ, Mu from Δ Σ, Omicron from Φ Λ Φ, Rho from T B A, Chi from A K Φ, and the Buffalo chapter from the parent and sole surviving chapter of A O Δ the name of which has been retained as a chapter name. The Yale chapter was formed from a local society called the Skull and Sceptre which had been founded in 1894. It was allowed to retain its name as a chapter designation although its name is not in harmony with the fraternity's system of chapter nomenclature. The Hamline Medical College

where the Theta chapter was located united with the Medical department of the University of Minnesota when the Tau chapter was located and the two chapters united under the name of Theta Tau. In 1902 the Omaha Medical College where Iota is located became the medical department of the University of Nebraska, and as part of the instruction was carried on at Lincoln and part at Omaha, the chapter divided into two parts Eta Iota-Alpha at Lincoln and Iota-Beta at Omaha. The Pi chapter is in somewhat similar fashion authorized to establish a sub chapter at Bloomington, Ind. The Iota chapter publishes a small magazine called the *Iota*. The Ohio State chapter was formerly a chapter of $\Phi \Delta$. The Upsilon was originally at the University College of Medicine which was merged into the Medical College of Virginia. Omicron was originally at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons which was merged into Marquette University.

Only one chapter is inactive namely that at Johns Hopkins. Its charter was withdrawn in 1904.

The Alpha chapter granted charters to B and F chapters and was the head of the fraternity until early in 1896, when three members from each of the then existing chapters were appointed to take charge of the affairs of the general fraternity. These nine representatives were elected yearly and the body was known as the grand chapter. They elected their own officers and had full power to grant charters, enact laws, and perform other duties devolving upon them. By this body charters were granted to Δ , E and Z. A revised constitution

was adopted March 20, 1899, which specifies that the grand chapter shall consist of two delegates from each chapter, and that it shall hold its meetings biennially. In accordance with this act the first general convention was called to Chicago, July 3d, 4th and 5th, 1899. From this meeting dates in reality the national scope of the fraternity. In the interim between conventions the executive power of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council composed of seven members who all reside in the same vicinity.

Conventions have been held as follows: Chicago 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, Philadelphia 1907, Indianapolis 1908, Omaha 1910, Pittsburgh 1912, Chicago 1914.

The fraternity issues a periodical called the *Phi Rho Sigma Journal*. Its publication was begun in 1901. After some little irregularity in issue it became a quarterly in 1910. At present it is published twice a year. In 1912 a history and directory edited by Dr. D. E. W. Wenstrand of Milwaukee was published. This is a large octavo volume with many illustrations of places and persons in connection with the text of the history. In the directory the names are listed in alphabetical order under each chapter designation, and the chapter lists are followed by geographical and name indexes.

The badge of the fraternity was originally a gold shield with the letters Φ , P and Σ in black enamel, surrounding a raised pair of clasped hands in gold over an open book in gold. The Φ was in the upper left hand corner, the P in the upper right hand corner, and the Σ below at the apex of the shield. Now the official badge consists of a



PHI RHO SIGMA

505

gold monogram outline of the letters Φ , P and Σ , the Φ being placed on a separate plane above the other two letters and its face set with pearls. The change was made in 1895. The colors of the fraternity are scarlet and gold.

Πι Μυ
(Medical—Regular)



THIS fraternity was founded December 13, 1892, at the University of Virginia by John W. Mallet, Hugh I. Cummings, Powell C. Fauntleroy, Hugh McGuire, E. L. Hobson, Nicholas Worthington, Rawley Penick, Charles E. Morrow, James S. Irving, Rawley Martin and Hugh H. Duke. Dr. Mallet designed the name and motto. Honorary members are provided for. They are always distinguished members of the medical profession.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1892.	A, University of Virginia.....	195
1893.	B, <i>University College of Medicine</i>	
1896.	B Γ, Medical College of Virginia.....	365
1904.	Δ, <i>Louisville Medical College</i>	
1904.	E, <i>University of Louisville</i>	
1905.	Z, <i>University of Kentucky</i>	
1907.	H, <i>Hospital College of Louisville</i>	
1908.	Δ E, University of Louisville.....	190
1908.	Θ, Jefferson Medical College (1915).....	53
1908.	I, Medical College of South Carolina (1914) ..	59
1908.	K, University of Nashville	58

1910.	A, Vanderbilt University	26
1910.	M, Johns Hopkins University.....	64
1913.	N, Columbia University... ..	12

Active chapters 7, inactive 2. Membership 1,022.

The Alpha chapter became inactive in 1904 on account of internal dissensions. Its members became a chapter of N Σ N. It was revived in 1908. In 1907 Eta chapter combined with Delta and Epsilon with Zeta on account of the merging of the medical schools in which they were established and in 1908 owing to a further amalgamation these two chapters were united and now form the Delta Epsilon chapter. In 1913 Beta and Gamma similarly combined with their respective schools.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the conventions which meet annually at Richmond, Va. During its recess the administration is in the hands of a board of national officers called the Senior Council.

The fraternity published an annual which was begun in 1901. It contained chapter letters, a directory of members and the usual contents of a periodical. It will hereafter be called the *Cerebrum* and will appear quarterly.

The badge is a Greek cross with skull and bones at the center. The skull is set with emerald eyes and the letters "Π M" are displayed on the horizontal arm of the



Aleph Dodek He

(Jewish Students of Medicine)

THIS fraternity is an organization of Jewish students in medical schools. It seems to be intended to have three divisions of the fraternity, Eastern, Middle Western and Western. The second, or Middle Western Division comprises an older fraternity called **Z M Φ**, and the other divisions seem to be in process of independent organization.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1908. A, Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery.
- 1910. B, College of Physicians and Surgeons (Chicago).
- 1912. Γ, Jenner Medical College.
- 1913. Δ, Loyola University (Bennett Med. Coll.).
- 1913. E, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1914. Z, Jefferson Medical College.
- 1914. H, Medico Chirurgical College (Philadelphia).
- 1914. Θ, University of Maryland.
- 1914. I, Temple University.

Active chapters 9. Inactive 0. Membership (estimated) 350.

The publication of a periodical called the *Medic* was commenced in January, 1915. It is intended to be a quarterly.

Alpha Epsilon Zeta

(Medical—Women)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan, February 3, 1890, by Lotta Ruth Arwine, May Belle Stuckey, Ada Fenimore Bock, Anna Ward Croacher and Lily MacGowan.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1890.	A, University of Michigan.....	103
1898.	B, Northwestern Univ. Women's Med. Coll. (1903) ..	41
1899.	F, Laura Memorial Medical School (1903).....	21
1899.	A, Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons... ..	82
1901.	E, University of Minnesota.....	34
1902.	Z, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.....	42
1902.	H, Cornell Medical College, Ithaca, N. Y.....	55
1902.	Θ, Women's Medical College, Philadelphia.....	67
1903.	B, University of Chicago (1914).....	21
1903.	F, Miami Medical College (1906).....	14
1905.	I, University of California.....	36
1906.	K, University of Southern California (1909).....	34
1909.	K, University of California (Los Angeles).....	—
1909.	A, Syracuse University.....	12

Active chapters 9, inactive 5. Membership 562.

As the society considers the second Beta, Gamma, and Kappa chapters to be continuations of the first of these names and does not separate the names in its directory the above enumeration may not be quite accurate. The Zeta chapter was inactive from 1908 to 1911.

The conventions (called the Grand Chapter) have been held at Chicago 1900, 1902, 1910, Cincinnati 1900, 1907, Ann Arbor 1901, 1903, 1907, 1911, San Francisco 1905, Philadelphia 1906, Atlantic City 1909, and Minneapolis 1909.

The directory of the fraternity was issued in 1907, 1908 and 1911.

The badge is a five pointed star displaying in gold on a black background a serpent's head and the letters "A E I." The flower is the white carnation. The colors are black, white and green.

Αu Sigma Phi

(Medical—Women)

This sorority was founded at the Illinois College of Medicine March 9, 1898, by Clara Kellogg Morse, Jennie Lind Phillips, H. Luella Hukill, Irene Robinson Pratt, Nina Polson Merritt, Sally Yingst Howell, Cora White Carpenter, Lora L. Beedy.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1898. A, University of Illinois.....	125
1902. B, University of Chicago.....	22
1909. Γ, Indiana University.....	26
1912. Δ, University of Nebraska.....	9
1912. E, Valparaiso University.....	15
1914. Z, University of Southern California.....	7

Active chapters, 6; inactive, 0. Membership, 204.

The government of the sorority is of usual form. From 1898 to 1913 it was in the hands of the parent chapter.

The badge is a monogram of the letters of the fraternity name. The colors are green and white. The flower is the rose.

Zeta Phi

(Medical—Women)

THIS society was organized May 29, 1900, at the Syracuse University college of Medicine by Elizabeth Blackwell, Anna T. Bingham, Mary F. Sweet, Elizabeth L. Shrimpton, Emma C. Clark, Phoebe A. Ferris and Anna B. White. The chapter roll is as follows:

1900. A, Syracuse University.....	62
1903. B, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania....	58
1906. Γ, Johns Hopkins University (1914).....	22
1907. Δ, University of Toronto.....	20
1909. E, Tufts College.....	27

Active chapters 4, inactive 1. Membership 189.

The system of government is through a convention with an intermediate administration through five national officers. Conventions were held at Toronto in 1909 and Boston in 1911 and Syracuse in 1913.

A monthly bulletin and yearly directory are published.

The badge is a quatrefoil displaying a winged caduceus in white with the serpents in gold, and the letters "Z Φ." The colors are white and gold. The flower is the daisy.

Phi Alpha Gamma

(Medical--Homeopathic)



PHI Alpha Gamma was founded at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, March 25, 1894, by Thomas D. Buchanan, Thomas F. Davies, Edmund M. De Vol, Robert M. Jones, Brooks DeF. Norwood, Arthur B. Smith and Harry S. Willard. A second chapter was founded at the Boston University School of Medicine, November 26, 1896. In January following delegates from these chapters met delegates from a similar society called K T, which had been established a month previous at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the two societies were united under the name of Φ Α Γ. The Minnesota and Iowa chapters were formed from the two chapters of a fraternity called Π K T, established with the view of confining it to homeopathic schools of medicine.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1894.	A, New York Homeopathic Medical College.	360
1896.	B, Boston University School of Medicine.	171
1897.	Γ, Hahnemann Medical Coll. of Philadelphia.	230
1897.	Δ, University of Minnesota (1909).	67
1897.	E, University of Iowa	62
1897.	Z Θ, Ohio State University.	151

1897. H, Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. . . . 123
(United with Lambda.)
1899. Θ, Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati (1901). 18
1899. I, Homeopathic Med. Coll. of Missouri (1909). 46
1900. K, University of Michigan. 128
1900. H A, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. . . 132
1906. M, Hahnemann Med. Coll. of The Pacific. . . . 61
1906. I N, Kansas City Hahnemann Med. College. . . . 115

Active chapters 9, inactive 3. Membership 1,664.

The Alpha chapter owns its house (\$25,000).

The Delta and Iota chapters were killed by the closing of the schools in which they were located. The Eta and Lambda chapters were united when the schools in which they were located were united. The charters of the Epsilon and Theta were revoked. The Epsilon was revived in 1906.

There are alumni chapters in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, N. Y., Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Syracuse and Providence, R. i.

The catalogue was issued by the authority of the grand chapter in 1899. A directory of the fraternity was published in 1905 and a history in 1912.

The *Phi Alpha Gamma Quarterly* is also published under the authority of the grand chapter. It was founded in 1902, and is now published in Chicago.

The government of the fraternity is through a Grand Chapter composed of two undergraduate delegates, and one graduate delegate from each active chapter. It elects its own officers and meets annually in November.

Conventions have been held at Boston, 1896, 1900, 1905; New York, 1897, 1902, 1909 Philadelphia, 1897, 1906; 1914; Chicago, 1898, 1901, 1908; Cleveland, 1899, 1904, 1912; Ann Arbor, 1903, 1910; Jamestown, Va., 1907; Buffalo, N. Y., 1911; Rochester, N. Y., 1913 and Pittsburgh, 1915. Between the sessions of the conventions the fraternity's affairs are administered by an Executive Council composed of the three general officers.

The badge of the fraternity is the middle phalanx of the little finger of a human hand, mounted in gold, with the letters Φ A Γ in gold upon a field of black enamel. The color of the fraternity is violet, and its flower is the violet.

Pi Upsilon Rho*

(Medical—Homeopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ills., in 1876 by Dr. A. E. Rockey. The chapters are called "Vertebrae" and are named after the Latin numerals. The fraternity was originally called the "Ustion," but its name was changed to the present one in 1909:

The chapter roll is as follows:

1876.	<i>Prima</i> , Hahnemann Med. Coll., Chicago.....	490
1893.	<i>Tertia</i> , Ohio State University.....	152
1901.	<i>Quarta</i> , Hahnemann Med. Coll., Phila.....	127
1902.	<i>Quinta</i> , Denver Homeopathic Med. Coll. (1906).	23
1903.	<i>Sexta</i> , Detroit Homeopathic Med. Coll.....	60
1905.	<i>Septa</i> , New York Homeopathic Med. Coll.....	50
1906.	<i>Octa</i> , University of Michigan.....	37
Active chapters 6, inactive 1. Membership 939.		

The government of the fraternity is through a convention called the Supreme Corpus.

A periodical called *The Torch* is issued quarterly.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Π Υ Ρ" along the shortest diagonal. Above these are three torches and below two crossed bones.

*No information is available later than the edition of 1912.

Iota Tau Sigma*

(Medical—Osteopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded December 3, 1902, at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, by Lamar K. Tuttle, William C. Hall, O. S. Miller, Fred Graham, R. L. Starkweather, Harry Gifford, Louis A. Myers, Robert Switzer and Alexander F. McWilliams.

The chapters are as follows:

1902. A, American School of Osteopathy.....	198
1903. B, Still College of Osteopathy	86
1908. F, Los Angeles School of Osteopathy.....	97
1909. Δ, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.....	53
1910. E, Massachusetts College of Osteopathy	36
1911. Z, Littlejohn College of Osteopathy (Chicago)...	31

Active chapters, 6, inactive, 0. Membership, 501.

Beta chapter, which is at Des Moines, Iowa, was inactive from June, 1905, until March, 1908. Delta was formerly the Humerus Club of the Philadelphia College.

The government is vested in an Executive Committee of four members which administers the affairs of the national organization, subject to the vote of chapters as a whole.

The badge is a black enamelled diamond with gold bevels displaying clasped hands. The letters "I T Σ" and nine stars in gold. The colors are emerald green and white.

*No information has been obtained since the edition of 1912.

Delta Omega

(Osteopathic—Women)

A sorority organized at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., Oct. 15, 1904.

There are but two chapters:

1904. A, American School of Osteopathy	106
1913. I, Still College	51

Active chapters, 2; inactive, 0. Membership, 157.

The badge is a kite shaped shield displaying a skull and cross bones on a green field and the fraternity letters on a white chevron. The colors are olive green and gold.



Alpha Psi

(Medical — Veterinary)

ALPHA Psi was founded at the College of Veterinary Medicine of the Ohio State University, January 18, 1907, by twenty-two students of that college. The stated purpose of the organization is "To promote a stronger bond between the veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada, to create a better feeling among the students of all veterinary colleges, and to infuse a deeper interest in the study of veterinary science."

The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, Ohio State University.....	193
1907. B, Cornell University.....	153
1907. Γ, Chicago Veterinary College.....	272
1908. Δ, Kansas City Veterinary College.....	208
1908. E, University of Pennsylvania.....	144
1910. Z, Colorado State Agricultural College.....	61
1912. H, Kansas State Agricultural College.....	45
1912. Θ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	31
1915. I, Michigan Agricultural College	8
1915. K, Washington State College	20

Active chapters 10, inactive 0. Membership 1135.

The Beta chapter was formed from a local society called Γ Δ and the Kappa chapter from one called I Θ. The Beta chapter owns a house (\$20,000).

The fraternity is governed by a National Council, whose members control the affairs and direct the policies of the fraternity during the recesses of bi-annual conventions,

which have been held as follows: Columbus, Ohio, in 1908; Chicago, Illinois, in 1910; Philadelphia, Pa., 1912; Ithaca, N. Y., 1915.

A directory of the members was issued in 1912. In 1915 the publication was begun of the *Alpha Psi Quarterly*.

The badge is diamond shaped, with the letters A Ψ arranged along the shorter diagonal. Below is a horseshoe and above is a star. The colors are dark blue and bright gold. The flower is the red carnation.

Omega Tau Sigma

(Medical—Veterinary)

OMEGA Tau Sigma was founded at the University of Pennsylvania in 1907 by Frank A. Lentz, George A. Schwartz, Edward A. Parker, Jr., Howard H. Custes, William G. Haines and Gerrett P. Judd. Membership is limited to students of veterinary medicine.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, University of Pennsylvania.....	155
1911. B, Cornell University	89
1911. Γ, Ohio State University	46

Active chapters 3, inactive 0. Membership 160.

The three chapters each rent houses.

Conventions have been held at Ithaca, 1911; Philadelphia, 1912; Columbus, O., 1914.

The badge is a diamond on which in black enamel is displayed a square panel enclosing the letter "Ω" above the letters "T Σ." Above and below the square are stones in colors corresponding to the college colors of the institution at which the wearer of the badge was initiated.



Kappa Phi*
(Medical—Pharmaceutical)

KAPPA Phi was organized by Benjamin H. Frayser and G. W. Ackley in the pharmaceutical department of the University of the South in 1909. The chapters are as follows:

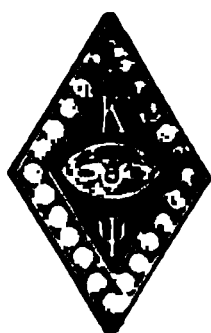
1909. <i>Tenn.</i> A, University of the South (1911)	9
1909. <i>Tenn.</i> B, Lincoln Memorial University.	13
1910. <i>Va.</i> A, University College of Medicine (1911)..	7
1911. <i>Ala.</i> A, University of Alabama.	12
Active chapters 2, inactive 2. Membership 41.	

The badge is a shield displaying the skull and bones and the letters "K Φ." The colors are scarlet and gold.

*This information is from the edition of 1912.

Kappa Psi

(Medical—Pharmaceutical)



KAPPA Psi had its origin in an academic society founded by Harvey T. Smith at the Russell Military Academy, New Haven, Conn. There were also chapters at the Hillhouse High School in New Haven and the Military Academy at Cheshire, Conn. In 1898 it established a chapter at the University college of Medicine, Richmond, Va., and has since that time established its chapters in schools of medicine and pharmacy.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1898.	B, University College of Medicine.....	121
1898.	Γ, Columbia University	329
1898.	Δ, University of Maryland.....	284
1901,	E, Maryland Medical College (1914).....	178
1902,	Z, Georgetown University (1906)	44
1903,	H, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.....	288
1904.	Θ, Medical College of Virginia (1906).....	20
1905.	I, University of Alabama (Mobile).....	147
1906.	K, Birmingham Medical College.....	108
1907.	Λ, Vanderbilt University	177

1907.	M, Mass. College of Pharmacy.....	159
1907.	N, Medical College of South Carolina (1914)...	93
1908.	Ξ, University of West Virginia.....	72
1908.	O, University of Nashville (1912)	56
1908.	Π, Tulane University	144
1909.	P, Atlanta Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons. .	132
1909.	Σ, Baltimore Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons	81
1909.	T, University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa) (1913)	8
1909.	Υ, Louisville College of Pharmacy.....	66
1910.	Φ, Northwestern University.....	133
1910.	X, University of Illinois.....	159
1910.	Ψ, Baylor University.....	67
1910.	Ω, Southern Methodist University	82
1910.	B B, Western Reserve University	65
1910.	B Γ, University of California.....	120
1910.	B Δ, Union University (Albany, N. Y.).....	172
1911.	B E, Rhode Island Coll. of Phys. and Surgeons. .	146
1911.	B Z, Oregon State College.....	66
1912.	B H, Jefferson Medical College	68
1913.	B Θ, University of Tennessee.....	141
1913.	B I, North Pacific College.....	54
1913.	B K, University of Pittsburgh.....	456
1914.	B Λ, George Washington University.....	60
1914.	B Μ, University of Louisville.....	52
1914.	B Ν, Creighton University	26
1915.	B Ξ, University of North Carolina.....	19

Active chapters 30, inactive 6. Membership, 4,493

The Theta united with Beta when the two institutions were united. Nu was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charter of Zeta was withdrawn. Omicron and Tau

died with the Medical Schools in which they were located.

The following were formed from prior organizations: Eta from $\Delta \Gamma \Phi$; Upsilon from Di Mu; Phi and Chi from the A and B chapters of $\Phi \Gamma \Sigma$; Omega from K Λ ; Beta Epsilon from $\Psi \cdot B$; Beta Kappa from B $\Phi \Sigma$.

The fraternity is governed by a Grand Council or Alpha chapter which met in convention annually from 1896 to 1908 and since then biennially. During the interim between its sessions, the administration of the fraternity's affairs is in the hands of the officers of the Grand Council. Conventions have been held at New Haven until 1899, New York 1900, 1905, Baltimore 1901, 1902, 1906, Richmond 1902, Washington 1903, Philadelphia 1904, 1907, Charleston, S. C., 1908, Birmingham, Ala., 1910, Chicago, 1913.

The fraternity has published its constitution, an esoteric publication called the *Agora* which contains the directory and which was published annually from 1903 to 1910 and is intended to be issued every five years, and a periodical called the *Mask* issued every month during the college year from 1904 to 1907 and since then issued quarterly.

The badge is a diamond displaying a mask and the letters "K Ψ ." The eyes of the mask and the border may be jewelled. The colors are scarlet and gray. The flower is the red carnation.

Delta Sigma Delta

(Dental)



DELTA Sigma Delta was founded at the University of Michigan on March 5, 1883, by Louis M. James, Charles W. Howard, Louis J. Mitchell, Clarence J. Hand and E. L. Kern, and designed to be confined to schools of dentistry. It was the first in this field.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapter being in each case in the dental department of the institution referred to:

1883.	A, University of Michigan.....	392
1885.	B, Chicago College of Dental Surgery.....	701
1891.	Γ, Harvard University	263
1891.	E, University of Pennsylvania.....	355
1891.	Z, University of California.....	193
1893.	H, Northwestern University.....	468
1894.	Θ, University of Minnesota.....	234
1895.	I, Detroit College of Medicine (1909).....	139
1897.	K, Vanderbilt University.....	182
1897.	Λ, Western Reserve University.....	169
1897.	M, Tufts College (Boston).....	245
1898.	N, Kansas City Dental College.....	145
1900.	Ξ, Indiana Dental College.....	172

1901.	O, St. Louis University.....	152
1901.	Π, University of Buffalo.....	154
1901.	P, University of Illinois.....	172
1903.	Σ, University of Pittsburgh.....	133
1904.	T, Ohio College of Dental Surgery (1908)....	68
1904.	Υ, Washington University, Mo.....	110
1906.	Φ, Colorado College of Dental Surgery.....	83
1906.	X, University of Southern California.....	72
1907.	Ψ, North Pacific Dental College.....	85
1910.	Ω, Creighton University.....	66
1911.	A A, Georgetown (D. C.) University.....	29
1913.	B B, Lincoln University (Neb.)	36
1914.	Π Γ, University of Iowa.....	28
1915.	E E, Louisville Dental College	17

Active chapters 25, inactive 2. Membership 4,863.

The Michigan chapter owns a house valued at \$12,000 and the Colorado College one worth \$8,000.

The Iota and Upsilon chapters surrendered their charters for lack of material.

In addition to the above there are alumni chapters (called in the nomenclature of the fraternity "auxiliaries") in Detroit, Chicago, Boston, St. Paul, Cleveland, San Francisco, Indianapolis and Kansas City. These chapters have power to initiate practicing dentists who receive a unanimous vote of the chapter and of the supreme council.

The organization of this fraternity differs from all others. The alumni constitute the "supreme chapter," with its own ritual and body of law, and governed by a supreme council. The active chapters are termed "sub-

ordinate" chapters and have their own organization. The convention of delegates from the subordinate chapters constituted until 1908 a "grand subordinate chapter," which met at the same time and place as the supreme chapter, and presented the results of its deliberation to the supreme chapter. In 1908 there was created a Council of deputies comprising practicing dentists residing in the places where the subordinate chapters exist. These deputies attend the meetings of these chapters and advise and assist them as may be required and have real authority. There is one deputy for each subordinate chapter. They meet annually as a Council at the same time and place as the supreme chapter. Thus chapter problems are considered by men who are with the students year after year. About seventy-five per cent. of the subordinate chapters join the supreme chapter.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the *Desmos*, which was commenced in October, 1894, and is now in its fourth volume. It is under the control of the council. The first three volumes were published in Chicago; the fourth volume was issued from Ann Arbor, Mich. from 1900 to 1912, it was published at Indianapolis and since 1912 at Menasha, Wis.

This fraternity until 1901 held semi-annual as well as annual conventions, the former in winter and the latter in summer. The semi-annuals were held at Chicago, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897; Philadelphia, 1898, 1899; Cincinnati, 1898; Nashville, 1901; Pittsburg, 1901. The annual conventions have been held as follows: Ann Arbor, Mich., 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888; Chicago, 1887,

1889, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1900, 1906; Lake Geneva, Wis., 1890, 1891; Detroit, 1895, 1897; Put-in-Bay, O., 1898; Niagara Falls, 1899, 1902; Indianapolis, 1901; Asheville, N. C., 1903; St. Louis, 1904; Buffalo, 1905; Minneapolis, 1907; Boston, 1908; Seattle, 1909; Denver, 1910; Cleveland, 1911, and Washington, D. C., 1912.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters of the name, the "Σ" being superimposed over the two crossed "Δ's." The badge of members of the supreme chapter is surmounted by a crown and diamond. The colors are turquoise blue and garnet.

Psi Omega (Dental)



THIS fraternity was organized at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1892. The fraternity aims to elevate the standard of the profession and to encourage scientific investigation and literary culture.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1892.	A, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	454
1893.	B, New York College of Dentistry	387
1894.	G, Penn'a College of Dental Surgery (1910) . . .	419
1895.	Δ, Tufts Dental College	339
1896.	E, Western Reserve University	198
1896.	Z, University of Pennsylvania	315
1896.	H, Philadelphia Dental College	373
1896.	I, Northwestern University	386
1896.	K, Chicago College of Dental Surgery	354
1896.	Λ, University of Minnesota (1903)	56
1897.	M, University of Denver	146
1897.	N, University of Pittsburg	372
1897.	Ξ, Marquette University	208
1897.	O, Louisville College of Dental Surgery	313
1897. M	Δ, Harvard University Dental School	68
1898.	Π, Baltimore Medical College	241

1898.	B	Σ, San Francisco College of P. and S.....	243
1899.		P, Ohio College of Dental Surgery.....	304
1899.		Σ, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.....	211
1900.		T, Atlanta Dental College.....	286
1900.		Υ, University of Southern California.....	144
1900.		Φ, University of Maryland.....	272
1900.		X, North Pacific Dental College.....	183
1901.		Θ, University of Buffalo (1912).....	68
1901.		Ψ, Ohio State University.....	233
1903.		Ω, Indiana Dental College.....	55
1903.	B	A, University of Illinois (Chicago).....	118
1903.	B	Γ, George Washington University.....	102
1903.	B	Δ, University of California.....	122
1903.	B	E, New Orleans College of Dentistry.....	108
1903.	B	Z, St. Louis Dental College.....	129
1904.	B	H, Keokuk Dental College (1909).....	55
1904.	B	Θ, Georgetown University.....	101
1904.	Γ	I, Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga....	219
1905.	Γ	K, University of Michigan.....	132
1906.	Γ	Λ, Coll. of Dental and Aural Surgery, N. Y....	126
1906.	Γ	M, University of Iowa.....	104
1906.	Γ	N, Vanderbilt University.....	99
1907.	Γ	Ξ, University Coll. of Med. (Va.) (1913)....	12
1908.	Γ	O, Medical College of Virginia.....	67
1909.	Γ	Π, Washington University, St. Louis (1912)..	8
1910.	Δ	P, Kansas City Dental College.....	72
1912.	Δ	T, Wis. Coll. Physicians and Surgeons (1912)	16
1913.	Δ	Υ, Texas Dental College.....	35
1914.	Δ	Φ, Western Dental College (Kansas City)....	28

Active chapters, 38; inactive, 7; membership, 8,281.

The Vanderbilt chapter was formed from a local called $\Lambda K \Delta$ and the Gamma Lambda chapter from one called $\Phi \Theta \Pi$. The Psi chapter was formerly at the Ohio-Starling Medical College which institution was taken over by the Ohio State University. The Delta Tau chapter was merged into the Xi chapter when the institutions were consolidated. In the same way Gamma Xi was merged into Gamma Omicron.

There are alumni chapters at New York, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Seattle, Cleveland, Portsmouth, O. and Buffalo, N. Y., San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., a joint chapter at Scranton and Wilkes Barre, Pa. and State Association in Connecticut, Iowa, New Jersey and Ohio.

The government of the fraternity is through a triennial convention called the Grand Chapter with a recess administration by a board of officers called a Supreme Council. Conventions have been held at Philadelphia 1895, Buffalo 1898, Detroit 1901, St. Louis 1904, Minneapolis 1907 and Denver 1910.

The journal of the fraternity is a quarterly called the *Frater*, the publication of which was begun in 1900.

The badge is an heraldic shield of gold with a slightly curved field of black enamel, on which is displayed a caduceus, the letters " $\Psi \Omega$," and three ivy leaves. The colors are white and blue.

Xi Psi Phi

(Dental)

THIS fraternity was organized February 8, 1889, at the University of Michigan by F. P. Watson, A. A. Deyoe, L. C. Thayer, W. F. Gary, G. G. McCoy and E. Waterloo. On May 3, 1902, it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan. The chapter roll is as follows:

1889.	A, University of Michigan	*295
1893.	B, New York College of Dentistry (1908)	247
1893.	Γ, Philadelphia Dental College	333
1893.	Δ, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	318
1893.	E, University of Iowa	136
1893.	Z, Penn. College of Dental Surgery (1908) . .	116
1893.	H, University of Maryland	341
1893.	Θ, Indiana Dental College	283
1894.	I, University of California	224
1896.	K, Ohio State University	206
1896.	Λ, Chicago College of Dental Surgery	313
1898.	M, University of Buffalo	225
1899.	N, Harvard University Dental School	217
1899.	O, Royal College of Dental Surgery, Toronto .	222
1899.	Π, University of Pennsylvania	193
1900.	P, Northwestern University Dental School . .	226
1901.	T, Washington University, Mo	141
1902.	Σ, University of Illinois (1910)	77
1904.	Ξ, Medical College of Virginia (Richmond) . .	88

*The number of members is estimated.

1905.	Υ, Ohio College of Dental Surgery (1908)	22
1905.	Φ, University of Minnesota	86
1905.	X, Western Dental College (Kansas City)	91
1905.	Ψ, Lincoln (Neb.) Dental College	77
1905.	Ω, Vanderbilt University	81
1906.	A A, Detroit Medical College (1910)	44
1906.	A B, Baltimore Medical College (1912)	58
1908.	A Γ, University of Southern California (1911). 19	
1908.	A Δ, New Orleans College of Dentistry (1911). 21	
1908.	A E, North Pacific Dental College	61
1912.	A Z, Southern Dental College, (Atlanta)	55
1912.	A H, Atlanta Dental College	29
1913.	A Θ, University of Southern California	32
1914.	A I, Louisville College of Dentistry	21

Active chapters, 25; inactive, 8. Membership 4,858.

The Michigan chapter owns a house (\$7,000).

There are alumni chapters at New York, Buffalo, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Syracuse and State Associations in New York, Nebraska, Southern California and Minnesota.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention called the "Supreme Chapter" which meets in February every second year. During its recess the administration is in the hands of the Supreme Chapter officers and a Board of Directors. The fraternity is divided into four divisions or districts. Conventions have been held at Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; Philadelphia, 1902, 1907; Chicago, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906; Columbus, O., 1908; Ann Arbor, 1909; Toronto, 1910 and Baltimore, 1912.

Catalogues have been published in 1901, 1903 and 1906. The journal of the fraternity is called the *Xi Psi Phi Quarterly* and it is published at Buffalo, N. Y. It is now in its tenth volume.

The badge is a shield with four concave sides displaying the letters Ξ Ψ Φ and surrounded by a border composed of four semi-circular cusps, the points of which are in a line with the diagonals of the inner shield. The colors are lavender and cream. The flower is the rose.

Beta Phi Sigma

(Pharmaceutical)

A FRATERNITY founded in the Department of Pharmacy at the University of Buffalo, in 1889, by Dr. Henry G. Bentz, S. Hobart Dorr and Frederick S. Marsh.

The chapter roll is:

1889.	A, Department of Pharmacy, Univ. of Buffalo.	444
1900.	B, Univ. of Pittsburg (1914).....	462
1911.	Γ, Medico-Chirurgical Coll. Pharmacy, Phila...	62

Active chapters 2. Inactive 1. Membership 968.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "B Φ Σ ." The colors are blue and white.

Phi Delta Chi

(Pharmaceutical—Chemical)



PHI Delta Chi was founded in the department of Pharmacy, at the University of Michigan, November 2, 1883, by Charles E. Bond, F. H. Frazee, Llewellyn H. Gardner, Charles P. Godfrey, Arthur G. Hoffman, A. G. Hopper, G. P. Leamon, A. S. Rogers, Azor Thurston, A. T. Waggoner, and Charles F. Hueber. At this time it was known as the Φ X Society and was organized largely at the suggestion of Dr. A. B. Prescott who was then the Dean of the College of Pharmacy.

On the night of the second meeting of this society a motion was made and lost to change the name to Φ Δ X. This was reconsidered in March, 1909, and the change of name then made. The Society was reorganized into a Greek letter fraternity in the year 1887, at which time symbols, signs, ritual and regalia were adopted.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1887. A, University of Michigan.....	351
1896. B, Northwestern University.....	259
1898. Γ , Columbia University	244
1900. Δ , University of Wisconsin (1905).....	54
1901. E, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.....	331
1902. Z, University of California.....	196

1905. A, University of Texas
 1907. M, University of Pittsburgh
 1907. N, University of Iowa
 1908. E, Ohio State University
 1909. O, University of Southern California
 1912. H, University of Nebraska
 1913. P, University of Oklahoma
 1914. S, University of Colorado

Active chapters 15, inactive 3. **Men**

The fraternity is governed by a representative body called the *Grand Council* consisting of one active member from each chapter within a year. The Grand Council has met as follows: 1900, 1902, 1907, 1909, 1913; Ann Arbor, 1900; Philadelphia, 1904; New York, 1903; Baltimore, 1906; Minneapolis, 1908; Colorado, 1915. Between the sessions an Executive Council administers the affairs of the fraternity.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the *Delta Chi Communicator*. A history of the fraternity has been published.



Alpha Chi Sigma

(Chemical)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Wisconsin in December, 1902, by J. Howard Matthews, Joseph G. Holty, Frank J. Petura, Alfred Kundert, Harold E. Eggers, James C. Silverthorn, E. G. Mattke and R. T. Conger. Its membership is drawn from students of chemistry who intend to make some phase of chemistry their life work. Members of the undergraduate fraternities are admitted. Honorary members are provided for.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902. A, University of Wisconsin.....	180
1904. B, University of Minnesota.....	84
1906. Γ, Case School of Applied Science.....	72
1907. Δ, University of Missouri.....	93
1908. E, University of Indiana.....	86
1908. Z, University of Illinois	117
1908. H, University of Colorado	88
1909. Θ, University of Nebraska	73
1909. I, Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	27
1909. K, University of Kansas	75
1910. Λ, Ohio State University.....	55
1911. M, New Hampshire College	31
1911. N, Pennsylvania State College.....	56
1911. Ξ, University of Maine.....	67
1912. O, Harvard University	42
1912. Π, Syracuse University.....	61

1912. P, University of North Carolina	37
1913. Σ, University of California	47
1913. T, Cornell University	64
1913. Y, Northwestern University	29
1913. Φ, Allegheny College	26
1914. X, Yale University	35
1914. Ψ, Louisiana State University	37
1915. Ω, University of Pittsburgh	14

Active chapters 24, inactive 0. Membership 1485.

The Minnesota chapter was inactive from 1905 to 1908. the Syracuse chapter was formed from a local Π Φ X and the North Carolina chapter from X H M.

There are alumni chapters in Chicago, St. Louis and New York.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly called the *Hexagon*, the first number of which was issued in 1910.

The Government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of five. Conventions are held biennially and have been held in 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912 and 1914 at Madison, Wis.

The badge is a gold hexagon displaying in gold on a field of black enamel the letters "A X Σ," skull and bones, two stars and clasped hands. The flower is the dark carnation.

Delta Theta Phi

(Legal)

THIS fraternity was established in 1913 by the consolidation or union of three previously existing professional fraternities, viz.: Alpha Kappa Phi, Delta Phi Delta and Theta Lambda Phi.

Alpha Kappa Phi was founded at the law school of Northwestern University October 6, 1902. Seeking to secure the advantage of an earlier date of origin its founders took the name of an old undergraduate fraternity called Alpha Kappa Phi which originated at Centre College, Ky., in 1858 and established a number of chapters in the South, the last one of which at the University of Mississippi became a chapter of B Θ Π in 1879, becoming extinct a few years later. They also sought to secure some sanction for their conduct by securing permission of the living members of the extinct society to such assumption of their abandoned name. But it is obvious that no expedient of this kind could alter the actual date of the organization of this fraternity or serve as a basis for a claim to an earlier date than 1902.

The chapter roll was as follows:

1902. A, <i>Wigmore</i> Northwestern University.....	*103
1904. B, <i>Warvelle</i> DePaul University.....	86
1909. Γ, <i>Douglas</i> John Marshall Law School.....	51
1909. Δ, <i>Lincoln</i> University of Chicago.....	62
1909. Z, <i>Mitchell</i> University of Minnesota.....	46

*The membership is estimated.

1909. H, *Magruder* Chicago—Kent College of Law... 60
1912. Θ, *Ingalls* Washburn College..... 51
1912. I, *Christianey* University of Michigan 66

The badge was a shield displaying the letters “A K Φ.”
The chapters were named in alphabetical order. The new names are indicated above in italics.

Delta Phi Delta was founded at the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin University, September, 1900, by C. E. Schmick, E. Quigley, F. W. Sinram, J. L. Barrett, W. F. Mackay, J. H. Orgill and Arthur Born.

The chapter roll was as follows:
1900. A, *Ranney*, Cleveland Law School.....183
1904. B, *Harlan*, University of South Dakota.....127
1905. I', *Mitchell*, University of Minnesota.....152
1907. Δ, *Cooley*, Detroit College of Law.....108
1908. E, University of Arkansas.....128
1910. H, *Ramsey*, St. Paul College of Law..... 96
1912. Z, *Douglas*, John Marshall Law School..... 28
1912. Θ, *Bryan*, Creighton University..... 33
1912. I, *Benton*, Washington University (St. Louis) 28

The badge was a diamond of black enamel with the letters “Δ Φ Δ” in gold arranged along the longest diagonal.
The chapters were named in alphabetical order—the names under the consolidation being indicated in italics.

Theta Lambda Phi was founded February 18, 1903, at the law school of Dickinson College by Thomas S. Lanard and Walter P. Bishop.

The chapter roll was as follows:
1903. *Holmes*, Dickinson College 99

1903. <i>Cooley</i> , Detroit College of Law.....	154
1900. <i>Finch</i> , Cornell University.....	142
1904. <i>Bleckley</i> , University of Georgia.....	68
1904. <i>Freeman</i> , University of Tennessee.....	59
1907. <i>Kent</i> , New York Law School.....	112
1907. <i>Day</i> , Western Reserve University.....	98
1907. <i>Lurton</i> , Chattanooga College of Law.....	94
1908. <i>Burks</i> , Washington & Lee University.....	56
1910. <i>Marshall</i> , Ohio Northern University.....	48
1911. <i>Parker</i> , Union College (N. Y.).....	62
1911. <i>Von Moschzisker</i> , University of Pennsylvania...	47
1911. <i>White</i> , Georgetown University.....	62
1911. <i>Jefferson</i> , Richmond College.....	33
1912. <i>Field</i> , University of South California.....	31
1912. <i>Fuller</i> , Fordham (N. Y.) Law School.....	38
1913. <i>Deady</i> , University of Oregon.....	26
1913. <i>Chase</i> , Ohio State University.....	22

The Cornell chapter owned its house (\$18,700).

The conventions called National Senates have been held at New York, 1908, Washington, 1910, Ithaca, 1911 and Chattanooga, 1912. During the recess of the conventions the fraternities' affairs was administered by a board of officers called the Supreme Senate.

The fraternity published a quarterly called the *Paper Book*.

The badge was a monogram of the letters "Θ Α Φ."

The fraternities were consolidated September 26, 1913 under the name Delta Theta Phi. The chapters under the new system are called Senates and the conven-

tion The National Senate, and all the chapters except the one at the University of Arkansas have been named after prominent lawyers.

At the time of the union, the chapters of $\Theta \Lambda \Phi$ and $\Delta \Phi \Delta$ at the Detroit College of Law and the chapters of $\Lambda K \Phi$ and $\Delta \Phi \Delta$ at the University of Minnesota and the John Marshall Law schools united; otherwise each chapter continued as before.

Since the consolidation the following chapters have been established:

1914. <i>Wayne</i> , Atlanta, Ga., Law School.....	18
1914. <i>Dwight</i> , Columbia University.....	13
1915. <i>Webster</i> , Webster College of Law (Chicago).....	16
1915. <i>Snyder</i> , Kansas City Law School.....	17
1915. <i>John Adams</i> , Boston University.....	28
1915. <i>Howatt</i> , University of Utah.....	13
1915. <i>Pitney</i> , New Jersey Law School.....	11

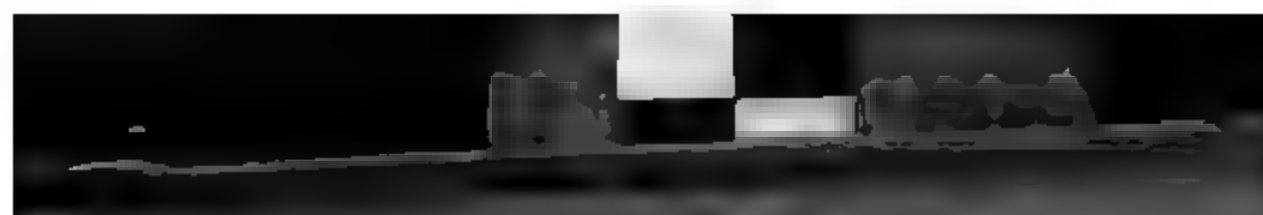
Active chapters 39. Inactive 0. Membership 2,775.

The fraternity took over the *Paper Book* from $\Theta \Lambda \Phi$.

There are alumni chapters in Cleveland, New York, N. Y., Chattanooga, Toledo, Chicago, Washington, Los Angeles, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.

The government is of usual form—a convention called the National Senate meets biennially.

The badge is a triangle in circle displaying the letters " $\Delta \Theta \Phi$," above which are the scales of justice and below it an open book.



Gamma Eta Gamma

(Legal)



THIS fraternity was founded at the law school of the University of Maine in 1901 by C. Vey Holman, and fifteen students.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. A, University of Maine (1910).....	122
1902. B, Boston University	199
1904. F, Albany Law School (Union University).....	148
1908. A, Syracuse University.....	155
1909. E, Cornell University.....	96
1911. Z, University of Michigan	87
1912. H, University of Indiana.....	53
1912. Θ, Creighton Univ. Law School.....	35
1914. I, Georgetown University (D. C.).....	41
1915. K, University of Oregon.....	21

Active chapters 9, inactive 1. Membership 957.

The charter of the Alpha chapter was withdrawn. The Albany (\$11,000), and Cornell (\$16,000) chapters own houses.

The Creighton chapter was organized from the Bachelors Club.

The convention called the "Witan" has been held at Bangor in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1906. At Boston 1904, 1907, 1908, Syracuse 1909, Ithaca 1911, Albany, N. Y., 1912. During the interim between the sessions of the convention the fraternity is governed by a Council called the "Curia" composed of ten members of whom at least five must be alumni.

. The badge is a shield displaying a lamp, a star and a fleur-de-lis above a triangle enclosing the letter "H." On two sides of the triangle are the letters "Γ," "Γ." Beneath the triangle is a balance.

The fraternity published a song book in 1909. An annual called the *Rescript* and a directory are in preparation to be published in 1912.

Phi Alpha Delta (Legal)



THIS fraternity was organized in 1897 by students at several of the Chicago law schools. It was known as A E down to 1902 in which year it was reorganized and the present name selected. The first four chapters named below constituted the A E organization. The chapters are named after eminent lawyers.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1897. <i>Blackstone</i> , Kent College of Law.....	*149
1897. <i>Story</i> , DePaul University	103
1900. <i>Fuller</i> , Northwestern University.....	77
1901. <i>Webster</i> , Chicago Law School.....	155
1902. <i>Marshall</i> , University of Chicago.....	87
1903. <i>Ryan</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	96
1903. <i>Magruder</i> , University of Illinois.....	77
1905. <i>Campbell</i> , University of Michigan.....	87
1906. <i>Hay</i> , Western Reserve University.....	53
1907. <i>Garland</i> , University of Arkansas.....	122
1908. <i>Benton</i> , Kansas City Law School.....	156
1908. <i>Capen</i> , Illinois Wesleyan University.....	73
1908. <i>Chase</i> , University of Cincinnati.....	69
1908. <i>Williams</i> , University of Oregon.....	88

*The numbers are estimated.

1908. <i>Hammond</i> , University of Iowa.....	66
1909. <i>Lawson</i> , University of Missouri.....	56
1909. <i>Rapallo</i> , New York University.....	121
1909. <i>Taft</i> , Georgetown University.....	136
1909. <i>Calhoun</i> , Yale University.....	113
1909. <i>Green</i> , University of Kansas.....	99
1910. <i>Jefferson</i> , University of Virginia.....	68
1910. <i>Gunter</i> , University of Colorado.....	73
1910. <i>Hamlin</i> , University of Maine.....	101
1911. <i>Corliss</i> , University of North Dakota.....	62
1911. <i>Ross</i> , University of Southern California.....	60
1911. <i>Holmes</i> , Law Dept. Stanford University.....	54
1911. <i>Temple</i> , University of California (S. F.).....	62
1912. <i>Staples</i> , Washington & Lee University.....	43
1913. <i>Hughes</i> , Denver University.....	42
1914. <i>Clay</i> , University of Kentucky.....	36
1914. <i>Kent</i> , University of Idaho.....	47
1914. <i>Dunbar</i> , University of Washington.....	28
1915. <i>Reese</i> , University of Nebraska.....	23
1915. <i>Brewer</i> , Stetson University.....	19

Active chapters 34, inactive 0. Membership 2,601.

The chapters admit law students only. The Idaho chapter was formed from a local $\Pi \Lambda \Delta$. In 1914 the Yale chapter absorbed an old local society called "Book and Gavel." The fraternity admits to honorary membership men eminent in the law.

Alumni chapters exist at Chicago, Portland, Ore., New York, Washington, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Grand Forks, N. D., San Francisco.

The fraternity is governed by the usual convention with an ad interim government by a board of national

officers. Conventions have been held at Chicago, 1899, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914; Round Lake, Wis., 1901; South Haven, Mich., 1902; Pistaker Bay, Ills., 1903; Fox Lake, Ills., 1904; Madison, Wis., 1907; San Francisco, 1915. Hereafter they are to be held biennially.

Three directories have been published at Chicago in 1901, 1906 and Fargo, N. D., 1910. In these the names have appeared in one alphabetical list and in a geographical distribution. The publication of a quarterly called the *Phi Alpha Delta* was begun in 1906.

The badge is an oblong hexagonal shield with concave sides displaying in vertical order a balance and the letters Φ A Δ . The colors are old gold and purple and the flower is the red carnation.

Phi Delta Delta

(Legal—Women)



This sorority was organized in 1911 by five law students at the University of Southern California.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1911. A, University of Southern California	26
1913. B, Washington, D. C., College of Law	16
1913. Γ, Chicago-Kent College of Law	25
1914. Δ, University of Oregon Law School	11

Active chapters, 4; inactive, 0. Membership, 78.

Phi Delta Phi (Legal)



THE fraternity of $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ was founded at the law department of Michigan University in 1869, by John M. Howard, of the law class of '71. There had been a local society called the " $\Lambda \Phi$," and having its membership confined exclusively to law students at Ann Arbor for a year or two previous to this time, but none of the original members of $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ seemed to have known about it, or designed to imitate it. Howard was a graduate of Monmouth College and a member of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, and when he entered the University of Michigan it was his intention to establish there a chapter of his fraternity if he found it possible, but seeing that the undergraduate department of the university was crowded with chapters, he abandoned this idea and turned his attention to the formation of a purely legal fraternity. The first meeting was held November 22, 1869. The new fraternity was called $\Phi \Delta \Phi$. Honorary members were provided for, it being required that such members should belong to the legal profession, and be elected and initiated in the usual way. Persons who were members of the college fraternities were

encouraged to join the new organization and as the fraternity does not resemble the regular Greek brotherhoods except in name, there is no conflict of allegiance. The chapters are named after distinguished lawyers.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1869.	<i>Kent</i> , University of Michigan.....	*740
1878.	<i>Benjamin</i> , Law School, Bloomington, Ill.	165
1880.	<i>Booth</i> , Union College of Law, Chicago.....	478
1881.	<i>Story</i> , Columbia University (1913).....	698
1882.	<i>Cooley</i> , Washington University.....	351
1884.	<i>Pomeroy</i> , University of California (S. F.).....	325
1884.	<i>Marshall</i> , George Washington University.....	402
1884.	<i>Jay</i> , Albany Law School, Union Univ. (1912) ..	246
1885.	<i>Webster</i> , Boston University.....	501
1886.	<i>Hamilton</i> , Cincinnati Law School.....	368
1886.	<i>Gibson</i> , University of Pennsylvania.....	199
1887.	<i>Choate</i> , Harvard University (1909).....	372
1887.	<i>Waite</i> , Yale University.....	450
1888.	<i>Field</i> , New York University.....	463
1888.	<i>Conkling</i> , Cornell Law School University.....	401
1890.	<i>Tiedemann</i> , University of Missouri.....	399
1890.	<i>Minor</i> , University of Virginia.....	401
1891.	<i>Dillon</i> , University of Minnesota.....	304
1891.	<i>Daniels</i> , Buffalo Law School.....	238
1891.	<i>Chase</i> , University of Oregon.....	204
1891.	<i>Harlan</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	378
1893.	<i>Swan</i> , Ohio State University.....	270
1893.	<i>McClain</i> , University of Iowa.....	372
1895.	<i>Lincoln</i> , University of Nebraska.....	301

*The numbers are estimated.

1896.	<i>Osgoode</i> , Law School of Upper Canada.....	91
1896.	<i>Fuller</i> , Chicago—Kent College of Law.....	201
1897.	<i>Miller</i> , Stanford University.....	265
1897.	<i>Green</i> , University of Kansas.....	344
1899.	<i>Comstock</i> , Syracuse University.....	182
1899.	<i>Dwight</i> , New York Law School.....	166
1900.	<i>Foster</i> , University of Indiana.....	241
1901.	<i>Ranney</i> , Western Reserve University.....	148
1901.	<i>Langdell</i> , University of Illinois.....	190
1902.	<i>Brewer</i> , University of Denver.....	112
1903.	<i>Douglas</i> , University of Chicago.....	93
1907.	<i>Ballinger</i> , University of Washington.....	118
1907.	<i>Malone</i> , Vanderbilt University.....	61
1907.	<i>Evarts</i> , Brooklyn Law Sch., (St. Lawrence Univ.).....	162
1907.	<i>Thomas</i> , University of Colorado.....	93
1907.	<i>Beatty</i> , University of Southern Cal.....	101
1908.	<i>Reed</i> , University of Maine.....	55
1908.	<i>Tucker</i> , Washington and Lee University.....	71
1909.	<i>Roberts</i> , University of Texas.....	56
1909.	<i>Shiras</i> , University of Pittsburg.....	78
1912.	<i>Holmes</i> , University of Oklahoma.....	42
1912.	<i>Ames</i> , University of South Dakota.....	48
1912.	<i>Bruce</i> , University of North Dakota.....	45
1912.	<i>White</i> , Tulane University.....	33
1913	<i>Jones</i> , University of California (Berkeley).....	36

Active chapters 46, inactive 3. Membership, 12,058.

The Michigan chapter owns a house (\$25,000).

The government of the fraternity is through the conventions, and a Council acting during the time between its sessions. The fraternity is now divided into provinces

for administrative purposes, and they hold conventions between the sessions of the general conventions which have been held at Ann Arbor, 1882, 1899; New York, 1889, 1909; Chicago, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1903; Washington, 1898; St. Louis, 1904; Columbus, 1907; Iowa City, 1908, Cincinnati, 1911; Chicago, 1913; Denver, 1915.

The Pomeroy chapter is in the Hastings Law School the law department of the University of California at San Francisco. The Jones chapter is in the School of Jurisprudence of the same University at Berkeley, Cal. The Osgoode chapter was inactive from 1899 to 1909. The charters of the Jay, Choate and Story chapters were withdrawn.

The exercises of the chapters vary. Each chapter, at the time of its establishment, is recommended to frame such a schedule of work as will supplement the regular course of instruction in its law school.

There are alumni chapters at Chicago, New York, St. Louis, San Francisco, Kansas City, Portland, Oregon, Denver, Colo., Cleveland, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., Seattle, Wash., Oklahoma City, Okla., Brooklyn, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Joseph, Mo., Tacoma, and Richmond, Va.

After graduation, the members form a widespread exchange for the interchange of business and information. This feature is facilitated by the catalogue of the fraternity, of which nine editions have been published, viz., in 1880, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1897, 1909 and 1911. During 1887-88 a periodical called *The Brief* was issued by the secretary of the fraternity council, but it was

suspended after the publication of one volume. It was revived in 1900 as a quarterly. A small song book was published in 1896 with subsequent revisions and additions.

The badge of the society from its foundation until 1882, was a shield-shaped lozenge, ending in a sharp point at the top, and with a rounded curve at the bottom. In the center was a field upon which was displayed five crosses; above this were the letters "Φ Δ Φ," with a star in each corner. The badge then adopted, and now in use, is a monogram. The fraternity colors are wine color and pearl blue. The flower is the jacqueminot rose.

The flag is a pennant with three diagonal panels, the upper and lower ones are plain and wine red in color, the middle one is pearl blue in color and displays the letters "Φ Δ Φ" in wine red.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity, and exclusive of honorary members are the following: President Roosevelt, *Story*; John B. Jackson, Minister to Roumania, *Field*; Irving B. Dudley, Ambassador to Brazil, *Marshall*; Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, *Marshall*; Elliott Northcott, Envoy to Nicaragua *Kent*; Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of Navy, *Choate*; William B. Gilbert, U. S. Circuit Judge, *Kent*; W. F. Frear, formerly Chief Justice of Hawaii, *Waite*; Ashley M. Gould, Judge Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, *Marshall*; Pliny L. Soper, U. S. Attorney Indian Territory, *Story*; Charles S. Thomas, Governor of Colorado, *Kent*; Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, *Kent*; John L. Bates, Governor of Massachusetts, *Webster*; Herbert S. Hadley, Governor of Missouri,



Booth; Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, now of U. S. Supreme Court, *Story*; Wilder S. Metcalf, Brigadier General, *Green*; Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Infantry, U. S. Army, *Dillon*; Norman Hapgood, editor of *Collier's Weekly*, *Story*; Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, *Story*; Arthur C. Denison, U. S. Circuit Judge, *Kent*. And the following members of Congress: Alfred G. Allen, *Hamilton*; Daniel R. Anthony, James W. Good, and Edward T. Taylor, *Kent*; Theron E. Catlin and Andrew J. Peters, *Choate*; Ira C. Copley and Henry T. Rainey, *Booth*; J. Harry Covington, *Gibson*; Robert L. Henry, Jr., *Douglas*; Clarence B. Miller, *Dillon*; A. C. Mitchell, *Green*, W. D. Stephens, *Beatty*, and John Q. Tillson, *Waite*.

Sigma Delta Kappa

(Legal)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan by Francis S. Rosenthal, James T. Sloan, John G. Gutekunst, Walter E. Morris, Russell D. Calkins and Arthur A. Morrow.

The roll is as follows:

1914. A, University of Michigan.....	41
1914. B, Chicago Law School.....	39
1915. Γ, Benjamin Harrison Law School.....	32
1915. Δ, Hamilton College of Law (Chicago).....	15
1915. E, Benton College of Law (St. Louis).....	16

Active chapters 6. Membership 143.

The Gamma chapter was formed from a local IΛ.

The fraternity has started the publication of a journal called the *Si-De-Ka*, intended to be a quarterly.

There is an annual convention with an *ad interim* administration by the president and the secretary.

The badge is a coffin shaped shield displaying the letters Σ Δ K in gold on a black background. The colors are red and black.

Phi Mu Alpha

(Musical)



THIS fraternity which is commonly called Sinfonia was organized October 6, 1898, at the New England Conservatory of Music by Ossian E. Mills and thirteen associates. Its organization at first was that of a club, but in 1900 it was determined to expand and form a regular college fraternity, in musical schools of approved excellence. The chapter roll is as follows:

1898. A, New England Conservatory of Music.....	210
1900. B, Broad St. Conservatory, Philadelphia.....	98
1900. Γ, American Institute of Applied Music (1900)...	16
1901. Δ, Ithaca, N. Y. Conservatory of Music.....	101
1904. Γ, Detroit Conservatory of Music (1912).....	43
1902. E, University of Michigan.....	147
1902. Z, Chicago Auditorium Conservatory (1904)...	18
1903. H, Cincinnati College of Music.....	69
1904. Θ, Syracuse University.....	104
1907. Z, University of Missouri.....	42
1910. I, Northwestern University	29
1911. K, Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore..	18
1911. Λ, DePauw University (1913).....	17
1912. M, University of Oklahoma	34
1912. N, Denison University.....	26

1914. O, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.....	24
1914. E, University of Kansas.....	35
Active chapters 13, inactive 4. Membership 1049.	

The Michigan chapter owns a house (\$10,000). Other chapters would but for the problem of practicing during study hours. The Omicron chapter was formed from a local A K Ψ. There is an alumni club in New York City.

The fraternity admits honorary members. There are 28 down to date.

The government of the fraternity is in the hands of a board of "Supreme" officers constituting with a member of each chapter a Supreme Council. Conventions are held annually and have been held as follows: Boston, 1901, 1907, 1912; Philadelphia, 1902, 1908, 1914; Ithaca, 1903, 1910; Cincinnati, 1905; Ann Arbor, 1904, 1911; Syracuse, 1909; Chicago, 1913.

The fraternity offers a gold prize medallion for the best musical composition from among young American musicians. It also offers prize certificates to its members for musical compositions and essays.

The fraternity issued an annual from 1901 to 1914. This contained chapter letters, portraits of the members, lists of initiates and the like. It also issues three times a year a periodical called the *Mystic Cat*. It has issued two song books the words and music being by the members.

The badge is a triangle with the point at the top. It displays an antique letter "S" with one of the letters "Φ M A" at each point of the triangle. The colors are red and black and gold.



Delta Omicron

(Musical—Women)

This society was organized September 6, 1909, by three students at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1909. A, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.....	88
1910. B, Detroit Institute of Musical Art*.....	75
1911. F, Southern Conserv., Buena Vista, Va. (1915). ..	21
1915. A, Denison University	35

Active chapters, 3; inactive, 1. Membership, 219.

The Gamma chapter was organized from a local A Θ X, and the Delta chapter from the Clef society.

The government is of usual form, the affairs of the sorority being administered by a board of general officers in the recess between conventions.

A Convention was held at Cincinnati in 1915.

The publication of a journal called the *Wheel* was begun in 1915.

The badge is a gold lyre, with a cross bar bearing the society letters in black. It may be jewelled with pearls or diamonds. The colors are old rose and silver.

*Also called the Detroit Conservatory of Music.

Mu Phi Epsilon

(Musical—Women)

MU PHI Epsilon was founded at the Metropolitan College of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1903, by Elizabeth Mathias, Alma Sterling, Ethel Kimball, Edith White, Jennie Bellis, Elizabeth Steward, Jessie Yuille, and Lilian Sutton, assisted by W. D. Sterling, dean of the College, and Calvin Vos and Simon Jordan, members of Φ M Λ (Sinfonia).

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903.	A, Metropolitan College of Music, Cincinnati..	93
1903.	B, New England Conservatory, Boston	77
1904.	I, Michigan University School of Music.....	123
1905.	Δ , Detroit Conservatory of Music.....	80
1905.	E, Toledo Conservatory of Music.....	60
1905.	Z, DePauw University (1909).....	41
1905.	H, Syracuse University	148
1906.	Θ , Kroeger School of Music, St. Louis.....	73
1906.	I, Chicago Conservatory of Music (1910).....	32
1906.	K, Metropolitan Conservatory, Indianapolis...	68
1909.	A, Ithaca Conservatory of Music.....	84
1910.	I A, Chicago Musical College.....	70
1911.	M, Brenau College (Gainesville, Ga.) (1913)...	32
1911.	N, University of Oregon.....	50
1911.	Ξ , University of Kansas.....	68
1912.	O, Combs Broad Street Conservatory, Phila...	50
1912.	H, Lawrence Conservatory, Appleton, Wis....	60
1914.	P, Von Unschuld Univ. of Music, Washington	14

1914.	Σ, Northwestern Univ., School of Music.....	54
1915.	T, University of Washington.....	16
1915.	Υ, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.....	15
1915.	Φ, Mt. Union College, Alliance, O.....	20
1915.	X, Penn. Musical College, Meadville, Pa.....	31

Active chapters, 20; inactive, 3; membership, 1,359.

The Beta was inactive from 1905 to 1909. The Zeta and Eta chapters were the two chapters of the Φ M E a society originating in 1892 and which was thus absorbed. The Iota was withdrawn and its location changed and it was renamed Alpha Iota. The Chi and Phi chapters were known as K Δ E.

An original Musical Composition contest is held every year and the winner is presented with a trophy loving cup which is kept by her chapter for one year. Any chapter winning three years in succession becomes the owner of the same.

The society is professional and admits members of the regular undergraduate sororities. The government is administered by a Grand Council of the five officers of the convention who act until the next convention assembles. Conventions have been held as follows: Cincinnati, 1904, 1905, 1910; Detroit, 1906, 1915; Ann Arbor, 1907; St. Louis, 1908; Toledo, 1909; Indianapolis, 1911; Syracuse, 1912; Boston, 1913; Chicago, 1914.

A quarterly is published in the months of June, October, December and March.

The badge is a triangle enclosing a lyre and displaying the letters "M Φ E," one on each side of the triangle. The colors are royal purple and white. The flower is the violet.

Sigma Alpha Iota

(Musical—Women)

THE Sigma Alpha Iota sorority was organized June 12, 1903, at the School of Music of the University of Michigan, by Elizabeth Campbell, Frances Caspari, Minnie Davis, Leila Farlin, Nora Hunt, Georgia Potts and Mary Storrs.

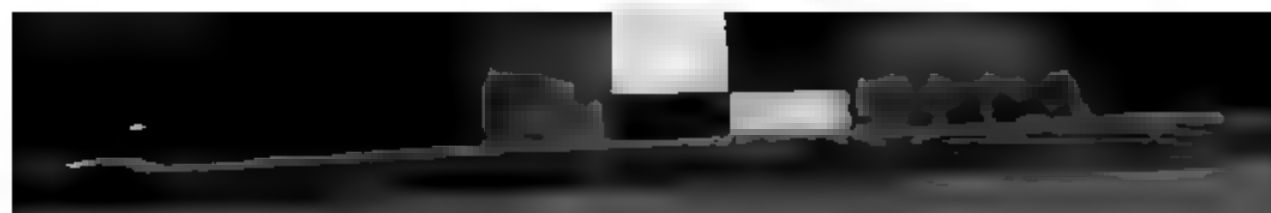
The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. A, University of Michigan.....	95
1904. B, Northwestern University.....	107
1906. I, American Conservatory of Music, Chicago....	57
1907. Δ, Detroit Conservatory of Music.....	59
1909. E, Ithaca Conservatory of Music.....	111
1911. Z, Indianapolis College of Music and Art.....	50
1914. H, College of Music, Cincinnati, O.....	24
1914. Θ, Washburn College of Music, Topeka, Kans..	25
1915. I, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.....	25
1915. K, University School of Music, Lincoln, Neb....	10
1915. Λ, New England Conservatory, Boston	10

Active chapters 11, inactive 0. Membership 573.

The Beta chapter was formed from a local society called Enanon, and the Epsilon from a local called A T. None of the chapters own or rent houses.

The government of the society is through national conventions, the officers chosen at such conventions serving as a governing board between its sessions.



SIGMA ALPHA IOTA

561

Conventions have been held as follows: Ann Arbor, 1907, Evanston, Ills., 1908, Chicago, 1909, 1915, Ithaca, 1910, Detroit, 1911, Indianapolis, 1914.

The society publishes a journal called *Pan Pipes*. A song book is in preparation.

The badge is a representation of seven pan pipes on an oblong shield displaying on the border the letters "Σ A I." The colors are crimson and white and the flower the red rose.

Alpha Sigma Alpha

(Normal—Women)

ALPHA Sigma Alpha was founded in 1901 at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Virginia Boyd, Juliette Hundley, May Hundley, Louise Cox, Ursula Boyd and Calva Watson.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901.	A, Virginia State Normal School.....	90
1903.	B, Lewisburg (W. Va.) Seminary (1904)	22
1904.	Γ, College for Women(Columbia,S.C.)(1909)..	64
1905.	Δ, Mary Baldwin Seminary (1907).....	34
1905.	E, Fauquier Institute (Warrenton, Va.)(1907).	11
1905.	Z, Fairmont Seminary (Wash., D. C.) (1906).	8
1905.	H, Ward Seminary (Nashville, Tenn.) (1909)..	45
1908.	I, Randolph-Macon Woman's College (1913).	50
1909.	Σ Φ E, Brenau College (1914)	80
1909.	K Φ, Mt. Union College (1914).....	65
1909.	Γ B Σ, St. Mary's School (Raleigh, N.C.) (1910)	44
1910.	M, Shorter College, Rome, Ga. (1912)	36
1911.	XI, Hamilton School (Washington, D.C.) (1912)	9

The chapters at Brenau, Mt. Union and St. Mary's were formed from local societies whose names were perpetuated in the chapter designations.

The chapters at Lewisburg, Columbia (S. C.), Mary Baldwin, Fairmount, St. Mary's and Shorter were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The other chapters died from various causes so that in 1914 A I, Σ Φ E and K Φ were

the only chapters. At a convention then held it was determined to change the character of the organization. Iota was released to $\Pi B \Phi$, and $\Sigma \Phi E$ and $K \Phi$ to $\Delta \Delta \Delta$, and the fraternity started anew.

The roll now is:

1901.	A, The Virginia State Normal School.....	90
1914.	A A, Miami University Normal School	35
1914.	A B, Mo. State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo. .	130
1914.	A Γ , Penn. State Normal School, Indiana, Pa. .	40

Old membership 468 (not counting A chapter); new membership 293. Active chapters, 4.

The Miami chapter was organized from a local $\Phi A T$, Kirksville from $K \Theta \Psi$ and Indiana from $\Gamma \Pi B$, all of which had existed for some years.

The government is by a Central Board consisting of the general officers. Conventions have been held at Charleston, S. C., 1906; Asheville, N. C., 1908; Natural Bridge, Va., 1909; Baltimore, Md., 1910; Toxaway, N. C., 1911; Norfolk, Va., 1912; Oxford, O., 1914.

There are alumnæ associations at Kirksville, Unionville, Hannibal and Moberly, Mo., Farmville and Norfolk, Va., and Springfield, O.

A catalogue was published in Boston, 1915. A song book was published in 1910 at Columbia, S. C. A journal called the *Aegis* was commenced in 1906 and continued until 1912 when it was succeeded by the *Phoenix*, a four page weekly.

The badge is a concave square of black enamel displaying in gold the letters "A Σ A," a crown and a star. The colors are pearl white and crimson.

Sigma Sigma Sigma

(Normal—Women)

THIS sorority was founded at the Virginia State Normal School at Farmville, Va., in 1898. It was at first organized as a general sorority, but later became purely professional as hereafter stated.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1898.	A, Virginia State Normal School.....	106
1903.	B, Lewisburg (W. Va.) Female Institute (1908) ..	28
1905.	Γ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College (1911) ..	13
1905.	Δ, Peabody Normal College.....	67
1905.	E, Hollins College (1914)	27
1905.	H, Searcy (Ark.) Female Institute (1907).....	6
1905.	A Δ, Southwestern University (1911).....	18
1906.	Θ, Woman's College, Frederick, Md. (1907) ..	10
1909.	Σ Φ, Union University, Tenn.....	38
1911.	Z, Buffalo, N. Y., Normal College.....	44
1911.	K, Ohio State Normal College, (Miami)	42
1912.	Φ, Ohio State Normal College (Athens, O.) ..	33
1915.	I, Colorado Women's Teachers College.....	11
1915.	A, Penn. State Normal School (Indiana, Pa.) ..	16

Active chapters, 8; inactive, 6. Membership, 399.

Until 1907 the sorority made no distinction as to the class of institutions it should enter. It then decided to enter collegiate institutions and to admit no one under seventeen years of age. This age limit compelled the Beta, Eta and Theta chapters to become inactive. In 1911 the society found itself unwilling to drop its normal chapters

so it decided to become a purely professional Normal School organization and to that end it turned its two chapters at Randolph Macon Woman's College and Southwestern University over to Delta Delta Delta and has since restricted its chapters to Normal Schools. The Hollins chapter entered Delta Delta Delta in 1914. The Sigma Phi chapter has not yet been provided for.

There are alumnae associations at Hampton, Va., Nashville, Tenn., Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., Greeley, Colo. and Richmond, Va.

Conventions have been held at Farmville, Va., 1904; Lewisburg, W. Va., 1905; Old Point Comfort, 1906, 1907; Lynchburg, 1908; Chattanooga, 1909, and Richmond, Va., 1911; Buffalo, 1913; Cincinnati, 1915.

A magazine called the *Triangle* has been published semi-annually since 1905. A song book was published in 1906 and a directory in 1909, 1912 and 1914.

The badge is a triangle displaying a skull and crossed bones and the letters "Σ Σ Σ." The flag is of purple with a diagonal band of white displaying the letters Σ Σ Σ in purple. Above the band is a white triangle and below a white circle. The flower is the purple violet. The colors are purple and white.

Delta Kappa Phi

(Students in Textile Schools)

THIS fraternity was organized November 16, 1899, at the Philadelphia Textile School by J. Paul Jones, Chas. E. Washburn, Harris A. Solomon and Leon H. Buck.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1899. A, Philadelphia Textile School.....	188
1902. B, Lowell Textile School.....	193

Active chapters 2, inactive 0. Membership 381.

The government is through a convention of delegates from the chapters with an interim control by the officers elected at the conventions.

The fraternity publishes a directory of its members.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Δ Κ Φ" a shield and a star. The colors are white and purple.

Phi Psi

(Students in Textile Schools)

THIS fraternity was organized March 18, 1903 at the Philadelphia Textile School.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. A, Philadelphia Textile School.....	127
1904. B, New Bedford Textile School.....	75
1904. Γ, Lowell Textile School..	105
1909. Δ, Bradford-Durfee Textile School.....	38

Active chapters 4. Inactive 0. Membership 345.

There is an alumni chapter at Boston. The Lowell chapter is said to own a house.

Government is by a convention called a "Grand Council" which meets annually.

A periodical called the *Phi Psi Quarterly* is issued four times during the school year.

Theta Tau

(Engineering)



THETA Tau was founded at the University of Minnesota on October 15, 1904, by Erick J. Schrader, Edwin L. Vinal, W. Murray Lewis and Isaac B. Hanks. It was intended to be a purely professional engineering fraternity and it has admitted to membership persons belonging to the undergraduate Greek Letter fraternities. Membership is limited to students of engineering and the policy has been to enter no institution where mining or metallurgical engineering is not taught, but each chapter is at liberty to select its members from students following any course in engineering. Honorary membership is provided for. Originally the fraternity was called the "Hammer & Tongs." The name was changed in 1910.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. A, University of Minnesota	147
1906. B, Michigan College of Mines.....	160
1908. F, Colorado School of Mines.....	86
1911. A, Case School of Applied Science.....	73
1911. E, University of California.....	86
1912. Z, University of Kansas.....	75
1912. H. Mass. Institute of Technology	68
1913. Θ, Columbia University.....	41

Active chapters 8, inactive 0. Membership 736.

The Beta chapter owns a house, (\$18,000). The Beta chapter was formed from the Rhombohedron Club, the Gamma from the Square Set Club, the Delta from $\Sigma K A$ and the Eta from the Delta Club.

There are alumni associations in Chicago, in the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Cleveland, O., and Globe, Arizona.

The government of the fraternity is through a biennial convention of delegates from the active and alumni chapters. Between its sessions the government is in the hands of an Executive Council of five members. Conventions have been held at Minneapolis 1911 and Houghton, Mich., 1913.

The fraternity published through the Beta chapter an annual called the *Gear* which contained chapter letters, portrait groups, and a directory of the members. It is now published directly by the fraternity.

The badge is a golden gear wheel with a garnet at the hub, the lower side of the wheel being crossed by a hammer and a pair of tongs. The letters "Θ T" are displayed between the spokes of the upper part of the wheel. The colors are dark red and gold. The flower is the Jacqueminot rose. The badge was formerly a skull displaying the letters of the fraternity on the forehead and surmounting a crossed tongs and hammer.



Triangle

(Students of Civil Engineering)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Illinois May 15, 1907. Scholarship is the chief criterion in the selection of members.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being named after the institutions in which they are located.

1907. University of Illinois	144
1910. Purdue University	131
1911. Ohio State University	127
1913. University of Wisconsin	64

Active chapters 4. Inactive 0. Membership 466.

The Illinois chapter (\$15,000) owns its house.

Conventions are held with the chapters in rotation.

Sigma Rho

(Students of Mining and Metallurgy)

THIS fraternity is purely professional. It was organized in 1894 at the Michigan College of Mines.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1894. A. Michigan College of Mines	260
1910. B. University of Minnesota	36

Active chapters 2. Inactive 0. Membership 296.

The Alpha chapter owns a house (\$16,000).



Alpha Gamma Rho

(Agricultural)



THIS fraternity was organized by the union of two prior societies, A G P founded in 1903 at Ohio State University by F. L. Allen, R. L. Fromme, W. A. Martin, P. S. Poston, G. T. Snyder, and B. L. West and Δ P Σ founded in 1906 at the University of Illinois by J. J. Mackay, R. E. Taylor, J. H. Craig, F. H. McKelvey, M. E. Greenleaf, J. H. Martin, R. E. Chambers, E. E. Chester and E. E. Stultz. In the spring of 1908 a union was effected the Ohio State chapter being called the Beta and the Illinois chapter the Alpha.

The roll is as follows:

1906. A, University of Illinois	143
1903. B, Ohio State University	121
1911. Γ, Pennsylvania State College.....	76
1911. Δ, Purdue University	73
1912. E, North Dakota Agricultural College.....	35
1914. Z, Cornell University.....	54
1914. H, Iowa State College.....	37

Active chapters 7, inactive 0. Membership 539.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the conventions and an interim Executive Council. The

conventions have been held at Chicago 1908, 1909, 1910, Columbus, O., 1911, 1913; West Lafayette, Ind., 1912, 1914.

A periodical called the *Sickle and Sheaf* was started in 1910. It is intended to be a semi-annual for the present.

The badge is a sheaf of wheat and a sickle combined with a crescent bearing the letters "A Γ P." The colors are dark green and gold. The flower is the pink rose.

Zeta Phi Eta

(Oratorical—Women)

THIS sorority was organized at the Emerson School of Oratory in 1893. There are two chapters, viz.:

1893. A, Emerson School of Oratory (Boston).....	106
1893. B, Northwestern University	140
1915. Δ, Syracuse University.	40

Chapters, 3. Membership, 286.

The Syracuse chapter was formed from the local society of X Y.

Conventions have been held at Boston, 1908, 1914; Evanston, Ill., 1911, 1913 and Syracuse, N. Y., 1915.

The badge is an oval cameo displaying the letters "Z Φ H" in white and surrounded by a row of pearls. The colors are rose red and white.

Alpha Rho Chi

(Architecture)

THIS fraternity is a professional one comprising students of architecture. It was formed in 1914 by the union of ΣY at the University of Michigan and the Arcus Club of the University of Illinois.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1914. <i>Anthemios</i> , University of Illinois.....	51
1914. <i>Iktinos</i> , University of Michigan.....	67
1915. <i>Demetrios</i> , Ohio State University.....	26

Active chapters 3. Inactive 0. Membership 144.

The Ohio State chapter was formed from a local society
T E X.

The government is of usual form.

A publication called the *Archi* will be issued semi-annually. The badge is an inverted triangle supporting an Ionic column and capital, displaying sundry architectural elements and the letters A P X. The colors are maroon and navy blue.

Alpha Kappa Psi*

(Schools of Commerce)

ALPHA Kappa Psi was founded Oct. 5, 1904, at the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University by Nathan Lane, Jr., Daniel V. Duff, George L. Bergen, Wm. O. Tremaine, Morris S. Rachmie, Frederick R. Leach, Irving L. Camp, Robert S. Douglas, Herbert M. Wright, and Howard M. Jefferson.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. A, New York University.....	160
1910. B, Denver University	24
1911. I, Northwestern University	14

Active chapters, 3. Membership, 198.

The parent chapter rents a house.

The badge is a disk resembling an antique coin displaying on its face a Roman galley with the letters "A K Ψ" on the sail. The colors are blue and gold. The flower is the chrysanthemum.

*No information is available later than that in the edition of 1912.

HONORARY FRATERNITIES

Explanatory Note

All of the honorary fraternities have to some extent been patterned after Phi Beta Kappa as it is now constituted. Generally membership in them is determined primarily by ability in some chosen field of intellectual endeavor and if social qualities are considered they are secondary.

All of these fraternities admit the members of all other fraternities, including those of other honorary fraternities. Some of them are confined to students pursuing certain courses and it is difficult to draw the line between them and a professional fraternity, and others like Tau Beta Pi are emphasizing the social element and encouraging their members to enter houses and to assume some or all of the characteristics of a regular undergraduate organization.

In many colleges membership in the professional fraternities is highly coveted and regarded as an honor and the professional fraternities like $\Phi \Delta \Phi$ and $N \Sigma N$ are in such institutions often classed as honorary fraternities.

It might be said that there are too many of these fraternities in conflicting fields and their consolidation or simplification would be of benefit to all.

Phi Beta Kappa

***THE** Phi Beta Kappa society was organized on the 5th day of December, 1776, at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. The founders were John Heath, Thomas Smith, Richard Booker, Armisted Smith, and John Jones. Heath was the moving spirit and first president of the society. Their first meeting was held in the Apollo Room in the Raleigh Tavern, which Patrick Henry had made famous by his great speech. At this meeting the Greek motto, from the initial letters of which the society derived its name, was adopted and a square silver medal was made its distinctive emblem. This was to be engraved on one side with the initials "S. P." and on the other with the letters "Φ B K."

*Phi Beta Kappa was preceded by a society called the "Flat Hat" which was organized at William and Mary in 1750. It was usually called the F. H. C. Its badge was a circular medal with a coat of arms engraved on one side and on the other the letters "F. H. C." in a monogram and beneath was the date "Nov. XI, MDCCCL" and motto "Stabilitas et Fides." Among the members were St. George Tucker, Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe, Robert Baylor and Edmund Randolph. The society seems to have been social and literary and much like Phi Beta Kappa and the earlier fraternities at Union.

On the early medals the date "December 5, 1776," appears. Gradually this form of emblem was replaced by the familiar key.

On January 5, 1777, the founders added to their number Daniel Fitzhugh, John Stuart, Theodoric Fitzhugh, and John Stark, and entered into a solemn covenant to preserve the secrets of the society and to promote and advance its interests. They designed a rather drastic "oath of fidelity," which was administered to all the members. They likewise adopted a number of "resolves," which, taken as a whole, formed a constitution or body of organic law.

Meetings were first held monthly, then semi-monthly, and finally weekly, and seem to have possessed the same character as the meetings of the college fraternities of today, although there was probably more of a literary element than usually obtains at modern chapter meetings. Essays were read, orations spoken and subjects for discussion debated. In addition all of the essential characteristics of the Greek-letter fraternity were adopted. They developed a ritual and a grip and had ideas of making a widespread organization.

In December, 1778, a resolution was passed that non-collegians be admitted to the privileges of the society, and also that branches should be established elsewhere for the purpose of aiding the extension of the society. In July, 1779, a charter was granted to Samuel Hardy to institute a "B" branch, and shortly afterwards another to William Short for a "Γ," and a third to William Cabel for a "Δ." In the meantime Elisha Parmele, a young

graduate of Harvard, who had also been a student at Yale, had been initiated, and in December, 1779, he asked that a charter be granted to him for an "E" at Harvard, and a "Z" at Yale. In March, 1780, a charter was granted to John Beckley to establish an "H" at Richmond, Va., and in May, one to George L. Turberville to institute a "Θ" at Westmoreland, Va. Of the fate of these local chapters nothing further is known. In January, 1781, the meetings of the society were suspended, owing to the approach of the contending armies. The papers of the society were sealed up and placed in the custody of the college steward, and the parent chapter of ΦΒΚ ceased to exist. Probably nothing more would have been heard of the society had it not been for the granting of charters to Yale and Harvard. In April, 1780, Mr. Parmele made his first move toward the establishment of the chapter at Yale by initiating four men at Goshen, Conn., his native place, and in November, 1780, the chapter was organized at New Haven, when a dozen graduates and a large number of seniors and juniors were admitted.

This chapter was called the "Alpha of Connecticut," and not the "Zeta" as had been contemplated. It seems to have had little or no intercourse with the parent chapter after its establishment. In September, 1781, after the death of the parent chapter, the "Alpha of Massachusetts Bay" was established at Harvard. Each of these branches was given the power of establishing inferior branches within their own States, while the original Virginia chapter retained the right of introducing the society into new States. In September, 1787, however, the Yale and

Harvard chapters joined in establishing the "Alpha of New Hampshire" at Dartmouth. The members of the Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth chapters were all chosen from the senior and junior classes. The scholarship record of the candidates came more and more to be a controlling factor in their selection.

At Yale, the meetings were held semi-monthly and then monthly, and the exercises consisted of an oration and debate. There was usually a supper provided on the night of December 5, when the anniversary of the society was celebrated. After a while, however, the supper was abolished, and the annual jollification took place at the time of the initiation.

In 1817 the three existing chapters joined in chartering the "Alpha of New York" at Union College. Until the re-organization of 1883 the rule prevailed that the co-operation of all the "Alpha" chapters was required to establish an Alpha in a new State, but that each Alpha could charter other chapters in its own State. The "Alpha of New Jersey" at Rutgers College was the last Alpha established under this rule, and the "Θ" of New York at Cornell was the last chapter to receive its charter from an Alpha.

In 1831 as a result of the agitation against all secret societies then prevalent, the Harvard chapter gave up its secrets. With the charm of mystery gone, its attraction as an active undergraduate organization ceased, and it assumed a somewhat formal character.

In all of the chapters, the custom grew up of holding formal meetings at commencement time only, when the

new members were initiated and an oration and poem by some distinguished member were listened to. It became a matter of course that all the honor men and other distinguished students in a class should be elected to membership. Down to 1881, all of the chapters seem to have possessed the following characteristics, viz., the delivery of an oration and poem in public at commencement time, and the holding of a business meeting in private, when the officers and members for the ensuing year were chosen, the former being graduates and the latter the best scholars of the incoming senior class.

In 1881, the Harvard chapter invited the other chapters, twenty-three in number, to send delegates to attend the celebration of the centennial anniversary of its establishment, and requested that such delegates be given power to represent their chapters and constitute themselves into a convention. Twenty-nine delegates, representing twelve chapters, accordingly met at Cambridge June 30, 1881.

The inactive condition of affairs was discussed and the inactivity of the chapters deplored, but nothing was done, and the meeting adjourned to meet at New York City in October. At the second meeting, sixteen chapters were represented. It was resolved to recommend the creation of a national council, and to adopt a constitution, to go into effect upon its ratification by twelve chapters. A third meeting was held at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 6, 1882. The constitution was adopted by the convention, and afterwards by sixteen chapters.

The constitution thus adopted was called the constitu-

tion of the "United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society." It has fourteen articles. It provides for a national council (convention) consisting of senators and delegates. Each chapter is entitled to send three delegates, each of whom must be a graduate of at least five years' standing. The senators are thirty in number, and are divided into two classes, the terms of which expire at the adjournment of alternate sessions of the council. The senators are elected by the delegates. The president of the council must be chosen from among the senators. During the sessions of the council, the senate has no separate existence, its members being simply members of the council, but when the council is not in session the senate constitutes a permanent executive for the society, holding its own meetings. The council meets the first Wednesday in September of each year.

The first meeting under the new constitution was held at Saratoga Springs, September 5, 1883, and thirteen chapters were represented. The first senate was then elected, and arrangements were made to raise a fund wherewith to administer the affairs of the society. Since then the administration of the fraternity has been regularly carried on, and the following is the present roll of chapters. All of the chapters positively known to have existed have joined the reorganized society

1776. A of Va., William and Mary College.*

1780. A of Conn., Yale University.

1781. A of Mass., Harvard University.

*As this is purely an honorary society and members of the undergraduate fraternities join it, no enumeration is attempted of its members.

- 1787. *A of N. H.*, Dartmouth College.
- 1817. *A of N. Y.*, Union University.
- 1825. *A of Maine*, Bowdoin College.
- 1830. *A of R. I.*, Brown University.
- 1845. *B of Conn.*, Trinity College.
- 1845. *Γ of Conn.*, Wesleyan University.
- 1847. *A of Ohio*, Western Reserve University.
- 1848. *A of Vt.*, University of Vermont.
- 1851. *A of Ala.*, University of Alabama.
- 1853. *B of Mass.*, Amherst College.
- 1858. *B of Ohio*, Kenyon College.
- 1858. *B of N. Y.*, New York University.
- 1860. *Γ of Ohio*, Marietta College.
- 1864. *Γ of Mass.*, Williams College.
- 1867. *Γ of N. Y.*, College of the City of New York.
- 1868. *B of Vt.*, Middlebury College.
- 1869. *A of N. J.*, Rutgers College.
- 1869. *Δ of N. Y.*, Columbia College.
- 1870. *E of N. Y.*, Hamilton College.
- 1871. *Z of N. Y.*, Hobart College.
- 1878. *H of N. Y.*, Colgate University.
- 1882. *Θ of N. Y.*, Cornell University.
- 1887. *A of Pa.*, Dickinson College.
- 1887. *B of Pa.*, Lehigh University.
- 1887. *I of N. Y.*, Rochester University.
- 1889. *A of Ind.*, DePauw University.
- 1890. *A of Ills.*, Northwestern University.
- 1890. *A of Kans.*, University of Kansas.
- 1890. *Γ of Pa.*, Lafayette College.
- 1892. *Δ of Mass.*, Tufts College.

1892. A of Minn., University of Minnesota.
1892. Δ of Pa., University of Pennsylvania.
1895. A of Md., Johns Hopkins University.
1895. A of Iowa, University of Iowa.
1895. A of Neb., University of Nebraska.
1896. B of Me., Colby College.
1896. K of N. Y., Syracuse University.
1896. E of Pa., Swarthmore College.
1898. B of Ind., Wabash College.
1898. A of Cal., University of California.
1898. M of N. Y., Vassar College.
1899. Z of Pa., Haverford College.
1899. A of Wis., University of Wisconsin.
1899. E of Mass., Boston University.
1899. Δ of Ohio, University of Cincinnati.
1899. B of N. J., Princeton University.
1899. A of N. Y., St. Lawrence University.
1899. B of Ills., University of Chicago.
1901. A of Tenn., Vanderbilt University.
1901. A of Mo., University of Missouri.
1902. H of Pa., Allegheny College.
1904. A of Colo., University of Colorado.
1904. Z of Mass., Smith College.
1904. B of Cal., Stanford University.
1904. A of N. C., University of North Carolina.
1904. E of Ohio, Ohio State University.
1905. H of Mass., Wellesley College.
1905. Θ of Mass., Mt. Holyoke College.
1905. B of Colo., Colorado College.
1905. A of Tex., University of Texas.

1905. B of Md., Goucher College.
1907. A of Mich., University of Michigan.
1907. I of Ill., University of Illinois.
1907. Z of Ohio, Oberlin University.
1907. H of Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan University.
1908. B of Iowa, Grinnell College.
1908. Θ of Penn., Franklin and Marshall College.
1909. A of La., Tulane University.
1909. B of Va., University of Virginia.
1910. A of W.Va., University of West Virginia.
1911. B of Wis., Beloit College.
1911. Γ of Ind., University of Indiana.
1911. Γ of Va., Washington and Lee University.
1911. Θ of Ohio, Denison University.
1911. I of Ohio, Miami University.
1914. B of Minn., Carleton College.
1914. A of Ga., University of Georgia.
1914. Γ of Wis., Lawrence College.
1914. A of N. D., University of North Dakota.
1914. Γ of Cal., Pomona College.
1914. I of Mass., Radcliff College.
1914. A of Wash., University of Washington.
1914. B of Mo., Washington University.

No charters are now granted, unless the students at the institution to be chartered are pursuing a course terminating in an "A. B." degree, or its equivalent. Women are admitted on an equality with men. This was obviously not intended by the founders, but fidelity to the test of scholarship required it.

The older chapters have quite generally printed catalogues of their members. The newer chapters usually tender elections to the honor men of previous classes, and so the membership is out of proportion to the age of the society. An interesting pamphlet, describing the society, was issued by the then secretary, Rev. E. B. Parsons, of Williamstown, Mass., in 1897, and a general catalogue, compiled by the same gentleman, in 1900.

In 1911 the publication of a quarterly periodical called the *Phi Beta Kappa Key* was commenced at New York.

The badge of the society is an oblong key of gold, on one side of which are engraved the letters "Φ B K," and a hand pointing to several stars; on the reverse is the owner's name and "S. P., Dec. 6, 1776."

Alpha Omega Alpha
(Schools of Medicine)



AN HONORARY medical senior society, organized August 25, 1902, somewhat after the style of the Phi Beta Kappa. The active workings of the society

are, however, in the hands of the undergraduate members, subject to the approval of the faculty members. Membership is based upon scholarship. The founder is William W. Root.

The chapters are:

- 1902. A, *of Ills.*, University of Illinois.
- 1902. B, *of Ills.*, University of Chicago.
- 1903. Γ, *of Ills.*, Northwestern University.
- 1903. A, *of Ohio*, Western Reserve University.
- 1903. A, *of Penna.*, Jefferson Medical College.
- 1903. B, *of Penna.*, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1905. A, *of Mo.*, Washington University.
- 1906. A, *of Mass.*, Harvard University.
- 1906. A, *of Cal.*, University of California.
- 1906. A, *of Md.*, Johns Hopkins University.
- 1906. A, *of Ont.*, University of Toronto.
- 1907. A, *of N. Y.*, Columbia University.
- 1907. A, *of Mich.*, University of Michigan.
- 1908. A, *of Minn.*, University of Minnesota.
- 1910. B, *of N. Y.*, Cornell University.
- 1911. Γ, *of N. Y.*, Syracuse University.
- 1911. A, *of Que.*, McGill University.
- 1914. A, *of Neb.*, University of Nebraska.
- 1914. A, *of La.*, Tulane University.

Honorary members are provided for but their election is restricted. The government of the society is vested in a board of seven directors five of whom are chosen by the chapters and two by the board. Conventions are held coincident with the meetings of the American Medical

Association. The society is not social in its nature and is intended to elevate the standard of the medical profession. Women are admitted upon the same terms as men.

The badge is a golden watch key displaying the letters "A Q A" and the date 1902.

Alpha Zeta
(Agricultural)



THIS fraternity was established October 28, 1897, at the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University by John F. Cunningham and Charles W. Burkett. It is a purely honorary organization and does not conflict with the undergraduate fraternities. The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being usually named for persons prominent in some way with respect to agriculture or after the locality of the chapter:

1897. <i>Townshend</i> , Ohio State University.....	157
1898. <i>Morrill</i> , Pennsylvania State College.....	126
1900. <i>Morrow</i> , University of Illinois.....	238
1901. <i>Cornell</i> , Cornell University.....	158
1903. <i>Kedzie</i> , Michigan Agricultural College.....	143
1903. <i>Granite</i> , New Hampshire Agricultural College..	83
1904. <i>Nebraska</i> , University of Nebraska.....	70
1904. <i>North Carolina</i> , N. C. A. & M. College.....	20

1905. <i>La Grange</i> , University of Minnesota.....	59
1905. <i>Green Mountain</i> , University of Vermont.....	20
1906. <i>Wilson</i> , Iowa State College.....	77
1907. <i>Babcock</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	126
1907. <i>Centennial</i> , University of Colorado.....	70
1908. <i>Maine</i> , University of Maine.....	67
1908. <i>Missouri</i> , University of Missouri.....	114
1909. <i>Ellicott</i> , Washington State College.....	87
1909. <i>California</i> , University of California.....	63
1910. <i>Purdue</i> , Purdue University	62
1911. <i>Kansas</i> , University of Kansas.....	108
1911. <i>Dacotah</i> , N. Dakota Agricultural College.....	67
1912. <i>Scovell</i> , University of Kentucky.....	44
1912. <i>Morgan</i> , University of Tennessee.....	19
1914. <i>Georgia</i> , University of Georgia.....	18

Active chapters 23. Membership 1906.

The Morrill chapter was inactive from 1900 to 1903. The Cornell chapter (\$10,000), Pennsylvania State (\$25,000) and Minnesota (\$10,000) chapters own houses. Total \$45,000.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a "High Council" consisting of the five officers of the conventions. The conventions are biennial. They have been held at Columbus, O., in 1902, St. Louis, 1904, Urbana, Ills., 1906, Ithaca, N. Y., 1908, Ames, Iowa, 1910, Lansing, Mich., 1912, Columbia, Mo., 1914.

The fraternity publishes a journal called the *Alpha Zeta Quarterly*.

The badge is a monogram of the "A" over the "Z." The colors are mauve and blue.

Beta Gamma Sigma

(Schools of Commerce)

BETA Gamma Sigma was founded February 23, 1913, by the Union of three local societies, viz., Beta Gamma Sigma at the University of Wisconsin; Delta Kappa Chi at the University of Illinois and the Economics Club at the University of California. The chapter roll is as follows:

1913. A of <i>Wis.</i> , University of Wisconsin.....	61
1913. A of <i>Ills.</i> , University of Illinois.....	23
1913. A of <i>Cal.</i> , University of California.....	61

The government is of usual form by a convention meeting biennially and an intermediate administration by national officers. The badge is a rectangular shield displaying the society's name on a diagonal band.

Order of the Coif

(Formerly called Theta Kappa Nu)

(Legal)

THIS is an honorary society formed from the amalgamation of a society called Theta Kappa Nu founded at the University of Illinois in 1902, and a society called the Order of the Coif founded at the Law School of Northwestern University in 1907.

Membership is based upon scholarship.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1902. University of Illinois.....	
1904. University of Chicago.....	

- 1906. University of Michigan.....
- 1907. Northwestern University.....
- 1908. University of Iowa
- 1909. Stanford University
- 1910. University of Missouri
- 1911. University of Nebraska.....
- 1912. University of Virginia.....
- 1913. Western Reserve University.....
- 1914. University of Wisconsin.....
- 1914. University of Pennsylvania.....

The government of the society is by a convention and an Executive Committee.

The badge is a Key bearing on one side the words "Order of the Coif " and in relief a representation of the bust of a Sergeant-at-Law wearing a wig and coif, and on the opposite side the owner's name, chapter, and year of his admission to the society.

Delta Sigma Rho
(Forensic)

THIS society was organized at Chicago, April 11, 1906, by representatives from the following universities, viz.: Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The organization grew out of the simultaneous conception of the idea by professors E. E. McDermott of Minnesota, and H. E. Gordon of Iowa. Their correspondence resulted in the organization referred to.

A simple constitution was adopted. The purpose of the society is "to encourage sincere and effective public speaking." The constitution provides that charters shall be granted only to such institutions which have for at least five consecutive years preceding its application participated in at least one intercollegiate contest in each year in which it shall have displayed a high grade of efficiency in public speaking and whose forensic contests are under faculty supervision, provided the general standard of scholarship at such institution is high enough to have its degrees fully accredited at any of the standard post graduate schools. There are no honorary members as only those persons are eligible who have represented their college in a speaking capacity in an intercollegiate contest.

The roll of the chapters is as follows:

1906. University of Chicago.....	
1906. University of Illinois.....	
1906. University of Iowa.....	
1906. University of Michigan.....	
1906. University of Minnesota.....	
1906. University of Nebraska.....	
1906. Northwestern University.....	
1906. University of Wisconsin.....	
1907. Ohio Wesleyan University..	
1908. George Washington University.....	
1908. University of Indiana ..	
1908. University of Virginia ..	
1908. University of Missouri.....	
1909. Beloit College.....	
1909. Brown University ..	

1909.	Harvard University
1909.	Iowa State College
1909.	University of Pennsylvania
1909.	University of Texas
1909.	Yale University
1910.	University of Colorado
1910.	Columbia University
1910.	Dartmouth College
1910.	University of Kansas
1910.	University of Ohio
1910.	Syracuse University
1910.	Wesleyan University
1910.	Williams College
1911.	Albion College
1911.	Carleton College
1911.	Cornell University
1911.	Knox College
1911.	University of North Dakota
1911.	Princeton University
1911.	Stanford University
1911.	Swarthmore College
1911.	Western Reserve University
1913.	Allegheny College
1913.	Amherst College
1913.	Iowa State Teachers' College
1913.	University of Oklahoma
1913.	Colgate University
1913.	Washington and Lee University
1915.	Bates College
1915.	DePauw University
1915.	University of Southern California

The government of the society is vested in a General Council comprising the general officers and one representative from each chapter. Hereafter the meetings of this council will be biennial. They have been held as follows: Chicago, 1906; Madison, Wis., 1907; Iowa City, Iowa, 1908; Champaign, Ills., 1909; Minneapolis, 1910; Evanston, Ills., 1911; Columbus, O., 1913; New York, N. Y., 1915.

Between the sessions of the General Council the administration of the affairs of the Society is in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of the general officers and five others. For convenience the chapters are grouped into districts.

The publication of a quarterly called *The Gavel* was commenced in 1912 at St. Paul, Minn.

The badge of the society is a watch key displaying the letters "Δ Σ Ρ". The colors are maroon and black.

Delta Theta Sigma

(Schools of Agriculture)

THIS is a purely honorary society for students in agricultural colleges. It was founded at the Ohio State University, Dec. 1, 1905, by Homer C. Price, Arthur C. McCall, Alfred Vivian and Vernon H. Davis. Undergraduates are admitted from the upper two-fifths of the senior and junior classes, a definite scholastic standard being required for admission.

The chapter roll is:

- 1905. **Ohio* A, Ohio State University
- 1907. *Iowa* B, Iowa State College.....
- 1908. *Penna.* Γ, Pennsylvania State College.....
- 1908. *Mo.* Δ, University of Missouri.....
- 1909. *Utah*, E, Utah State College.....
- 1909. *Or.* Z, Oregon State College.....

The charter of the parent chapter was withdrawn because it undertook to maintain a chapter house.*

The government of the fraternity is through a convention called a Conclave and its officers called an executive committee. The first Conclave was held at Ames, Iowa in 1910 and the second at Columbus, Ohio in 1911.

The fraternity publishes an annual.

The badge is a watch key made of a skeleton monogram of the letters "Δ Θ Σ." The colors are buff and brown.

Eta Kappa Nu

(Electrical Engineering)

AN honorary society among students of electrical engineering and others practicing that profession. It is somewhat similar to Sigma Xi. It was organized at the University of Illinois in 1905.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1904. A, University of Illinois
- 1907. Γ, Ohio State University

*The secretary of the parent chapter reported his chapter as active and maintaining a house.

No information has been received since 1912. From several sources it has been learned that the name of the society has been changed to Gamma Delta Sigma.

1909. Δ, Armour Institute of Technology.....
 1909. E, Pennsylvania State College.....
 1910. Z, Case School of Applied Science.....
 1910. Θ, University of Wisconsin.....
 1911. I, University of Missouri.....
 1912. K, Cornell University.....
 1913. A, University of Pennsylvania.....

The government is through an annual convention of delegates from the several chapters with a recess government by a national council.

A year book called the *Bridge* is published.

The badge is a Wheatstone bridge bearing in the center an oval representation of a galvanometer displaying the letters "H K N." The colors are navy blue and scarlet.

Gamma Alpha

(Graduate-Scientific)



THIS fraternity was organized at Cornell University in March, 1899, by Judson F. Clark, Jacob H. Cowen, James C. McDonald, William A. Riley, Franklin Sherman, Jr., and Charles B. Simpson, students in the various scientific departments of the University. The object of the organization is to bring together men who are engaged in scientific work. Chapters are established only at those

... The society is social as well.
In 1908 this society absorbed a sister society
Α Δ Ε which had originated at Johns
second chapter at Dartmouth.

The chapter roll is now as follows:

- 1899. Cornell University.....
- 1904. Johns Hopkins University
- 1906. Dartmouth College.....
- 1908. University of Chicago.....
- 1908. University of Illinois.....
- 1910. University of Wisconsin.....
- 1914. University of Missouri

The government of the fraternity is vested in a
Council comprising the general officers and
representative from each chapter. Its sittings include
those of the convention which are held
with the meetings of the American Association for the
Advancement of Science. Conventions have been held at
Baltimore, 1908; Boston, 1909; Miami, 1910;
Washington, 1911; Cleveland, 1912;
Philadelphia, 1914.

A quarterly collection of papers

Omega Epsilon

(Women)

(Schools of Oratory and Physical Culture)

THIS society was organized in 1904 at Northwestern University. Members of the Undergraduate Sororities are admitted.

Following is the chapter roll:

1904.	A, Northwestern University	162
1909.	B, Chicago School of Physical Expression	48
1912.	Γ, Dr. Savage's Normal School (N. Y.)	37

The badge is a triangle displaying a monogram of the letters which form the society's name.

Phi Alpha Tau

(Public Speakers and Actors)

PHI Alpha Tau was organized at the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, Mass., in 1902 by Herbert D. Bard, Frederick H. Koch, Newton B. Hammond, Lynn B. Hammond, Louis J. Rader, and Frederick C. Patterson. It is a fraternity of persons professionally engaged in public speaking and acting.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902.	A, Emerson School of Oratory.
1904.	B, University of Wisconsin (1913).
1904.	Γ, University of Nebraska.
1907.	Δ, Stanford University (1914).
1909.	E, University of Minnesota.

- 1912. Z, Carroll College.
- 1914. H, University of Puget Sound.
- 1915. Θ, Northwestern College.
- 1915. I, University of Kansas.
- 1915. K, Syracuse University.
- 1915. Λ, University of Texas.

At a convention held at Chicago in 1910 a constitution was drafted. At a meeting held at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1911 it was adopted and a National Council provided for. Conventions have since been held at Chicago 1912 and Lincoln, Neb., 1913.

The badge is a large "Φ" displaying the letters "A" and "T" on its vertical bar.

Phi Delta Kappa

(Educational)

THIS society grew out of the consolidation of three prior independent organizations all organized as fraternities among those devoted to the cause of education. These were Π K M, organized at the University of Indiana in 1906 and which established chapters at Stanford and Iowa in 1909; Φ Δ K, organized at Columbia in 1908 and which established a chapter at Chicago in 1909 and N P B, organized at Missouri in 1909. Representatives of these societies met at Indianapolis in 1910 and effected a consolidation under the name of Φ Δ K.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1906. A, University of Indiana

1908. B,	Columbia University
1909. F,	University of Missouri
1909. Δ,	Stanford University
1909. E,	University of Iowa
1909. Z,	University of Chicago
1910. H,	University of Minnesota
1911. Θ,	Cornell University
1911. I,	Harvard University
1912. K,	University of Kansas
1913. Λ,	University of California.....
1913. M,	University of Texas
1914. E,	University of Pittsburgh.. ..
1914. O,	University of Nebraska
1914. Π,	University of Illinois
1915. P,	New York University.....

The government of the society is through a National Council comprised of delegates from the several chapters. This has met at Indianapolis 1910, Mobile 1911, St. Louis, 1912, Philadelphia, 1913, Richmond, 1914, Oakland, Cal., 1915.

A combined history and directory was issued in 1912.

The badge is a jeweled monogram of the letters "Φ Δ K."

Phi Kappa Phi

PHI Kappa Phi is an honor society composed of graduate and undergraduate members of all departments of American universities and colleges. Its prime object is to emphasize scholarship in the thought of college

students, to hold fast to the original purpose for which institutions of learning were founded, and to stimulate mental achievement by the prize of membership.

As a secondary object, it seeks to bind more closely the Alumni to their Alma Mater, to furnish an additional tie of college friendship, and to interest its members in the promotion of a more thorough education.

In order to gain these objects, membership is restricted to a number of students in any school or department, not exceeding one-third of the whole graduating class, who have distinguished themselves by scholarship or intellectual service to their college or university. These members are elected one year before graduation. Persons may also be elected to honorary membership who have won distinction in science, literature or education.

Other honor societies usually confine their membership to some particular kind of degree or course of study; this society by imposing no such restriction aims to stand for the unity and democracy of learning. Membership in it is open to members of other fraternities, and to women.

It was founded at the University of Maine in 1898 principally through the efforts of Prof. A. W. Harris then president of that university.

The chapters are located as follows:

- 1898. University of Maine.
- 1899. Pennsylvania State College.
- 1900. University of Tennessee.
- 1901. Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- 1904. Delaware State College.
- 1911. Iowa State College.

- 1912. University of Florida.
- 1912. University of Nevada.
- 1913. Rhode Island State College.
- 1913. North Dakota Agricultural College.
- 1914. Nebraska Wesleyan University.
- 1914. Georgia School of Technology.
- 1914. Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Conventions have been held at New York, 1911; Atlanta, Ga., 1914.

The badge is an eight-rayed representation of the sun surrounding the earth, across which there is a band displaying the letters "Φ K Φ."

Phi Lambda Upsilon

(Chemical)



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Illinois in 1899, by Paul F. A. Rudnick, F. C. Koch, Horace C. Porter, Harry Hasson, Arthur R. Johnston and E. Brigham Safford. It chooses its members on a basis of high scholarship in chemistry. Its members are elected from the graduate students, the seniors and the juniors in their second semester. It does not conflict with the undergraduate fraternities.

1910 University of T
 E, University of V
 1910 Z, University of A
 1911 H, Ohio State Univ
 1912. O, Iowa State Coll
 1912. I, Stanford Univer
 1913. K, Denver Univers
 1913. M K M, University of Ca
 1914. M, Pennsylvania Sta
 There is an alumni chapter in
 There is an annual publicatio
 The badge is a hexagon at the
 retorts and a Liebig bulb. Ac
 band displaying the letters "Φ".
 is written the formula of an o
 colors are blue and red.

Pi Delta Eta (Journalistic)

THIS society was organized at
 December 6, 1900.

writing, to conduct lectures on journalism and to give dignity and standing to journalistic work and study.

Its chapters are:

1909. A, Syracuse University.....	26
1910. B, University of Nebraska.....	33
1911. Γ, Mass. Institute of Technology.....	21

The badge is a trapezoidal golden watch key displaying on one side the letters "Π Δ Ε."

Πι Kappa Delta

(Forensic)

THIS society was developed from the plans of Prof. E. R.

Nichols of Ripon College, in coöperation with the following from the colleges named, viz.: E. A. Vaugh, Kansas State Agricultural College; John A. Shields, Ottawa University; J. H. Krenmyre, Iowa Wesleyan College; C. J. Boddy, Kansas Wesleyan University; P. C. Somerville, Illinois Wesleyan University; Arthur L. Crookham, Southwestern (Kans.) College; M. M. Maynard, Monmouth College; H. O. Pritchard, Cotner College; Dan C. Lockwood, Emporia College, and Frank P. Johnson, Morningside College.

There is a rather elaborate system of chapters, viz.: local chapters connected with a college or university, or composed of alumni who have belonged to other chapters, state chapters comprising those members of institutional chapters which have attained an unusual record, and a National chapter comprising men who have attained even greater honors.

The chapter roll of the college chapters is as follows:

1913.	Ottawa University	25
1913.	Washburn College	26
1913.	Iowa Wesleyan College	16
1913.	Nebraska Wesleyan University	20
1914.	Occidental College	12
1914.	Redlands (Cal.) University	13
1914.	Illinois Wesleyan University	11
1914.	Central University (Iowa)	8
1914.	Kansas State Agricultural College	13
1914.	Ripon College	25
1915.	Colorado State Agricultural College	7
1915.	Eureka College	7
1915.	Highland Park (Iowa College)	6
1915.	Dakota Wesleyan University	6

The society in February, 1915, began the publication of a semi-annual periodical at Redlands, California, called *The Forensic*.

The government of the society is elaborate, but consists generally speaking of a national convention and an intermediate administration by national officers.

The badge is a pear shaped Key displaying a tri-foliate scroll, an eye and the letters "Π Κ Δ."

Scabbard and Blade

(Military)

THIS is a society organized in 1904 at the University of Wisconsin to raise the standard of military training among college students. Active members must be cadet

commissioned officers. Honorary members are usually army officers or others who have seen military service. The chapters are termed "companies" and they are organized into regiments.

The chapter roll is as follows (First Regiment):

1904.	A, University of Wisconsin	135
1905.	B, University of Minnesota.....	161
1906.	C, Cornell University.....	111
1907.	D, University of Iowa (1910)	10
1908.	E, Purdue University.....	117
1909.	F, University of Illinois.....	144
1911.	G, University of Missouri	61
1912.	H, Pennsylvania State College	63
1913.	I, University of Washington	25
1914.	K, Michigan Agricultural College	31
1914.	L, Kansas State Agricultural College	21
1915.	M, Ohio State University	18

And Second Regiment:

1915.	A, Iowa State College	14
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The society publishes a quarterly journal called *The Scabbard and Blade*.

Sigma Delta Chi

(Journalistic)

AN honorary society organized at DePauw University, April 17, 1909, by Roy Millikan, Edward Lockwood, Aldis Hutchins, Marion Hedges, Paul Riddick, Charles Fisher, Eugene Pulliam, William H. Gleen and

Laurence H. Sloan. Its members are chosen from the senior and junior classes, and from sophomores during the latter half of the sophomore year, and must have given evidence of intellectual ability in the field of journalism and have a definite intention of following journalism as a profession. Honorary members are admitted.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1909.	A, DePauw University
1909.	B, University of Kansas
1909.	Γ, University of Michigan
1910.	Δ, Denver University
1910.	E, University of Virginia (1912)
1910.	Z, University of Washington
1910.	H, Purdue University
1911.	Θ, Ohio State University
1911.	I, University of Wisconsin
1911.	K, University of Iowa
1912.	Λ, University of Illinois
1912.	M, University of Pennsylvania (1913)
1913.	N, University of Missouri
1913.	Ξ, University of Texas
1913.	O, University of Oregon
1913.	Π, University of Oklahoma
1914.	P, Indiana University
1914.	Σ, University of Nebraska
1914.	T, Iowa State College
1914.	Υ, Stanford University
1914.	Φ, University of Montana
1915.	X, Louisiana State University
1915.	Ψ, Kansas State College

1915. Q, University of Maine
1915. B A, University of Chicago
1915. B B, Beloit College

The Wisconsin chapter was formed from a local society called Δ A.

There are alumni organizations in New York, Detroit, Cleveland, and Kansas City.

The government of the society is through the usual annual convention of delegates with a recess government by an Executive Council of five national officers.

The *Quill* is the name of a quarterly journal now in its third volume and published at Missoula, Mont.

The badge is a shield with concave sides displaying a scroll inscribed with the letters "Σ Δ X." The scroll is pierced with a quill. To the left is a Greek lamp and to the right a five pointed star. The colors are black and white.

Sigma Tau

(Engineering)

AN HONORARY society founded at the University of Nebraska, February 24, 1904. It admits junior and senior students in engineering who have displayed ability in scholarship. The chapters are:

1904. A, University of Nebraska 193
1908. B, University of Iowa (1912) 51
1911. Γ, University of Pennsylvania 66
1912. Δ, University of South Dakota 18
1912. E, Kansas State Agricultural College 70

1913.	Z, Oregon State College.....	29
1913.	H, Washington State College	28
1914.	Θ, University of Illinois.....	40
1914.	I, University of Colorado.....	33
1915.	K, Pennsylvania State College	30
1915.	A, University of Kansas	23

The Pennsylvania State chapter was formed from a local society I B Σ.

The government of the fraternity is in the usual form of a biennial convention called a Grand Conclave and an intermediate administration by a Grand Council comprising three general officers and two others.

The fraternity publishes a semi-annual periodical called the *Pyramid*.

The badge is a diamond with bevelled indented edges displaying the letters "Σ T" above which is a pyramid and below which is a section of a T-rail. The colors are blue and white.

Sigma Upsilon

(Literary)



SIGMA Upsilon grew out of a federation of literary societies in various colleges in the Southern States. It is due to the efforts of Paul Jones of the Sopherim Club of the University of the South and Neil Cullom of the

Calumet Club of Vanderbilt University that the union was brought about.

Membership is based primarily upon literary ability and elections are usually made once a year from members of the junior class. Each chapter is allowed to choose its own name and the original federating chapters, comprising the first five on the roll, kept their original names as chapter designations.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1906. *Sopherim*, University of the South.....
- 1906. *Calumet*, Vanderbilt University.....
- 1906. *Osiris*, Randolph-Macon College.....
- 1906. *Senior Round Table*, University of Georgia.....
- 1906. *Odd Number*, University of North Carolina.....
- 1909. *Boar's Head*, Transylvania University.....
- 1909. *Scribblers*, University of Mississippi.....
- 1910. *Kit Kat*. Millsaps College.....
- 1913. *Fortnightly*, Trinity College (N. C.).....
- 1913. *Coffee House*, Emory College.....
- 1914. *Scarabs*, University of Texas.....
- 1914. *Scribes*, University of South Carolina.....
- 1914. *Attic*, University of Alabama.....
- 1914. *Grub Street*, University of Washington.....
- 1914. *Gordon Hope*, College of William & Mary.....
- 1915. *Blue Pencil*, Davidson College.....
- 1915. *Sphinx*, Hampden-Sidney College.....
- 1915. *Ye Tabard Inn*, University of Oregon... ..

The conventions have been held at Nashville, 1906, 1911; Ashland, Va., 1908, 1913; Athens, Ga., 1909; Sewanee, Tenn., 1910; Lexington, Ky., 1912; Chapel Hill, N. C., 1915.

The fraternity publishes the *Journal of Sigma Upsilon*. The badge is a triangular shield surmounted by a dark green scarab displaying the letters "Σ Υ." The colors are dark green and old gold. The flower is the jonquil.

Sigma Xi

(Scientific)

SIGMA Xi was founded at Cornell University in November, 1886, by Prof. Henry S. Williams, assisted by William A. Day, William H. Riley, Frank Van Vleck, Henry E. Smith, William A. Mosscrop, Charles B. Wing, John Knickerbacker, John J. Berger and Edwin N. Sanderson, with the intention of establishing in scientific and technical institutions a society, the badge of which should have the same significance of scholarly merit as that of Φ Β Κ among the classical students. It is not secret. Its aims, as expressed in its constitution are as follows: "The object of this Society shall be to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied, by meeting for the discussion of scientific subjects; by the publication of such scientific matter as may be deemed desirable; by establishing fraternal relations among investigators in the scientific centers; and by granting the privilege of membership to such students as have, during their college course, given special promise of future achievement.

The active membership of the chapter is chosen from the faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates in the fourth year class. The number of undergraduates elected during any one year by any chapter shall not exceed one-



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fifth of the senior class in scientific and technical courses. Each chapter holds four or more meetings yearly.

Chapters may be established at any institution offering courses of study in those subjects which it is the object of the Society to promote, provided those courses are substantially equivalent to a four year college course. Chapters are established on petition approved by a three-fourths vote of the Council and of existing chapters.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1886.	Cornell University.....	1196
1887.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	292
1887.	Union College.....	188
1890.	University of Kansas.....	353
1895.	Sheffield Scientific School (Yale).....	683
1896.	University of Minnesota.....	470
1897.	University of Nebraska.....	332
1898.	Ohio State University.....	379
1899.	University of Pennsylvania.....	491
1900.	Brown University.....	193
1900.	University of Iowa.....	222
1901.	Stanford University.....	229
1902.	University of California.....	473
1903.	Columbia University.....	450
1903.	University of Chicago.....	507
1903.	University of Michigan.....	562
1904.	University of Illinois.....	573
1904.	Case School of Applied Science.....	188
1904.	University of Indiana.....	118
1905.	University of Missouri.....	205
1905.	University of Colorado.....	107

1906. Northwestern University	104
1906. Syracuse University	113
1907. University of Wisconsin	228
1907. University of Washington	93
1908. Worcester Polytechnic Institute	120
1909. Purdue University.....	104
1910. Washington University (Mo.).....	85
1914. George Washington University.....	171
1914. University of Texas.....	21

The catalogue of 1888 contained rolls of members at the Stevens Institute and Rutgers College, but these chapters seem to have died.

The government of the society is by the usual convention. The affairs of the society are, between its sessions, administered by an Executive Committee of five.

Conventions have been held at Ithaca, N. Y., 1893; Springfield, 1895; Toronto, 1897; Columbus, 1899; Denver, 1901; Washington, 1902, 1911; Philadelphia, 1904, 1914; New York, 1906; Chicago, 1908; Baltimore, 1909; Boston, 1909; Minneapolis, 1910; Cleveland, 1913; Atlanta, 1913.

The Constitution has been published in 1887, 1893, 1897, 1904, 1907, 1911, 1912. A general catalogue of the Society was published in 1888 and a Quarter Centennial History and Record in 1912. A number of addresses and other pamphlets have also been published.

A quarterly journal was first issued in March, 1913.

The badge is a watch chain pendant, formed of a monogram of the letters "Σ" and "Ξ." The colors are electric blue and white.

Tau Beta Pi

(Schools of Technology)



AN honorary society founded at Lehigh University in June, 1885, under the auspices of Prof. E. H. Williams, Jr. Its purpose is to confer distinction upon those students who have maintained a high grade of scholarship and to foster a spirit of liberal culture in the institutions in which its chapters are located. When a chapter is established it confers its Key upon its alumni and students of earlier years in analogy to a similar custom in Φ B K.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1885. Pa. A, Lehigh University	624
1892. Mich. A, Michigan Agricultural College	215
1893. Ind. A, Purdue University	560
1896. N. J. A, Stevens Institute	315
1897. Ills. A, University of Illinois	455
1898. Wis. A, University of Wisconsin	348
1900. Ohio A, Case School of Applied Science	272
1901. Ky. A, University of Kentucky	183
1902. N. Y. A, Columbia University	376
1904. Mo. A, University of Missouri	237
1904. Mich. B, Michigan College of Mines	161

1905. <i>Colo. A</i> , Colorado School of Mines	119
1905. <i>Colo. B</i> , University of Colorado	149
1906. <i>Ills. B</i> , Armour Institute of Technology	210
1906. <i>N. Y. B</i> , Syracuse University	172
1906. <i>Mich. Γ</i> , University of Michigan	291
1906. <i>Mo. B</i> , Missouri School of Mines	106
1906. <i>Cal. A</i> , University of California	180
1907. <i>Iowa A</i> , Iowa State College	169
1908. <i>N. Y. Γ</i> , Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1915)	209
1909. <i>Iowa B</i> , University of Iowa	66
1909. <i>Minn. A</i> , University of Minnesota	157
1910. <i>N. Y. Δ</i> , Cornell University	230
1910. <i>Mass. A</i> , Worcester Polytechnic Institute	131
1910. <i>Me. A</i> , University of Maine	89
1912. <i>Pa. B</i> , Pennsylvania State College	82
1912. <i>Wash. A</i> , University of Washington	74
1914. <i>Ark. A</i> , University of Arkansas	25
1914. <i>Kans. A</i> , University of Kansas	38

The chapter at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was withdrawn because access to the college records to determine the comparative standing of the students in scholarship was refused by the college authorities.

There are alumni chapters in Chicago, Pittsburg, Schenectady, Boston, Washington, San Francisco, Seattle, and New York.

There is an annual convention. During the recess between its sessions an executive council of three alumni from different chapters administers the affairs of the society. Conventions have been held at Cleveland, 1885, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1904; Buffalo, N. Y., 1896;

Syracuse, 1908; Bethlehem, Pa., 1910; Madison, Wis., 1912; Urbana, Ill., 1906; West Lafayette, Ind., 1909; Ithaca, N. Y., 1914; Berkeley, Calif., 1915. A catalogue was published by the executive council in 1898, from South Bethlehem, Pa., and a new edition was issued in 1911 in loose-leaf form, followed by a similar edition in 1915.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the *Bent* which was first issued from Chicago in 1905. It is now published at Menasha, Wis.

The badge is a watch key in the form of the bent of a trestle. It displays certain secret characters, and the name and chapter of the owner.

The colors are seal brown and white.

Tau Delta Sigma

(Engineering)

THIS is an honorary engineering society founded at the University of Syracuse in 1905. There are three chapters, viz., at Syracuse, Lehigh and Brown. The badge is a gold gear wheel circumscribed around a triangle inclosing a monogram of the letters "T Δ Σ."

Tau Kappa Alpha

(Orators and Debators)

TAU Kappa Alpha was organized May 13, 1908, at Indianapolis, Ind., primarily through the efforts of Hugh Th. Miller and Oswald Ryan, assisted by James J.

Boyle, G. Claris Adams, Herbert R. Hyman, William Heilman and Roger W. Wallace.

The principal qualification for membership is participation in an Intercollegiate oratorical or debating contest. Members are elected by the several State Councils in their respective States, and Alumni of accredited institutions may also be elected.

The scheme of organization was a peculiar one. Charters were not granted to institutions of learning as such, but to eligible persons in each State upon the petition of students from a representative institution or institutions in such State and expansion within that State was entrusted to the charter members of the State Chapter. The purpose of this plan was to enable the election of desirable men from colleges not large enough or perhaps not strong enough to warrant the installation of or to maintain a separate chapter. It was found to be impracticable and at a convention held in 1914 the society was reorganized and chapters given an independent existence in the usual way.

The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1908. Butler College
- 1908. University of Cincinnati
- 1908. DePauw University
- 1908. Harvard University
- 1908. Miami University
- 1909. Vanderbilt University
- 1909. University of North Carolina
- 1909. Columbia University
- 1909. University of Denver
- 1910. University of Montana

1910.	University of Utah
1912.	Muskingum College
1912.	New York University
1912.	Richmond College
1912.	Louisiana State University
1912.	Lawrence College
1912.	University of Vermont
1913.	University of Kentucky
1913.	Randolph-Macon College
1913.	Wabash College
1913.	Trinity College
1914.	University of Washington
1914.	University of Southern California
1914.	University of Oregon
1915.	Indiana University

The Government is of usual form.

In 1914 the publication of a periodical called *The Speaker* was commenced. It is intended to be a quarterly.

The badge of the society is a gold watch key. It is in the form of a scroll and displays the letters of the society's name within a wreath with groups of stars above and below the wreath and the date of the society's founding in Greek. The colors are light and dark purple.

Theta Sigma Phi (Journalistic)

THIS is an honorary society founded at the University of Washington, April 8, 1909, to recognize ability among women students specializing in journalism. Honorary members are admitted.

The chapters are:

- 1909. A, University of Washington
- 1910. B, University of Wisconsin
- 1912. F, University of Missouri
- 1913. Δ, Indiana University
- 1913. E, Ohio University.....

There are as yet no publications issued.

The badge is a gold linotype matrix displaying a torch and the letters “Θ Σ Φ.” The colors are violet and green.



MEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

ALPHA BETA GAMMA—A society organized November 22, 1905, at McGill University. Its membership to date is 73. Members of other fraternities are not admitted. The badge is a diamond displaying in miniature a shield of McGill University and the letters of the society's name.

ALPHA DELTA—At Washburn College.

ALPHA DELTA PHI—A society of Spanish speaking students at Louisiana State University. Organized in 1913.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA—At Pennsylvania State College.

ALPHA DIGAMMA—A society founded at Marietta College, Ohio, in February, 1859. It arose from an organization formed to take part in literary society politics. A "Beta" chapter was established in 1864 at Ohio Wesleyan University, which afterwards resigned its charter. A catalogue of the fraternity was issued in 1880. A semi-annual pamphlet called the *Digamma Record* is issued. The total membership of the Marietta chapter is 311. The badge of the fraternity is a crescent-shaped disc, in the broadest part of which is a shield bearing a lighted lamp. To the left and right are the letters "A" and "F." Beneath the "A" are clasped hands, while beneath the "F" are a key and dagger crossed. The colors are black and gold.

ALPHA DIGAMMA—Organized at the University of Utah in 1902 by nine undergraduates. Scholarship is an important qualification for membership. The badge is a Greek cross with inwardly curved sides displaying the letters "A F" in a circle. The colors are purple and gold.

ALPHA KAPPA EPSILON—At the University of Idaho.

ALPHA KAPPA EPSILON—At the Colorado State Agricultural College organized in 1902.

ALPHA KAPPA LAMBDA—Organized at the University of California on the basis of a previous literary organization with the purpose of becoming a chaptered fraternity.

ALPHA KAPPA ZETA—Organized at the University of North Dakota in 1908. The badge is a triangle bearing a shield displaying the letters "A K Z." The colors are maroon and green.

ALPHA LAMBDA PHI—A local society at the College of the City of New York.

ALPHA LAMBDA MU—A society of Latin American students at the University of Pennsylvania.

ALPHA LAMBDA RHO—At the University of North Dakota, founded in 1912.

ALPHA MU—Organized January 10, 1904, at the Agricultural College of North Dakota. The number of its members to date is 82. It admits members of other Greek letter fraternities with which it is not in rivalry.



It publishes an annual each spring. The badge of the fraternity is a flint arrowhead. Attached to this by a circular band is a gold triangle on which is displayed the initial letters of the fraternity's name together with the small Greek letter Alpha. The colors are blue and black.

ALPHA NU SIGMA—At the University of Cincinnati.

ALPHA NU SIGMA—Organized in 1911 at Denison University, on the basis of a prior *sub rosa* organization. The badge is a triangle displaying a temple bearing the letters "A N Σ" on a diagonal band. The colors are silver gray and navy blue. The membership is 53.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA —Organized at Colby College in 1910. The badge is a nine cornered shield displaying the letters "A Φ A." The colors are purple and white.

ALPHA PHI SIGMA—A society founded at Harvard in 1904.

ALPHA PI ALPHA—Organized at the Georgia School of Technology in 1912.

ALPHA PI LAMBDA—Organized at Colorado State Agricultural College in 1908.

ALPHA PI MU—At the University of Denver, organized in 1913.

ALPHA SIGMA PHI—Organized at Middlebury College in 1911 on the basis of a Commons Club which had been established in 1906. The badge is an eight sided shield displaying the letters "A Σ Φ" in vertical sequence. The colors are black and scarlet. The membership is 31.

ALPHA SIGMA PI—A fraternity founded at Norwich University, Vermont, in 1857, by H. Kilborn, J A. Richardson, Edgar Parker, Robert C. Hitchcock, Charles Morton, George W. Field and W. J. Clark. It owns its own house. Owing to the military character of the college, military features were incorporated in its ritual making its extension or its absorption by another fraternity impracticable. There are three degrees in its secret work.

The badge is a shield of gold with an embossed border enclosing a field of blue enamel, upon which are displayed a crossed flag and musket over a drum; to the left is the letter "A," above the letter "Σ," and to the right the letter "Π." The colors are blue and white.

A catalogue was published in 1888. The total membership is 419. Among them are: Admiral George Dewey, Col. Charles A. Curtis, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, formerly Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad; Gen. George W. Balloch, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. Newell Gleason, Henry O. Kent, late Naval Officer at Boston; Gen. Levi G. Kingsley, Capt. Dwight H. Kelton, of the Regular Army, and Malvard A. Howe, of Dartmouth College.



ALPHA TAU ALPHA—A society organized at New Hampshire State College, March 2, 1906, and confined to students pursuing the two year course in Agriculture at that Institution. It admits honorary members and is semi-professional in its character. The badge is a monogram of the letters **A T A** so arranged as to be formed into a circular outline. The colors are black and green. The membership is 99.

ALPHA THETA—Organized at Cornell University in 1911. It owns a house.



ALPHA THETA CHI—A fraternity founded at the University of Nebraska, May 9, 1895. It confines itself to the College of Literature, Science and Arts. The badge is a crescent and scimeter, the former displaying the letters "A Θ X." The colors are moss green and gold. A quarterly called the *Crescent and Scimeter* is published. It owns a house (\$8,000).

BANDHU—Organized at Cornell University in 1902; incorporated in 1908. Its total membership is 88. It owns a house (\$21,000).

BERZELIUS—A society established at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1848. It has been and is prosperous, and numbers among its alumni many of the prominent graduates of the school. Its badge is a combination of potash bulbs surmounted by the letter "B." It owns a handsome chapter house. The membership to date is 416. Among the prominent alumni are: Prof. W. H. Brewer, Henry D. Manning, Prof. George J. Brush.

BETA—A society at Washburn College.

BETA DELTA BETA—Organized at Stevens Institute in 1906.

BETA KAPPA PHI—A society at Massachusetts Agricultural College. It owns a house (\$9,000).

BETA PHI—Organized at Rhode Island State Agricultural College 1911.

BETA PHI—A society organized at New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H., in 1906. It publishes an annual directory. Its colors are crimson and brown. Its total membership is 83.

BETA PHI OMEGA—A society organized at Coe College in 1909.

BETA PHI OMICRON —A society at the University of Wyoming. It is said to have a second chapter at the University of Arizona.

BETA PI EPSILON - Organized in 1906 at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis. Its membership to date is 79.

BETA RHO DELTA—Organized at Lake Forest College in 1907.

BETA SIGMA PHI—Organized at Lawrence College, June 12, 1902, by J. H. Farley, N. E. Richardson, A. S. Bennett, H. M. Peck, R. N. Ketchum, S. D. Switzer, C. O. Meller, M. McNill, A. D. Andrus and W. H. Spaulding. It has published a song book and issues a semi-annual periodical. The badge is a crescent displaying two stars and a scroll bearing the letters "B Σ Φ". The colors are crimson and black. The membership is 101. It owns a house (\$8,000).

CHI BETA—Organized at the University of Illinois, November 12, 1906, by Cecil E. Williams, '09. The badge is an irregular triangular shield displaying the letters "XB" in gold on a field of blue enamel. The colors are blue and white. It publishes semi-annually the *Log of Beta Chi*. The membership is 99.

CHI DELTA—Organized at Drake University 1907. Membership 109.

CHI DELTA—Founded at Harvard in 1913.

CHI DELTA PSI—Organized at the University of Toronto in 1901. Its total membership is 130.



CHI ZETA SIGMA—Organized at St. Lawrence University, May 25, 1905. The fraternity publishes a magazine which is issued every three weeks during the college year. It rents a house and has accumulated a building fund. Its badge is a monogram of the letters of the society's name. Its membership to date is 60. The colors are purple and white.

DELTA ALPHA—University of Wisconsin.

DELTA ALPHA PSI—Organized at Rhode Island State Agricultural College in 1911.

DELTA IOTA—A local fraternity at Lawrence College.

DELTA KAPPA PHI—At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1912.

DELTA NU EPSILON—Organized in 1912 for students intending to study law at De Pauw University. It is not known whether it is professional or not.

DELTA PHI—George Washington University.

DELTA PHI—Bucknell University, 1906.

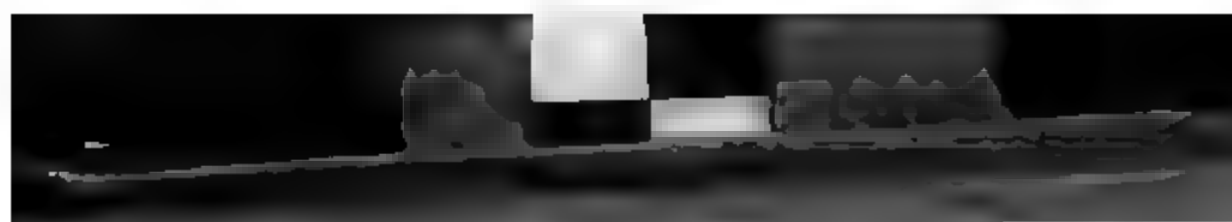
DELTA PHI BETA—North Dakota Agricultural College, 1908.

DELTA PHI EPSILON—Organized at Coe College in 1901.

DELTA PHI UPSILON—A society organized at Beloit College in December, 1908. It owns a house valued at \$12,000. Its badge is a Maltese cross displaying the letters of the fraternity's name in the center and with emblems on each arm of the cross. Its color is purple. Its membership to date is 88.

DELTA PI LAMBDA—Organized at the University of Florida in 1913.

DELTA PSI—The fraternity of this name was founded at the University of Vermont in 1850, by L. E. Barnard, O. D. Barrett, H. B. Buckham, G. I. Gilbert, J. E. Goodrich, J. B. Hall, A. E. Leavenworth, O. D. Smith and H. M. Wallace. The original society was anti-secret, and during 1852-'53 it was a member of the Anti-Secret Confederation, a league embracing societies at Williams, Amherst, Union and other colleges. The connection with this confederation, however, was a very loose one, and was entirely dissolved in 1854, when the constitution was changed and the word "anti-secret" rejected. The first catalogue was a triennial, issued in 1854, and again in 1856. The first quadrennial catalogue was published in 1879, and the latest in 1905. The total number of members is 506. Among those who are eminent may be mentioned the following: H. H. Powers, Congressman from Vermont; Isaac N. Camp, late of Chicago; R. N. Hall, Judge of the King's Bench, P. Q.; Professor C. A. Kent, of Michigan, Frank Gilbert, late editor of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*; Dr. Edward S. Peck, of New York; Pro-



fessor Charles H. Tuttle, late of Cornell; Seneca Haselton, and George H. Powers, Judges of the Vermont Supreme Court; William N. Ferrin, President of Pacific University; Oscar Atwood, President of Straight University; Henry W. Hill, New York State Senator; Professor D. R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor John Dewey of Columbia; Darwin P. Kingsley, Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company. The fraternity owns a chapter house (\$15,000). The badge is a monogram, made by placing the "Δ" over the "Ψ". The colors are old gold and dregs of wine.

DELTA PSI—At the Colorado State Normal School.

DELTA SIGMA—Organized at Bucknell University, Jan. 27, 1899. The badge is a lyre supporting a wreath and trumpet and displaying the letters "Δ Σ". The colors are black and red. A publication called the *Trumpet* is issued three times a year. A history and directory was published in 1909. The membership is 49.

DELTA SIGMA—Organized at the University of Vermont, Dec. 31, 1900. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Δ Σ". The colors are blue and gold. The membership is 126. It owns a house (\$10,000).

DELTA SIGMA—University of Arizona.

DELTA SIGMA—Organized at the University of North Dakota in 1911.

DELTA SIGMA—Organized at Middlebury College in 1911.

DELTA SIGMA PI—Organized at the University of Pittsburg, November, 1908. Its membership is 49. It rents a house. The pin is a triangle displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are black and white.

DELTA TAU—Organized February, 1906, at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, by Wallace T. Roberts and ten others. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters Δ T and two stars. The colors are purple and gold. It issues a monthly called the *Deltaurion*. The membership is 94.

DELTA THETA—A society at Muhlenberg College. Organized in 1898.

DELTA THETA UPSILON—Organized Sept. 23, 1903, by Harold N. Cole and Jere S. Ausherman at Bucknell University. It publishes a periodical called *The Silver and Blue* twice a year and has issued a song book and directory. The badge is kite shaped and displays the letters " $\Delta \Theta \Upsilon$ " surrounded by a serpent. The colors are silver and blue. The membership is 89. It rents a house.

DIGAMMA ALPHA UPSILON—At Lake Forest College since 1906.

EPSILON PHI—Organized at McGill University, Nov. 14, 1904. The badge is a golden key bearing a shield displaying the letters " $E \Phi$ " in black. The colors are crimson and gold. There is a biennial publication. The membership is 57. It rents a house.

GAMMA DELTA—A society at Washington State College. It owns a house (\$6,500). Organized in 1912.

GAMMA SIGMA KAPPA—A local society at Drake University. Organized in 1906.

GAMMA THETA—A local society at New Hampshire College. Organized in 1907.

GAMMA UPSILON—At the Oregon State Agricultural College.

IOTA ALPHA—A society in the agricultural department of the University of Idaho.

IOTA CHI—At the University of Oregon.

IOTA NU—Organized October 15, 1908, at the University of Montana. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are maroon and green. The membership is 56.

IOTA SIGMA—Organized at the Maryland Agricultural College in 1914.

I. K. A.—Shortly after the foundation of Trinity, then called Washington College, a secret organization was founded, called the "Corax Club." In 1829 this was developed into the I. K. A. Society (not Greek). The founders were Starr, '29; Van Zandt, '29; Ashe, '30; Phelps, '32; Warren, '32, and Nichols, '32. It is the oldest of the local societies, and for a few years was obliged to meet in secret. The fraternity has been closely connected with Trinity College, and possesses a fine collection of college memorabilia. The semi-centennial was celebrated in 1879, at which time the fraternity was incorporated. The catalogue is decennial, the first edition appearing in 1839. A complete special edition was issued in 1905. The membership is 423. The badge is a St.

Andrew's cross. Three of the arms bear the letters "I K. A.", the fourth being engraved with the date "1776". Upon the reverse are the letters "W Θ", with a single Roman letter. The color is royal purple.

Among the prominent alumni are: John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri; Hon. Robert W. Nichols, of Louisiana; Most Rev. Jas. R. Bayley, of Baltimore; Hon. John T. Wait, of Connecticut, and Dwight W. Pardee, of the Connecticut Supreme Court; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, New York; Gen. G. E. B. Singletary; Hon. Charles C. Van Zandt, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Rev. George Mallory, editor of the *Churchman*; Prof. Chas. M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College; Percival W. Clemont, formerly President of the Rutland R. R.; President Erwin, of the Atlantic Coast Line, etc.

The fraternity owns a stone lodge (\$11,000).

KAPPA BETA PSI—At the University of Michigan. Organized in 1912.

KAPPA DELTA CHI—A society at Millikin University. Organized in 1913.

KAPPA DELTA PHI—Organized at Bucknell University in 1900 and reorganized in 1909. The badge is an eight-sided shield displaying two stars and the skull and bones and the letters "K Δ Φ". The colors are blue and gold. The membership is 75.

KAPPA EPSILON ALPHA—Organized at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1914.

KAPPA GAMMA CHI—This is a society at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., organized in 1868. It grew

out of an older open organization of a literary nature. Its membership to date is about 259. Its color is corn-yellow, and its flower is the lily-of-the-valley.

KAPPA GAMMA CHI—A society founded in 1898 at Harvard by men who had belonged to the chapter of the now inactive fraternity $\text{M } \Pi \Lambda$.

KAPPA GAMMA PHI—Organized at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1909. It owns a house (\$6,000).

KAPPA KAPPA CHI—A society at Washburn College.

K. K. K. (TRI-KAP)—This fraternity was founded at Dartmouth in 1842. The founders were six in number, but the active membership has always been large. The society was one of two parties into which sundry students divided over certain points in college politics, the opposing party becoming a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$. The faculty appointed Prof. Chas. B. Haddock as a mentor for the organization. He became much interested in it, and wisely directed its policy. It has been a successful rival of the other fraternity chapters at Dartmouth. It built the first hall in Hanover in 1862, and in 1894 the first chapter-house. This was reconstructed in 1910 (\$11,000). The catalogue of the society was published in 1869, 1876, 1882, 1893, 1903 and 1915 and a collection of songs has been printed for the use of the members. The badge is a gold Corinthian column surmounted by a capital; at the base are the letters "K. K. K.," from which the society receives its name. The membership is 1025. Among the eminent alumni are: Hon. John D. Philbrick, Hon. S. G. Nash, of Boston; Rev. Alonzo

... and W. S. Hammond

KAPPA PHI ALPHA—A D. A.

KAPPA PHI ALPHA—Organized in 1915, by the members of the Beta Pi, the charter of which had been

KAPPA PHI GAMMA—A society organized in Wisconsin in 1908. It owns a house (\$15,000). It has a shield displaying a star and the society's name. The colors are

KAPPA PSI—A society organized in 1907. It owns a house (\$10,000). Its monogram of the letters consists of a shield. Its colors are royal blue and white. Ship is 45.

KAPPA PSI GAMMA—Organized in Southern California in 1912.

KAPPA SIGMA NU—Organized in Agricultural College

lishes an annual called the *Diamond*. A song book was published in 1909. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "K Θ Ψ". The colors are black and gold. The membership is 77. It owns a house (\$5,000).

LAMBDA—A society at Boston University formed by the members of Θ Δ X when the charter of its chapter there was withdrawn.

LAMBDA GAMMA KAPPA—At the Colorado State Normal School.

LAMBDA IOTA (THE OWL)—This society was founded April 23, 1836, at the University of Vermont, by John S. Adams, Daniel Buck, Edward A. Cahoon, John F. Deane, Chas. G. Eastman, Orange Ferris, James Forsyth, William Higby, Geo. H. Peck, G. W. Reed, John G. Smith, Benjamin J. Tenny and George H. Wood. For nine years it remained without a rival and has been very prosperous, except during the war. The first catalogue was issued in 1874, a finer edition in 1886, and a third edition in 1903. The badge of the society is of gold, and represents an owl perched on a pillar between the letters "A" and "I". It is chartered by the State. The total membership is about 559. Among the more prominent members are: Governors Croswell, Farnham and John G. Smith, of Vermont; Congressmen Orange Ferris and W. C. Smith; Charles E. Follett, of St. Louis; W. B. Howe, Bishop of South Carolina; Bishop Parmelee, of Trebizond, Turkey; President Forsyth, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; James O'Halloran, K. C., of Quebec; Rev. Geo. B. Spaulding, editor of the *Congregation-*

OMEGA PHI—Organized February
Massachusetts Institute of Technolog
do, G. R. Jones, Willis Ranney and
badge is a catyl superimposed on an
ing the letters "Λ Φ". The colors are
green.

OMEGA ALPHA—Organized at Delaw.

OMEGA DELTA—A society at C
organized in 1914 on the basis of a club
since 1898. Its membership to date is 9.
(\$30,000); its colors are purple and w

OMEGA DELTA PHI—Organized in 1
College.

OMEGA DELTA PI—Organized at Laf
1912.

OMEGA LAMBDA—Organized in the F
Armour Institute of Technology. The
gold square with concave sides displaying
society's name in gold on a black back
are maroon and white.

OMEGA PHI—Organized at the University of Wisconsin in 1913.

OMEGA PI ALPHA—Organized at the College of the city of New York, January 1, 1901. It was established with the idea of admitting to membership both Jews and Christians. It established the following chapter roll:

1901. A, College of the City of New York.....	99
1902. B, Columbia University (1907)	36
1903. F, University of Pennsylvania (1907).....	39
1904. A, Lehigh University (1907)	33
1904. E, Rutgers College (1907)	30
1905. Z, Cornell University (1907)	24

As all of the chapters except the parent one have become inactive, it is now a local organization. It contemplates resuming the role of a general fraternity and again establishing chapters. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are orange and black. Conventions were held in New York in 1903, 1904 and 1907, and in Philadelphia in 1906.

OMEGA PI EPSILON—Organized at Denison University in 1915.

OMEGA PSI—A society at Lake Forest University, organized in the Fall of 1902. Its membership is 93. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "Q Ψ". Its colors are green, black and gold.

OMEGA PSI RHO—Organized at Miami University in 1911.



OMICRON PI OMICRON—A society organized Nov. 7, 1903, by seven students at the Thomas S. Clarkson School of Technology. The membership is 121. The badge is a monogram of the letters "O P O". The colors are old gold and purple. It publishes an annual bulletin.

PHI ALPHA—Organized at the University of Southern California in 1898.

PHI ALPHA DELTA—At the University of Kentucky 1914.

PHI ALPHA EPSILON—Organized at the University of Utah in 1914.

PHI ALPHA PI—A local fraternity at Franklin College, Ind. Organized in 1909

PHI ALPHA PSI—A local fraternity at Miami University.

PHI ALPHA SIGMA—Organized at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., in November, 1910. Its badge is a shield of black enamel displaying a crescent bearing the letters constituting the fraternity name. The colors are silver gray and dark green. The membership is 51.

PHI BETA EPSILON—Organized in 1891 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It owns a house (\$24,000).

PHI BETA PSI—At Stetson University.

PHI DELTA—At Tufts College, 1912.

PHI DELTA EPSILON—Organized at the University of Pittsburgh in 1911.

PHI DELTA ETA—Organized in 1914 at Kansas State Agricultural College.

PHI EPSILON PI—At the University of Pittsburgh, 1913.

PHI EPSILON PI—At the College of the City of New York, since 1904.

PHI EPSILON PI—Organized at Dickinson College in 1912.

PHI EPSILON PI—At Cornell University.

PHI ETA KAPPA—Organized at the University of Maine in 1906. The number of its members to date is about 103. The badge is a shield displaying a field of black enamel on which is a skull and cross bones surmounted by the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are green and white. It owns a house (\$18,000).

PHI GAMMA DELTA—Drake University.

PHI GAMMA PHI—At Kenyon College.

PHI KAPPA—Organized at the University of Washington, December 13, 1909. Membership 62. Other Greek letter fraternity men are not admitted. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are magenta red and white.

PHI KAPPA DELTA—Organized at Stetson University, 1895.

PHI KAPPA DELTA—Norwich University. Established in 1909.

PHI KAPPA EPSILON—Organized at Harvard in 1910.

PHI KAPPA PI—Organized at the University of Oklahoma, 1913.

PHI KAPPA PI—Organized in 1906, at the Stevens Institute of Technology. Its membership is 54. The badge is a spherical triangle displaying the letters forming the fraternity's name and a diamond. The colors are gold and black. It publishes a monthly bulletin in the nature of a circular letter.

PHI KAPPA TAU—A society organized at the College of the City of New York, December 26, 1898, by Albert A. Agramonte, Joseph W. Lee, John J. Leonard, Edw. H. Mohr, Edw. P. Hooper, John R. Le Conte and Leslie V. Huber. Since 1902 it has admitted students at other colleges with a view to establishing other chapters. The badge is a triangle displaying the letters "Φ K T."

PHI MU ETA—Organized at St. John's College in 1914.

PHI NU DELTA—Organized at the University of Southern California in 1906.

PHI NU THETA (ECLECTIC)—This society, located at Wesleyan University, was founded in the class of 1837, shortly after the foundation of the parent chapter of the Mystical Seven, with the idea of establishing a society which should bring together a few members of each class for mutual helpfulness and support. The word "Ἐχλεχτός," which appears on the badge was intended to indicate a purpose of choice. The society has now but one chapter, though a "Beta" chapter was situated at

Ohio Wesleyan University from 1861 to 1864. As regards the number and character of its members it has long stood equal to the other fraternity chapters at Wesleyan. The membership is about 763. The society owns a house (\$45,000).

The badge is a watch-key in the form of a scroll, on one side of which are displayed the letters "Φ Ν Θ" near the bottom the word "Ἐλεγχτός" near the top, and "A" enclosed in a star of rays in the upper right-hand corner. On the reverse side is the name of the University and of the owner. The colors are garnet and gold. Catalogues were issued in 1865, 1876, 1890 and 1906; a song book has also been published.

Among the eminent members are: the late Joseph Cummings, Bishop Foss and the late Bishop Haven; Rev. Dr. Winchell, formerly of Syracuse University; Governor Pitkin, of Colorado; G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution; Albert S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society; Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Professors W. O. Atwater and William N. Rice; Hon. Daniel Dorchester and Hon. Geo. G. Reynolds; Stephen H. Olin, Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PHI PHI DELTA—A society organized at Hobart College in 1900 under the name Phi and which has since changed its name to the present designation.

PHI PI CHI—Organized at Transylvania University in 1912.

PHI PI EPSILON—A society at Lake Forest University.

PHI ZETA PHI—Organized
the letters of the fraternity
and white. Its membership

PI KAPPA CHI—Organized
sity, 1905.

PI KAPPA EPSILON—This
Star" fraternity, was organized
Ohio, January 2, 1882, by W
ship to date is 173. The b
shield of black displaying the
trary symbols. Its colors are
flower is the red carnation.

PI KAPPA PHI—At We
Organized in 1909.

PI LAMBDA PHI—At the Univ

PI OMICRON—Organized a
in 1911.

PI PHI—Organized

a monogram of the letters "Π Ξ". The colors are dark green and old gold. The membership is 52.

PSI DELTA—Organized at the University of Illinois in 1912.

PSI DELTA—At Howard College.

PSI DELTA PSI—Organized November, 1906, at the University of Toronto. Membership to date is 75. The colors are garnet and gray.

PSI SIGMA—Organized at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1901. It was incorporated in 1907. Its membership to date is 106. The badge is a gold monogram of the letters comprising the society's name. The colors are blue and white. The society publishes a monthly bulletin called the *Wood Bird*.



Q. T. V.—This society was founded May 12, 1869, by Frederick M. Sommers, George Mackie, William R. Peabody, Lemuel L. Holmes, Russell W. Livermore and Edward R. Fiske, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It established the following chapters:

- 1869. *Amherst*, Massachusetts Agricultural College...354
- 1874. *Orono*, University of Maine (1899).....
- 1881. *Granite*, New Hampshire State College (1901)..
- 1885. *Keystone*, Pennsylvania State College (1890)....
- 1886. *Worcester*, Worcester Polytechnic Inst. (1889)..
- 1888. *Cornell*, Cornell University (1889).....

After the establishment of these chapters dissensions arose owing to the conservative extension policy practiced. The Keystone chapter resigned its charter and became a chapter of Φ κ Σ . The Cornell chapter disbanded owing to the resignation of members who had joined under a misunderstanding of the character and location of the other chapters. The Worcester chapter disbanded, the Orono chapter entered Φ Γ Δ , and the Granite chapter κ Σ , leaving the parent chapter only surviving. There is an alumni chapter in Boston. The fraternity published a quarto journal called the *Q. T. V. Quarterly*, at Boston. The first number was issued in 1888 and it lasted some three years. The catalogue of the fraternity was issued in 1886. The badge of the society is a diamond upon which is engraved a monogram of the letters "Q. T. V." The colors of the fraternity are white and brown. The flower is the white carnation.

RHO IOTA KAPPA—Organized at Rhode Island State Agricultural College in 1908.

RHO SIGMA GAMMA—Organized at Iowa State College in 1909.

SIGMA ALPHA—Organized in 1908 at Colgate University. Its membership to date is 74. The badge is a shield with indented sides and pointed base and displaying the letters of the fraternity's name in gold on black. The colors are orange and purple. It owns a house (\$4,000.)

SIGMA ALPHA—A society at the University of Nevada, organized in 1895. The badge is a diamond displaying a

building fund. The badge is a diamond displaying a monogram of the letters "Σ A" in gold on a background of black.

SIGMA ALPHA DELTA—Organized at the Armour Institute of Technology, 1912.

SIGMA BETA—At Syracuse University.

SIGMA DELTA—A fraternity organized at Clarkson School of Technology, March 19, 1904. The membership is 104. It admits honorary members. Its badge is a diamond displaying a scroll on which are shown the letters of the society's name. The colors are green and white. It publishes an annual.

SIGMA DELTA—At Colorado State Agricultural College. Organized in 1907.

SIGMA DELTA CHI—A fraternity founded at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1876. It has been generally prosperous, and a successful rival of the other fraternity chapters. Its badge is an open book, across which are displayed the letters "Σ Δ X," surrounded by a coiled serpent and it is locally called the "Book and Snake" society. It owns a house (\$85,000). The membership is 361.

SIGMA DELTA PI—Organized at the University of Cincinnati in 1913.

SIGMA DELTA RHO—Organized at Amherst College in 1909. It owns a house (\$7,400).

SIGMA DELTA UPSILON—At the University of South Dakota. Organized in 1914.

Organized in 1914

SIGMA NU KAPPA—Organized at
College for Teachers, Albany

SIGMA PHI SIGMA—Organized at
Kansas in 1912. Its members

SIGMA PI—At the University of

SIGMA PSI—At Trinity College

SIGMA RHO DELTA—Organized at
Agricultural College in 1913.

SIGMA TAU—At the University of
Organized in 1910.

SIGMA TAU—At the University of

SIGMA TAU ALPHA—Organized at
January 22, 1906. Membership 100.
a six-pointed shield displaying the
university's name. The colors are

SIGMA TAU DELTA—A local chapter
engineering—

TAU ALPHA—Organized at Colorado State Agricultural College in 1906.

TAU ALPHA OMICRON—Organized at Swarthmore College in 1907. The badge is a diamond displaying the T's base to base, one inverted. The colors are black and gold. The membership is 49.

TAU EPSILON PI—University of Indiana.

TAU ETA RHO OMICRON—A society founded at the University of Nevada in 1891. Its membership is 168. It rents a house. Its badge is a gold wreath enclosing a skull and bones and surrounded by the letters "T H P O." Its colors are black and white.

TAU KAPPA DELTA—A society at the University of Wyoming.

TAU PSI—At Drake University.

THETA ALPHA—Organized February 22, 1909, at the University of Syracuse. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the fraternity's name. The colors are royal purple and orange. Its membership is 67.

THETA CHI—At the University of Washington.

THETA GAMMA—At St. Lawrence University (State School of Agriculture). Organized in 1911.

THETA PHI—A society organized at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., in 1897. The body is a monogram formed of the letters "Θ" and "Φ". The colors are black and gold. The membership is 283. It owns a house (\$4,500).

THETA PI—At Pennsylvania College. Organized 1912.

THETA PSI—Organized at the University of Southern California, Nov. 11, 1897, by Fred Brown, H. L. Leland, E. H. Miller, J. D. Van DenBergh, C. A. Williams and Will A. Wood. The badge is a Maltese cross displaying the letters "Θ Ψ". The colors are pink and green. Membership, 89.

XI SIGMA UPSILON—At the Carnegie Technical Institute, Pittsburgh.



ZETA ALPHA EPSILON—A society organized at Buchtel College, now the Municipal University of Akron, in 1897, by members of Phi Delta Theta, for the purpose of securing, if possible, the re-establishment of that fraternity's inactive chapter at that college. The membership to date is 103. The badge is a bone surmounted by a crescent with depressed horns displaying the letters of the society's name. The colors are green and lavender.

ZETA CHI—Organized at Baker University in May, 1905. A high standard of scholarship has been aimed at. It has two Rhodes scholars among its alumni. Of 45 alumni only four are non-graduates. It admits a limited number of graduates of Baker University as honorary members. The membership is 79.

ZETA DELTA—Organized at the University of Idaho in 1910.



ZETA EPSILON ZETA — A society founded at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, in 1894, by Messrs. Hancock, '98; Shaw, '97; Edgerly, '97; Smith, '97; Eastman, '97; and Kittredge, '96. The badge is a Greek cross with a "Z" in each arm and an "E" in the centre field. The colors are navy blue and old gold. The membership to date is 162.

WOMEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

ALPHA—A society organized at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in 1878. Membership is based on scholarship and literary ability. It partakes of the nature of a fraternity, an honorary society and a literary society. It does not admit freshmen and its membership is very large. The badge is an archaic "A."

ALPHA CHI—Organized at Middlebury College in 1889. It is called the "A Z" chapter. The founders were Louise Edgerton, Blossom Palmer, May Bolton, Grace Seely, Harriet Bolton and Belle Chellis. The badge is a circular disc displaying ten stars enclosing a monogram of the letters "A X". The colors are white and gold. The flower, the white water lily. Total membership, 167.

ALPHA DELTA NU—A sorority in Mark Hopkins Art School, a department of the University of California.

ALPHA GAMMA PHI—At Lawrence College since 1903. The badge is a monogram and the colors are blue and gold.

ALPHA GAMMA TAU—At Drake University.

ALPHA GAMMA THETA—At Ohio State University.

ALPHA NU SIGMA—Organized May 28, 1907, by seven undergraduates at Marietta College. The badge is a square shield with inwardly curved sides displaying the letters "A N Σ" beneath a pearl. The colors are green and white. The membership is 46.

ALPHA PI—At Miami University.

ALPHA RHO—Organized at the University of Southern California in 1895 by Frances Thompson, Edith Paddeson, Irene Griscom, Ruth Brown and Myra Sherer. Number of members admitted to date is 80. It admits other Greek letter women. The badge is composed of three triangles arranged in triangular form and displaying the letter "A" in one triangle, the letter "P" in another, and a face in the third. The colors are dark green and gold.

ALPHA TAU DELTA.—A society at the University of Washington.

ALPHA THETA NU—Organized April 13, 1911, at Baker University. The badge is an oblong shield displaying the letters of the fraternity's name in an elliptical panel. The colors are Lincoln green and gold.

ALPHA THETA SIGMA—Organized October 12, 1908, at the Washington State College. The badge is a gold triangle displaying the letters of the society's name with the first letter at the vertex of the triangle. The colors are green and white.

ALPHA ZETA—Organized at the University of Denver, 1912.

BETA CHI UPSILON—At Drake University.

BETA DELTA PI—Bucknell University.

BETA GAMMA PSI—Organized at the University of North Dakota, 1912.

BETA PHI—University of Southern California.

BETA SIGMA—At Whitman College.

BETA SIGMA TAU—At the University of Pittsburgh.

BETA THETA—Organized September, 1909, by Bessie Painter and Juliette C. Gaines at Marietta College. The badge is an oval in black displaying the letters "B Θ" in gold. The colors are stone grey and peacock blue.

CHI EPSILON—At Beloit College.

CHI PSI DELTA—A society organized at Denison University, Oct. 30, 1900, by Lee Holcombe, Ray Gilpatrick, Sarah E. Stranathan, Louise Jones and Corinne Metz. The membership is 104. The badge is a shield displaying two stars above the letters "X Ψ Δ". The colors are maroon and lemon-yellow. It owns a house (\$2,500).

DELTA EPSILON—Organized at the University of Utah, 1912.

DELTA IOTA PHI—At Ward-Belmont College.

DELTA KAPPA PHI—Organized April 4, 1909, at the University of Colorado. The membership is 36. The badge is a scimitar displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are pink and white.

DELTA OMEGA—Still College, 1908.

DELTA OMICRON—At the University of Pittsburgh.

DELTA PHI—A society at Bucknell University, which also has some chapters in schools of secondary instruction.

DELTA PHI KAPPA—At Ward-Belmont College.

DELTA PHI OMEGA—At the Colorado State Normal School.

DELTA PHI SIGMA—At Ward-Belmont College.

DELTA PHI UPSILON—Organized at Western Reserve in 1893. The badge is a shield of odd design displaying the letters "Δ Φ Υ". Its colors are blue and gold. The membership is 76.

DELTA PSI DELTA—Beloit College.

DELTA RHO—A society of ladies organized March 12, 1900, at the University of Nevada. Membership, 45. The badge is a "Δ" enclosing a "P". The colors are lavender and gold.

DELTA SIGMA—At Ward-Belmont College.

DELTA THETA DELTA—Organized at Mills College, California, in 1899. The badge is a shield displaying the society name. The colors are green and black. The membership is 86.

EPSILON TAU SIGMA—Organized at Drake University, 1905.

GAMMA DELTA PHI—At Drake University.

GAMMA DELTA PHI—At Miami University. Founded in 1911.

GAMMA DELTA TAU—Organized at Western Reserve in 1896. The badge is an octagonal shield with inwardly curved sides displaying the society name. The colors are green and gold. The membership is 64.

GAMMA KAPPA—Organized at Whitman College, 1905.

GAMMA OMICRON PI—Organized at Hollins College, 1898.

GAMMA PHI—The University of Utah.

IOTA ALPHA OMEGA—At Drake University.

IOTA DELTA OMICRON—At Drake University.

IOTA PSI MU—At Franklin College, 1913.

IOTA SIGMA—At the University of Southern California.

KAPPA DELTA PHI—At Ward-Belmont College.

KAPPA KAPPA DELTA—At Ward-Belmont College.

KAPPA KAPPA UPSILON—At Drake University.

KAPPA OMICRON ALPHA—At Ward-Belmont College.

KAPPA PHI—Organized Sept. 28, 1897, at Denison University. The membership is 108. The badge is a square shield with concave sides displaying the letters "K Φ" in gold on a field of black enamel. The colors are cherry and blue. The flower is the carnation.

KAPPA SIGMA PI—Organized in 1912 at Western Reserve University.

KAPPA TAU SIGMA—Organized at Miami University, 1911.

KAPPA UPSILON—Lawrence College.

LAMBDA LAMBDA THETA—The Kansas State Agricultural College. Organized in 1905.

LAMBDA RHO—At Hollins College. Organized in 1900.

MU SIGMA ALPHA—Purdue University, 1913.

MU SIGMA SIGMA—Organized at Mills College, California, upon the basis of a previously existing literary organization. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "M Σ Σ". The colors are white and gold. The membership is 89.

OMEGA DELTA—At Drake University.

OMEGA PHI—At the University of Michigan.

OMEGA PI—Organized at the University of Idaho in 1911. It owns a house (\$6,000).

PHI BETA—Organized at Brenau College from a union of chapters of B Σ O and Φ M Γ.

PHI DELTA DELTA—At the University of Oregon, 1914.

PHI DELTA SIGMA—University of Alabama. Organized in 1913.

PHI DELTA TAU—At Ward-Belmont College.

PHI EPSILON—At Colorado State Agricultural College, 1912.

PHI KAPPA PSI—Organized at Smith College in 1887 upon precisely the same basis and with the same customs as the previously existing Alpha Society (which see). Its badge comprises three triangles, each bearing one letter of the society name, and displaying three flowers.

PHI KAPPA ZETA—A fraternity organized in the women's department of Western Reserve University, January 11,

1896, by Mary A. Arter, Clara B. Myers, Katharine Croxton, Maude G. Orton, Bertha M. Hulett and Sarah A. Adams. The colors are black and gold. The badge is a five-pointed star displaying the letters "Φ K Z" on a background of black enamel.

PHI LAMBDA PSI—Purdue University.

PHI PI ALPHA—A society of ladies organized at West Virginia University, Nov. 29, 1899. The founders were Marie Harvey, Beulah Hubbard, Gus Wilson, Julia McGrew, Virginia Wilson, Florence Woods, Lucie Brown and Janet Hayes. The badge is a shield of black enamel on which are the Greek letters "Φ Π A". The colors are lavender and purple. Flower, the violet.

PHI SIGMA PHI—At Colorado State Normal College.

PHI THETA NU—Organized at the University of Pittsburgh, 1908.

PI ALPHA PHI—At the University of Nebraska.

PI ALPHA PHI—At the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, 1913.

PI KAPPA SIGMA—At the Fulton Synodical College. Organized in 1913.

PI LAMBDA SIGMA—Organized at Syracuse University in 1903. The membership to date is 102. The badge is a broad-bladed dagger with an oblique guard and displaying the letters of the society's name on the blade. The colors are dark blue and gold.

PI SIGMA—Bucknell University.

SIGMA ALPHA DELTA—At the University of Minnesota.

SIGMA BETA PI—At Washington State College. Organized in 1908. It owns a house (\$10,000).

SIGMA DELTA—A society organized at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., in 1904. Membership to date is 36. The badge is triangular in shape, displaying the letters of the fraternity's name in gold on black. The colors are red and green.

SIGMA DELTA PHI—Denison University, 1905.

SIGMA OMEGA—Western Reserve University.

SIGMA PHI CHI—At Iowa Wesleyan College. Organized in 1912.

SIGMA PHI KAPPA—At Ward-Belmont College.

SIGMA PSI—Founded at Western Reserve in 1899. The badge is a triangle with inwardly curved sides displaying the letters "Σ Ψ" in a monogram. The colors are green and gold. The membership is 76.

SIGMA TAU—Lake Forest College, 1901.

SIGMA TAU ALPHA—University of Oklahoma, 1912.

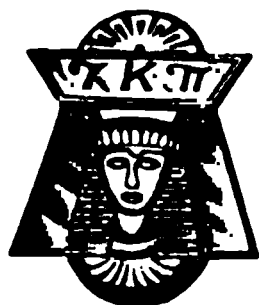
SIGMA TAU DELTA—At Rhode Island State College, 1914.

SIGMA THETA—At Butler College.

SIGMA UPSILON—At Colorado State Normal School.

TAU DELTA THETA—Wittenberg University.

TAU EPSILON TAU—At Colorado State Agricultural College, 1908.



TAU KAPPA PI—A society organized at Goucher, in 1892, by Grace Griffing, Caroline Wilson, Katharine Hilliard, Stella McCarty, Jeannette Van Meter, and Anna Heubeck. The membership to date is 173.

Its colors are old rose and white. The badge is the facade of an Egyptian tomb, displaying the letters "T K Π" over the portal and a sphinx head in the entrance. The fraternity published several numbers of a *Tau Kappa Pi Quarterly*. It now issues an annual called the *Sphinx*.

TAU KAPPA SIGMA—At Colorado State Agricultural College.

TAU KAPPA SIGMA—The University of Cincinnati, 1903.

TAU PHI SIGMA—At Ward-Belmont College.

THETA ALPHA—At Lawrence College, 1913.

THETA CHI GAMMA—At Beloit College.

THETA DELTA SIGMA—At Hanover College, 1912.

THETA GAMMA DELTA—Lawrence College.

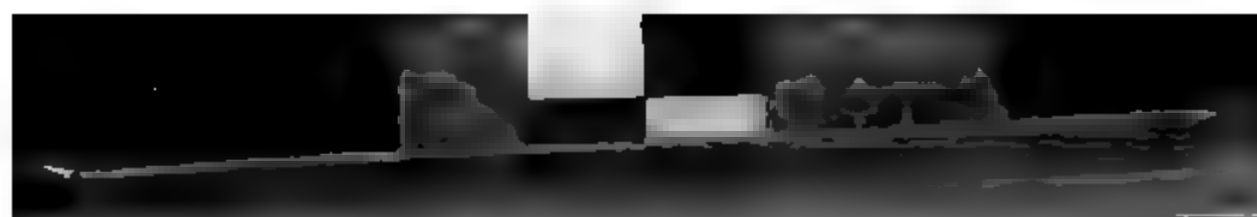
THETA KAPPA DELTA—At Ward-Belmont College.

THETA PHI ALPHA—At the University of Michigan.

THETA PHI OMEGA—At Western Reserve University.

THETA PI GAMMA—At Beloit College since 1896. It publishes a semi-annual called the *Star and Candle*. The badge is a three legged shield displaying the fraternity letters.

THETA PSI—At Lake Forest College. Organized in 1905.



WOMEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

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THETA SIGMA—At the Sophie Newcombe College of Tulane University.

THETA SIGMA—Wittenberg University.

THETA UPSILON—Organized at the University of Utah in December, 1904. The badge is a shield of gold divided by two panels, the upper one displaying the letter "A" and the lower one the letters "Θ Υ". The colors are dark green and white.

THETA ZETA BETA—At Colorado State Normal School.

ZETA NU—Boston University.

ZETA PHI—At Drake University.

ALPHA CHI PHI—A medical society
Pennsylvania.

ALPHA GAMMA PHI—At the University of
Marquette University.

ALPHA PHI SIGMA—A medical society at the
University of Southern California in 1912.

ALPHA PHI SIGMA—A society organized at the
College of Medicine.

ALPHA PI UPSILON—A forestry society at
Ohio State University in 1913.

ALPHA RHO DELTA—A debating society at
Millikin University in 1914.

ALPHA SIGMA—Organized in 1888 at the
Homeopathic College. It owns a home.

ALPHA SIGMA—Organized at the University of
College of the Pacific in 1900.

ALPHA SIGMA DELTA—A society organized at
of the University of Alabama.

ALPHA ZETA GAMMA—A dental society at the
University of Illinois.

DELTA MU—A society at the University of

DELTA THETA—A legal society organized at the University of Utah in 1913.

DELTA THETA CHI—A society in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago organized in 1912.

EPSILON EPSILON EPSILON—In the Medical Department of the University of Nebraska.

GAMMA DELTA BETA—A society organized in 1915 at the Birmingham Dental College.

KAPPA GAMMA PSI—A society organized in 1914 at the New England Conservatory of Music.

MU SIGMA ALPHA—A society organized in 1888 at the University of Michigan among the students in the Homeopathic Medical Department. The badge is a Greek cross displaying the letters of the society's name. The membership is about 200.

OMEGA—A society organized in 1911 at Washington State College among the students of mining.

OMEGA UPSILON NU—At the Medical Department of New York University.

OMEGA UPSILON—A society organized among the students of music at the University of Michigan in 1909. The badge is a monogram of the letters of the society's name. The membership is 55.

OMICRON PI—A society organized at the Lowell Textile School in 1902.

PHI THETA CHI—A society organized at the Tufts College Medical School in 1902.

PHI SIGMA TAU—A medical society organized in 1913 at the University of Michigan.

PI TAU SIGMA—A mechanical engineering society at the University of Illinois.

PI THETA SIGMA—A society organized in 1902 at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

SIGMA ALPHA PHI—An agricultural society at Louisiana State University.

SIGMA BETA KAPPA—Organized in the law department of Drake University.

SIGMA MU was founded March 7, 1905 at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art which in 1911 became a department of the University of California under the name of the San Francisco Institute of Art. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Σ M."

SIGMA NU PHI—A society at the National University Law School, Washington, D. C.

SIGMA SIGMA—In the Medical Department of the University of Wisconsin.

TAU EPSILON CHI—A society organized in 1913 at Ohio State University among the students of Architecture.

THETA BETA GAMMA—Organized at the Cincinnati College of Music among the women students in 1912.

ZETA DELTA CHI—A society established in 1905 at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

ZETA OMICRON—A society organized in 1896 among the students of medicine at the University of California (San Francisco). Its badge is a thoracic vertebra, displaying the letters of the society's name.



LOCAL HONORARY SOCIETIES

ALPHA GAMMA PHI—An agricultural society established at Pennsylvania State College in 1911.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA—In the undergraduate department of Baker University.

ALPHA SIGMA EPSILON—A society among the women students of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

DELTA ETA SIGMA—In the undergraduate department of Albion.

DELTA MU DELTA—A society among the students in the school of Commerce at New York University, organized in 1913.

DELTA SIGMA XI—An athletic society organized at Colorado College in 1914.

DIGAMMA PI—A society among the students of architecture at the Kansas State Agricultural College organized in 1914.



GAMMA DELTA EPSILON—Organized at Millsaps College in 1912 as an honorary scholarship organization. Men and women are both admitted. The criterion of eligibility is a high scholarship record. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Γ Δ Ε" a star emitting rays and the word "Lux."

GAMMA PHI—An athletic society at Ohio Wesleyan University, established in 1912.

IOTA PHI—A society in the undergraduate department of Iowa Wesleyan College, similar to Phi Beta Kappa.

KAPPA DELTA PI—At the University of Colorado.

KAPPA PI SIGMA—A pedagogical society organized at the University of Syracuse in 1912.

LAMBDA ALPHA—A debating society organized in 1914 at the University of South Dakota.

LAMBDA ALPHA PSI—A society at the University of Minnesota to promote the study of languages and literatures

PHI BETA SIGMA—A sorority at Brenau College.

PHI ETA—A society organized at the University of Pennsylvania in 1904 among fellows and scholars in the graduate school.

PHI SIGMA ALPHA—At the Municipal University of Akron.

PI BETA OMEGA—A biological society organized at Denver University in 1912.

PI KAPPA DELTA A debating sorority, organized at the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1914.

PI LAMBDA THETA—A sorority at the Texas University organized in 1913.

SIGMA BETA PHI—An engineering society organized at the University of Virginia in 1908.

SIGMA DELTA PSI—A society at the University of Indiana intended to include persons of unusual athletic ability who have surpassed a general minimum record.

SIGMA MU RHO—A society among the medical students at the University of Illinois.

SIGMA PHI ALPHA—A society in the undergraduate department of Denver University organized in 1909.

TAU DELTA PI—A society among the undergraduates at Washburn College.

THETA PSI—A society organized among the students of engineering in 1911 at the University of West Virginia.

ZETA KAPPA PSI—In the undergraduate department of Kansas State Agricultural College.

versity, Lebanon, Tenn., in 18
some twenty-one chapters, the most
were at Washington and Jefferson Co
versity, Mercersburg College, Southwa
University, Cumberland University, &
of West Virginia. The chapters at
Virginia Universities were killed by a
those at Washington and Jefferson C
western Presbyterian University accep
A T O, and the remainder disbanded.

The badge of the fraternity was a
playing a globe encircled by a pennant
"A T O," and surmounted by six stars.

Alpha Gamma Chi

This was a musical sorority establishe
in 1898. It had chapters at the New E
tory of Music, the Cincinnati Conser
and possibly Richmond, Va.

Alpha Kappa Phi

Grange College, Cumberland University, Bethel College, Oakland College, and perhaps at other places; the dates of their establishment being unknown, as the records were lost during the Civil War. After the war, a few of the chapters were revived, but all soon again became dormant, except the Psi chapter at the University of Mississippi, which had been re-established in 1867. This chapter, after existing for some time as a local society, became the Beta Beta of $\text{B} \Theta \Pi$ in 1879. The badge of the society was a shield with concavely-curved sides, displaying at the top a pair of clasped hands, in the center the letters "A K Φ " and below a chain of three links encircling the letters "aar."

Alpha Rappa Phi

This was a law fraternity organized at the Northwestern Law School in 1902. In 1914 it united with $\Theta \Lambda \Phi$ and $\Delta \Phi \Delta$ to form $\Delta \Theta \Phi$ (see page 540).

Alpha Omega Delta

(Medical—Regular)

THIS was a fraternity founded in September, 1879, at the University of Buffalo. This chapter was called the "A". Other chapters were established as follows:

1879. A, University of Buffalo.

1902. B, Baltimore Medical College.

1903. Γ , Syracuse University.

1903. Δ , Detroit College of Medicine.

1904. E, University of Maryland.

1904. Z, Georgetown University.

1905. H, George Washington University.

The society existed until 1910 when dissensions arose among the chapters and they became inactive one by one except the parent chapter which continued to flourish and became again a local organization. April 17, 1911, it became a chapter of $\Phi P \Sigma$ retaining its old name as a chapter designation.

The badge was a monogram surmounting a skull and bones. The membership was almost 1500.

Alpha Sigma Chi

A FRATERNITY organized simultaneously at Rutgers College and Cornell University, by Elbridge Van Syckel and Ellis D. Thompson. The chapter roll was as follows:

1871. A, Rutgers College.

1874. B, Cornell University.

1875. Γ , Stevens Institute of Technology.

1875. Δ , Princeton University.

1875. E, St. Lawrence University.

1877. Z, Columbia University.

1878. H, University of Maine.

The St. Lawrence and Maine chapters were formed from local societies. The Columbia chapter did not agree with the remainder of the fraternity, and was expelled in 1878. In 1879, after negotiations extending over some

months, the active chapters of the fraternity united with B Θ Π, it being part of the scheme that the Princeton chapter should be allowed to die under the operation of the anti-fraternity laws. The Columbia chapter was revived in 1881 as a Beta chapter. Its badge was a monogram of the letters "A Σ X".

Delta Beta Phi

THIS fraternity was founded in 1878, at Cornell University, by J. D. Hamrick, I. W. Kelly, J. S. Monroe and Willard Olney. Chapters were established as follows:

- 1878. A, Cornell University.
- 1878. Φ, Lehigh University.
- 1878. Σ, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1878. Ψ, Lafayette College.
- 1878. Δ, College of the City of New York.
- 1881. Π, Johns Hopkins University.

The Psi and Delta were formed from local societies. The entire society was broken up and disbanded in 1882, though the Delta existed as a local society for two years longer.

The badge was a diamond-shaped lozenge, displaying the letters "Δ B Φ" above a pair of crossed keys. There was a star at each corner of the diamond. The colors were garnet and black. The society published one number of a journal called the *Delta Beta Phi Quarterly*, in 1881.

Delta Phi Delta

A law fraternity organized at the Cl
in 1900. In 1914 it united with A K Φ
Δ Θ Φ (see page 540).

Delta Sigma

THIS sorority was the outcome of tl
a local society originating at T
Δ Σ, a similar local at Brown Universit

Its chapters were as follows: 1895. A
1896. B, Brown University, 68; 1902.
Maine, 19.

The badge was a square of black ena
sides outlined in gold, and displaying
in gold. This square was encircled by
circle. The colors were pale green and "

Iota Alpha Kappa

THIS was a society which possessed several chapters during its active life, and did not confine its membership to college students. At a convention held at Easton, Pa., in 1874, the organization was disbanded. There were chapters at Lafayette College, Lehigh, Washington and Jefferson College, Columbia College and Norwich University, Vt. The major part of the Lafayette chapter became the founders of the chapter of Chi Phi. The chapter at Washington and Jefferson changed its name to Phi Delta Kappa (which see).

Kappa Alpha

A FRATERNITY founded at the University of North Carolina. It had chapters at South Carolina College, Furman University, Louisiana Centenary College and the University of Mississippi and Emory and Henry College. In 1858 its Mississippi chapter surrendered its charter and joined X Ψ. Its secrets were revealed in 1866, and the society soon afterwards disbanded, its members joining the now defunct order of Φ M O.

Kappa Delta Epsilon

A Musical Sorority having chapters at the Pennsylvania College of Music and Mt. Union College. It was absorbed by M Φ E in 1915.

Kappa Phi Lambda

THIS was a fraternity founded at Jefferson College, Aug. 3, 1862, by J. J. Belville. Chapters are known to have existed at Mt. Union College, Ohio, the University of Michigan, Monmouth College, Northwestern University, Moore's Hill, Ohio Wesleyan, University of Virginia, Denison University, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. The fraternity became extinct in 1874. The Michigan chapter joined $\Psi \Upsilon$, the Mt. Union chapter $\Delta T \Delta$, the Northwestern chapter ΣX , and the Denison chapter $B \Theta \Pi$. The badge was a shield, displaying at the top a balance; immediately below, a sunburst and mountain, and beneath, a pennant bearing the letters "K Φ Λ ".

Kappa Sigma Kappa

THE above fraternity was founded at the Virginia Military Institute in September, 1867. Chapters were established at the Virginia Military Institute (Γ), Washington and Lee University (E), Virginia Agricultural College (Z), University of Virginia (Δ), Randolph-Macon College (H), State University of Louisiana (A), Emory and Henry College, Richmond College, and the Bethel Military Academy.

The chapters at the Virginia Agricultural College, Emory and Henry, Bethel Academy and the University of Virginia became inactive by 1886. The other chapters, except the one in Louisiana, entered $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, and that chapter received a charter from ΣN .

The badge of the fraternity was a Greek cross, in the center of which was placed a circular disk, displaying the letters "K Σ K". The fraternity's color was light blue. The membership was about 380.

The Mystical Seven

THIS fraternity was organized in 1837, at Wesleyan University, by Hamilton Brewer. It soon established chapters elsewhere, and its two Georgia chapters were the first fraternity chapters in the South. The chapters were called *Temples*, and were named after the emblems of the fraternity's ritual. The chapter roll was as follows:

- 1837. *Wand*, Wesleyan University.
- 1841. *Sword*, Emory College.
- 1844. *Skull*, University of Georgia.
- 1853. *Scroll and Pen*, University of Syracuse.
- 1855. *Wreath*, Centenary College.
- 1858. *Star*, University of Mississippi.
- 1867. *Serpent*, Cumberland University.
- 1867. *Hands and Torch*, University of Virginia.
- 1884. *Star of the South*, University of North Carolina.
- 1885. *Sword and Shield*, Davidson College.

The government of the fraternity was extremely loose. The charters were granted by the parent chapter until its suspension in 1867, and afterwards by the oldest living chapter. The fraternal spirit in the members was, however, unusually strong, and the personnel of the fraternity

of an unusually high character. The practices of the fraternity were quaint and interesting; much was made of the number seven and of the primary colors.

The Emory chapter died in 1858, owing to anti-fraternity laws. The Georgia chapter ceased to exist a year later from similar regulations. The Mississippi and Centenary chapter was killed by the war, but the former was revived in 1867. The Cumberland chapter suspended in 1873. The Wesleyan chapter became extinct in 1867, most of its undergraduate members entering the chapter of $\Delta K E$, then forming at Wesleyan. Similarly the active members of the Syracuse chapter entered $\Delta K E$.

The Southern chapters, after the death of the chapters at Wesleyan and Syracuse, continued a peaceable and prosperous career. They established a journal called the *Mystic Messenger*, centralized their form of government, and revived the Wesleyan chapter in 1889.

In 1890, after somewhat prolonged negotiations, the living chapters united with $B \Theta \Pi$. The Mystic chapters at the University of North Carolina and Davidson served to revive chapters of $B \Theta \Pi$, then inactive, at those institutions, and the Beta chapters at Cumberland, Mississippi and Syracuse served a similar office for the Mystical Seven. The alumni of the Mystical Seven have been received into full fellowship in $B \Theta \Pi$.

The Mystics who deserted the parent chapter at Wesleyan to enter $\Delta K E$, organized a senior society, using its ritual as a basis, called the "Owl and Wand," and in 1882 this organization appropriated the name of the "Mystical Seven."

Mu Pi Lambda

THIS fraternity was founded at Washington and Lee University, in 1895, by M. G. Perrow, R. S. Martins, and H. H. Larimore. Chapters were established as follows:

- 1895. Washington and Lee University.
- 1897. University of Virginia.
- 1898. Harvard University.
- 1898. University of West Virginia.
- 1899. William and Mary College.

The government was by means of an arch chapter, to consist of not more than 11 members.

The badge was a five-sided shield displaying the letters "M Π Λ," beneath an eye and above the skull and bones.

The Harvard chapter and the West Virginia chapter lived but a few months. In 1903 the University of Virginia chapter disbanded, part of its members joining K Σ and part Φ Δ Θ. In 1904 the fraternity disbanded. The Washington and Lee chapter joined K Σ and the William and Mary chapter Θ Δ X.

Omega Psi

This was a society founded in 1894 at the Medical Department of Northwestern University. It established a chapter in 1896 at the University of Michigan.

Phi Alpha Chi

THIS fraternity is known to have existed at a number of Virginia colleges between 1883 and 1895. Chap-

ters were reported at Randolph-Macon, University of Virginia and Richmond College. Nothing more is known of it.

Phi Kappa Alpha

IN 1870 a society called the "Wayland Literary Society" was founded at Brown University. In 1873 a union was effected with the "Literary Union" of Rochester University. The name of the society was changed to Sigma Phi. The Brown chapter was called the Alpha, and the one at Rochester the Beta. In 1874 the name was changed to Φ K A. The Beta became extinct in 1879, and in 1880 the Alpha entered $\beta \theta \pi$, reviving the Kappa chapter of that fraternity. The badge was a three-sided shield displaying the letters " Φ K A" above an open book. The shield was bounded by circular arcs, the upper one bearing the name of the college.

Phi Mu Epsilon

THIS society was organized in 1892 as a musical sorority at DePauw University. It established a second chapter at Syracuse. In 1905 the two chapters became chapters of Mu Phi Epsilon, a similar organization of later origin.

Phi Delta Kappa

THIS fraternity was founded at Washington and Jefferson College in 1874. The founders were members of a chapter of I A K, which had been placed at Washington, Pa., during the previous year. When the I A K dis-

banded this chapter resolved to continue their organization, and did so. The chapters established were: Alpha, Washington and Jefferson College, 1874; Beta, Western University of Pennsylvania, 1876; Gamma, Thiel College, 1876; Delta, Lafayette College, 1876; and Epsilon, University of Louisiana, 1878. The chapters, with the exception of the Alpha had become defunct from various causes by the year 1880. In 1881 the Alpha entered $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, thus reviving the then inactive Alpha chapter of that fraternity.

Phi Mu Omicron

THIS was founded at the South Carolina College in 1858, and established chapters at Wofford, Emory and Henry, Charleston, Emory and Newberry Colleges. It disbanded in 1879 and its Emory and Henry chapter entered K Σ . Its badge was a maltese cross with a circular field displayed clasped hands, an eye, a battle axe and wreath. Each arm of the cross displayed three stars.

Phi Phi Phi Tri-Phi

THIS fraternity was organized at Austin College, Sherman, Texas, November 22, 1894. The fraternity was started with the idea of establishing chapters in the West and South, and more especially in small colleges affording material for one good chapter. The chapter roll was as follows:

1894. A A, Austin College.
1894. A B, Southwestern University.
1896. B A, Presbyterian College of South Carolina.
1896. T A, Centenary College.
1897. A T, University of Texas.

The charter of the chapter at Southwestern University was withdrawn.

The chapter at the University of Texas joined $\Phi K \Psi$ in 1904. The remaining chapters became one by one inactive.

The badge was an open book of white enamel bearing a hand and an anchor of gold, and resting upon two crossed lances between the heads of which extends a scroll bearing the letters " $\Phi \Phi \Phi$ ". The colors were black, white and blue.

Phi Sigma

THIS secret Phi Sigma League was founded at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, by several students of the class of 1857. It established chapters at Knox College, Monmouth College, Northwestern University, Hedding College, Abingdon College, Eureka College and Jefferson College (Wis.), but none were prosperous except the parent one, and they soon ceased to exist. This chapter entered the fraternity of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ in 1879, and thus extinguished the society. There were three degrees in the society. The two lower ones were for undergraduates, and were called the "Anchor" and "Harp," and these emblems were worn as badges.

Π Delta Kappa

A sorority organized at Ohio University in 1907. It had chapters at Miami and the University of Cincinnati. It was absorbed by X Ω.

Π Kappa Tau

A SOCIETY organized in the homeopathic department of the University of Iowa, by R. E. Peck, and I. B. Hoskins, in October, 1895. A second chapter was established at the University of Minnesota in 1896. In 1897 the two chapters became chapters of Φ A Γ.

Ψ Alpha Kappa

PSI Alpha Kappa was a fraternity having chapters at Lehigh, Lafayette and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The parent chapter joined A T Ω and the Lafayette chapter A X P.

Ψ Theta Ψ

THIS was a fraternity founded about the year 1885 at Washington and Lee University. It had chapters at Roanoke, Randolph-Macon, University of Virginia, Hampden-Sidney, and perhaps one or two other colleges. It disbanded in 1895. The chapter at Washington and Lee entered Δ T Δ. Its badge was a Maltese cross with a circular center enclosing a crown. The arms of the cross displayed the letters "Φ Θ Ψ". During 1893, 1894 and 1895, it published from the University of Virginia a very creditable little journal called *The Crown*.

Sigma Alpha

(Black Badge)

THIS society was organized at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in 1859. Soon after its foundation the war put an end to college studies, and the society was not reorganized until 1868. Chapters were established as follows:

- 1859. A. Roanoke College (1879).
- 1869. B. Hampden-Sidney College (1873).
- 1871. Γ, University of Virginia (1877).
- 1873. E. Virginia State College (1880).
- 1873. Z. Salado College (1882).
- 1873. H. University of Maryland (1882).
- 1873. Θ, Washington and Lee University (1882).
- 1873. I. Kings College (1882).
- 1875. Ξ. Somerville Institute, Miss. (1882).

In addition to these chapters, organizations of alumni existed at Bristol, Tenn.; Lynchburg, Va.; Galveston, Texas; Wytheville, Va., and New Orleans, Louisiana.

The organization of the society was elaborate, and consisted of several degrees. It was completely in the hands of the alumni, and controlled mainly by the chapter at Lynchburg. The badge was of black enamel, and displayed the letter "S," skull and bones and crossed swords. The fraternity disbanded in 1882.

Sigma Alpha Theta

THIS was the name of a fraternity existing in some of the colleges of Indiana during the war, and for some little time thereafter. There was a chapter at

Hanover College, which entered $\Delta T \Delta$, and two at De Pauw and Indiana Universities, which entered $B \Theta \Pi$.

Sigma Delta Pi

THIS society, known also as the "Vitruvian," was founded at Dartmouth College in 1858, by Augustus Livingstone, Wm. H. Fessenden, Henry L. Bartholomew, W. U. Potter, John A. Staples and Charles W. Thompson.

The parent chapter was called the Alpha. In 1871 a Beta chapter was established at Cornell, which died in 1874, and a Gamma chapter, placed at Wooster University in 1873, died in 1877. The Dartmouth chapter remained in good condition until 1889, when it became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$, carrying with it its alumni.

The badge was a gold shield, on which was an enclosed shield-shaped space, displaying a sextant; above the sextant were the letters "S. D. P.," and, below, "S" and "D" on either side of a clenched hand. Above the shield was a scroll, upon which was the date "1858," and, below, a similar scroll bearing the word "Dartmouth". The membership was about 400.

Theta Lambda Phi

THIS society was founded in 1903 at the Dickinson Law School and after a prosperous career of eleven years united with $A K \Phi$ and $\Delta \Phi \Delta$ in 1914 to form $\Delta \Theta \Phi$ (see page 540).

Upsilon Beta

A SOCIETY by this name was founded at Pennsylvania College about the year 1863. Chapters were established at Muhlenberg, Franklin and Marshall, Wabash, Lehigh, Lafayette, Westminster (Pa.), and Lewisburg University. The defection of the parent chapter at Gettysburg led to the disorganization of the society.

W. W. W., or Rainbow*

THIS fraternity was organized in 1849, at the University of Mississippi, by John B. Earle, John B. Herring, James H. Mason, Robert Muldrow, Joshua L. Halbert, Marlborough Pegues and Drew W. Bynum. These young men had been students at LaGrange College, Tenn., and had removed to the University of Mississippi. The name of the Society, was to themselves, the "Mystic Sons of Iris". It later became known as the Rainbow, or "W. W. W." society. Its ritual and many of its practices were based upon the number seven. The resemblances between this organization and the Mystical Seven were many and striking. Neither was Greek in nomenclature or symbols, each had the rainbow as an emblem, each used the word "mystic" in a peculiar sense, and each used "W. W. W." as a pass-word. The writer has inquired of nearly all the living members of the Mystical Seven who were initiated previous to 1848 in regard to this matter, but without result. The chapter roll of the Rainbow was as follows:

*For many of the facts in this article credit should be given to a history of W. W. W., by C. R. Churchill, published in the *Delta Tau Delta Rainbow*, in 1892.

1848. S. A., University of Mississippi.
1858. A., LaGrange College (1861).
1871. L. K. S., Furman University (1874).
1872. L. T., Erskine College (1884).
1872. I. P., Southern Presbyterian Univ. (1873).
1873. L. S., Wofford College (1875).
1874. D. V., Neophogen College (1874).
1880. A., Chamberlain-Hunt Academy (1886).
1881. I. P., Vanderbilt University.
1882. L. S., Southwestern University (1886).
1883. D. V., University of Texas (1886).
1884. A., Emory and Henry College (1886).
1884. D. V., University of Tennessee (1886).

The chapters were named after the designations of the chapter officers.

After a checkered career, negotiations were entered into between this fraternity and $\Delta T \Delta$ with a view to consolidating the two societies, and the union was effected in 1886. The journal of $\Delta T \Delta$, theretofore called *The Crescent*, was rechristened *The Rainbow*, out of compliment to the older order. At the time of the union only two chapters, viz., those at the University of Mississippi and Vanderbilt, were actually alive. The chapters at Southwestern and the University of Texas went into $\Phi \Delta \Theta$. The chapter at Emory and Henry disbanded, most of its members joining $\Sigma A E$. The chapter at Wofford was revived in 1889 by an alumnus, in whose keeping the charter had been placed, but it disbanded on learning of the fate of the fraternity three years before.

Zeta Phi

THIS society was founded at the University of Missouri, Nov. 7, 1870, by Oren Root, $\Sigma \Phi$, then a professor at the University. It was called the Alpha chapter, and others were established as follows:

1870. A, University of Missouri (1890).

1871. Σ , William Jewell College (1886).

1872. Δ , Washington University (1874).

The Delta chapter disbanded voluntarily, the Sigma surrendered its charter and subsequently accepted a charter from $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, and the Alpha, after a prosperous career of twenty years, became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$ carrying with it into that fraternity all of its alumni. The badge was a monogram of the letters of the society name, and much resembled the badge of $\Sigma \Phi$. The color of the fraternity was white.

MEN'S INACTIVE LOCALS

ALPHA ALPHA (A A)—At the University of Pittsburgh from 1902 to 1914 when it entered $\Delta T \Delta$.

ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA (A A A)—A society at the University of New Mexico, organized in 1903, which in 1915 went into $\Pi K A$.

ALPHA ALPHA OMEGA (A A Ω)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of $X \Phi$.

ALPHA BETA PHI (A B Φ)—A society at George Washington University which became in 1915 a chapter of ΣN .

ALPHA CHI ALPHA (A X A)—A society at Wesleyan University which became a chapter of $A X P$.

ALPHA DELTA (A Δ)—A society at the University of Missouri which became a chapter of $A T \Omega$.

ALPHA DELTA (A Δ)—A society at Michigan Agricultural College from 1903 to 1911.

ALPHA DELTA CHI (A ΔX)—A society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which became a chapter of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA (A $\Delta \Sigma$)—A society at the University of Oklahoma which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

ALPHA DELTA XI (A $\Delta \Xi$)—A society at Tulane University which became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$.

ALPHA EPSILON PHI (A E Φ)—At Columbia University, died in 1912.

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA ($\Lambda \Gamma \Delta$)—A society at Syracuse University which became a chapter of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$.

ALPHA GAMMA KAPPA ($\Lambda \Gamma K$)—A society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which became a chapter of $\Delta K E$.

ALPHA IOTA PHI ($\Lambda I \Phi$)—A society at Simpson College which became a chapter of $A T \Omega$.

ALPHA KAPPA DELTA ($\Lambda K \Delta$)—Became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$ at Pennsylvania State College in 1912.

ALPHA KAPPA PHI ($\Lambda K \Phi$)—A society at the University of Minnesota which became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$.

ALPHA NU (ΛN)—A society at Western Reserve University which became a chapter of ΣN in 1909.

ALPHA OMEGA ($\Lambda \Omega$)—A society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which became a chapter of $A T \Omega$.

ALPHA OMEGA ($\Lambda \Omega$)—A society at Cornell University from 1868 to 1870. The badge was a Maltese cross displaying the skull and bones and the society letters.

ALPHA OMEGA ($\Lambda \Omega$)—A society at Baker University which became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$.

ALPHA OMEGA ($\Lambda \Omega$)—A society at the University of Pennsylvania which entered $\Theta \Delta X$ in 1915.

ALPHA OMEGA ($\Lambda \Omega$)—A society at the University of Kansas which became a chapter of $A T \Omega$.

ALPHA OMEGA ($\Lambda \Omega$)—At the University of North Carolina in 1861.

ALPHA PHI (A Φ)—A society in the law department of the University of Michigan from 1866 to 1868.

ALPHA PHI (A Φ)—A society at the Maryland Agricultural College which became a chapter of K A (Southern) in 1914.

ALPHA PHI EPSILON (A Φ E)—A society at McGill University which became a chapter of Δ K E.

ALPHA PI (A Π)—At the University of Utah from 1903 to 1913 when it became a chapter of B Θ Π.

ALPHA SIGMA THETA (A Σ Θ)—A society at James Millikin University which became a chapter of Σ A E.

ALPHA TAU—(A T) At Denver University. Died in 1908.

ALPHA TAU DELTA (A T Δ)—At Colorado College from 1908 to 1913 when it entered Φ Δ Θ.

ALPHA TAU DELTA (A T Δ)—At the University of Minnesota. It became a chapter of A T Ω.

ALPHA THETA PHI (A Θ Φ)—A society at Wabash University which became a chapter of Δ T Δ.

ALPHA UPSILON (A Υ)—At Stanford University. It became a chapter of Δ Υ.

ALPHA ZETA ALPHA (A Z A)—At Williams College 1902 to 1913 when it entered Φ Γ Δ.

ALPHA ZETA PHI (A Z Φ)—A society at Arkansas University which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

ALPHA ZETA PHI (A Z Φ)—A society at Dickinson College which became a chapter of Φ K Σ.

BETA ALPHA (B A)—A society at Washington State College which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$.

BETA ALPHA DELTA (B A Δ)—A society at Denison University which became a chapter of K Σ .

BETA ALPHA SIGMA (B A Σ)—Became a chapter of $\Pi K A$) at Pennsylvania State College in 1913.

BETA BETA (B B)—A society at Lehigh University which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi$.

BETA BETA (B B)—A society at Trinity College, Conn., which became a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$.

BETA DELTA PI (B $\Delta \Pi$)—At Bucknell University.

BETA GAMMA (B Γ)—Became a chapter of B $\Theta \Pi$ at the University of South Dakota in 1912.

BETA GAMMA (B Γ)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of K Σ .

BETA KAPPA (B K)—A society at the University of Colorado which became a chapter of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ in 1912.

BETA KAPPA DELTA (B K Δ)—A society at the University of California which became a chapter of K Σ .

BETA LAMBDA BETA (B ΛB)—A society at George Washington University which became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$.

BETA MU DELTA (B M Δ)—A society at one time in the department of Biology at Syracuse University.

BETA PSI (B Ψ)—A society at the University of West Virginia which became a chapter of B $\Theta \Pi$.

BETA RHO (B P)—A society at New York University which became a chapter of $\Pi K A$.

BETA TAU OMEGA (B $\Gamma \Omega$)—A society at the University of Colorado which became a chapter of B $\Theta \Pi$.

CHI ALPHA SIGMA (X A Σ)—A society at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Σ X.

CHI BETA ALPHA (X B A)—A society at Westminster College which became a chapter of Kappa Alpha.

CHI ETA MU (X H M)—A society at the University of North Carolina which entered A X Σ.

CHI OMICRON (X O)—A society at Western Reserve University which became a chapter of Σ X.

CHI OMICRON (X O)—Became a chapter of Σ A E at the University of Pittsburgh in 1913.

CHI PHI (X Φ)—A society at Brown University which organized in 1872 as the Kappa Chapter of X Φ, became a local organization in 1895. In 1914 it became a chapter of Σ X.

CHI PHI CHI (X Φ X)—At the Georgia Institute of Technology from 1906 to 1914.

CHI RHO (X P)—A society at Washington and Lee University which became a chapter of Λ T Ω.

CHI RHO SIGMA (X P Σ)—A society at the James Millikin University which became a chapter of T K E.

CHI SIGMA GAMMA (X Σ Γ)—A society at Colorado College which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ.

CHI TAU KAPPA (X T K)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of Σ A E.

CHI ZETA SIGMA (X Z Σ) —Or Hour Glass Society at the University of Cincinnati which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

DELTA (Δ)—A society at Stevens Institute of Technology which became a chapter of Σ N in 1900.

DELTA ALPHA OMEGA ($\Delta A \Omega$)—
A T Ω at the University of Wisconsin.

DELTA CHI (ΔX)—A society at D
which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$.

DELTA DELTA ($\Delta \Delta$)—A society
College which entered ΘX .

DELTA DELTA ALPHA ($\Delta \Delta A$)—A
which in 1915 became a chapter of B

DELTA EPSILON IOTA ($\Delta E I$)—A lo
in the Yale Medical School founded i
became a chapter of $N \Sigma N$.

DELTA KAPPA (ΔK)—Became a ch
the University of Maine in 1913.

DELTA KAPPA (ΔK)—A society at
sity which became a chapter of $\Pi K A$

DELTA KAPPA CHI ($\Delta K X$)—An hon
University of Illinois among the studen
Commerce. It became a chapter of

DELTA MU (ΔM)—A society at the University of Maine which became a chapter of ΘX .

DELTA MU (ΔM)—A medical society at Vanderbilt which became a chapter of $\Omega \Upsilon \Phi$.

DELTA OMEGA ($\Delta \Omega$)—A society at the University of Virginia which became a chapter of $\Phi \Sigma K$.

DELTA OMEGA ($\Delta \Omega$)—At Oregon State College, entered $\Sigma A E$ in 1915.

DELTA OMEGA ($\Delta \Omega$)—At the University of Illinois. Entered $\Lambda X A$ in 1915.

DELTA OMICRON (ΔO)—Became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$ at the University of Missouri in 1914.

DELTA PHI—A society at the University of Arizona which went into $K \Sigma$ in 1915.

DELTA PHI DELTA ($\Delta \Phi \Delta$)—A local society which entered $\Delta \Theta \Phi$ at the University of South Dakota in 1914.

DELTA PHI DELTA ($\Delta \Phi \Delta$)—A society at Whitman College, which became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$ in 1915.

DELTA PHI KAPPA ($\Delta \Phi K$)—Became a chapter of $K \Sigma$ at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DELTA PHI THETA ($\Delta \Phi \Theta$)—At Colorado College. Entered $B \Theta \Pi$ in 1914.

DELTA PI SIGMA ($\Delta \Pi \Sigma$)—A society at Alabama Polytechnic Institute from 1908 to 1915, when it became a chapter of $\Lambda X A$.

DELTA PSI ($\Delta \Psi$)—A society at Oakland College, Miss., from 1852 to 1861.

DELTA RHO (ΔP)—Entered $\Delta \Upsilon$ at Miami University.

DELTA RHO (ΔP)—A society at the University of Maine which became a chapter of ΣX .

DELTA RHO GAMMA ($\Delta P \Gamma$)—A society at Ohio Wesleyan University which became a chapter of $X \Phi$.

DELTA SIGMA ($\Delta \Sigma$)—Became a chapter of ΣX at the University of Utah.

DELTA SIGMA ($\Delta \Sigma$)—A society at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$.

DELTA SIGMA ($\Delta \Sigma$)—A society at the University of Oregon which became a chapter of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$.

DELTA SIGMA KAPPA ($\Delta \Sigma K$)—A society at Brown University which in 1912 became a chapter of ΣN .

DELTA SIGMA NU ($\Delta \Sigma N$)—At Wooster University, 1908-13.

DELTA SIGMA PHI ($\Delta \Sigma \Phi$)—A society at Centenary College which became a chapter of $K A$.

DELTA THETA ($\Delta \Theta$)—A society at Lombard University which became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$.

DELTA THETA KAPPA ($\Delta \Theta K$)—Active at the University of Wyoming from 1906 to 1913 when it entered $A T \Omega$.

DELTA THETA SIGMA ($\Delta \Theta \Sigma$)—A society at Iowa State College which became inactive in 1913.

DELTA XI ($\Delta \Xi$)—A society at New Hampshire State College which became a chapter of ΘX .

EPSILON ALPHA ($E A$)—At the University of North Carolina, 1861.

EPSILON NU DELTA ($E N \Delta$)—The University of South Carolina.

ETA PHI MU ($H \Phi M$)—A society at the University of Montana which became a chapter of ΣX .

ETA PI ALPHA (Η Π Α)—A theological society at St. Lawrence University from 1891 to 1908.

ETA PI RHO (Η Π Ρ)—A society at the University of Virginia which went into Θ Χ in 1914.

GAMMA ALPHA (Γ Α)—A society at Iowa State College which became a chapter of Κ Σ.

GAMMA ALPHA (Γ Α)—At Dartmouth College, became inactive in 1914.

GAMMA DELTA EPSILON (Γ Δ Ε)—At Dartmouth. Died in 1912.

GAMMA DELTA SIGMA (Γ Δ Σ)—At Rhode Island State College from 1911 to 1914 when it became a chapter of Λ Χ Α.

GAMMA DELTA SIGMA (Γ Δ Σ)—A society at Northwestern University in 1897.

GAMMA NU (Γ Ν)—A society at Brown University in 1860.

GAMMA PHI (Γ Φ)—A society at the University of Oklahoma which became a chapter of Β Θ Π.

GAMMA PI (Γ Π)—At the Maryland Agricultural College. It became a chapter of Σ Ν in 1915.

GAMMA PSI (Γ Ψ)—A society at Purdue University which became a chapter of Β Θ Π.

GAMMA RHO (Γ Ρ)—A society at University of Chicago which became a chapter of Σ Α Ε.

GAMMA SIGMA (Γ Δ)—A society at Rutgers derived from a chapter of Ω Π Α. It entered Π Κ Α in 1913.

GAMMA SIGMA (Γ Σ)—A society at Washington State University which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ.

GAMMA SIGMA TAU ($\Gamma\Sigma T$)—At the University of Denver. Entered $\Sigma\Phi E$ in 1913.

GAMMA THETA ($\Gamma\Theta$)—Became a chapter of $\Pi K A$ at Ohio State College in 1909.

IOTA BETA SIGMA ($I B \Sigma$)—A society at Pennsylvania State College which became a chapter of ΣT in 1915.

IOTA IOTA IOTA ($I I I$)—A society at Simpson College which became a chapter of $\Delta\Delta\Delta$.

IOTA LAMBDA DELTA ($I \Lambda \Delta$)—At Pennsylvania College. Died in 1913.

IOTA PHI ($I \Phi$)—A society at the University of Maine which became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$.

IOTA TAU ($I T$)—A society at the University of Oklahoma which became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$.

IOTA TAU ($I T$)—A society at Hamilton College which became a chapter of ΨY .

IOTA THETA ($I \Theta$)—A veterinary society at Washington State College which entered $A \Psi$ in 1915.

IOTA ZETA THETA ($I Z \Theta$)—At the University of North Carolina in 1861.

KAPPA ALPHA ($K A$)—A society at Washington State College which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

KAPPA DELTA ($K \Delta$)—Died at Ohio State University in 1913.

KAPPA DELTA ($K \Delta$)—At the Georgia Institute of Technology from 1909 to 1914.

KAPPA DELTA ($K \Delta$)—A society at the University of Alabama from 1847 to 1852.

KAPPA DELTA PHI (K Δ Φ)—A society at Wesleyan University which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

KAPPA DELTA PHI (K Δ Φ)—Became a chapter of Σ Ν at Kansas State Agricultural College in 1913. It was originally a chapter of a secondary school society.

KAPPA PHI ALPHA (K Φ Α)—Organized at the University of Idaho. It became a chapter of Φ Δ Θ in 1908.

KAPPA PHI THETA (K Φ Θ)—At Hanover College from 1904 to 1907.

KAPPA PI ALPHA (K Π Α)—A local medical society which entered Φ Β Π at the University of Utah in 1913.

KAPPA SIGMA PI (K Σ Π)—A society at George Washington University which became a chapter of Σ Φ Ε.

KAPPA TAU (K Τ)—A society at Drury College which became a chapter of Kappa Alpha.

KAPPA TAU EPSILON (K Τ Ε)—A society at the University of Nebraska which became a chapter of Σ Φ Ε.

KAPPA TAU PHI (K Τ Φ)—A society at Case School of Applied Science which became a chapter of Σ Χ.

KAPPA THETA (K Α)—At Dartmouth College, 1909-14.

KAPPA THETA (K Θ)—At the Massachusetts Institute from 1908 to 1913 when it entered Β Θ Π.

KAPPA THETA (K Θ)—A society at Washburn College which became a chapter of Κ Σ.

KAPPA THETA (K Θ)—A society at Washington State College which became a chapter of Κ Σ in 1909.

K. K. F.—A society at the University of Maine which became a chapter of Κ Σ.

KAPPA UPSILON ($\text{K } \Upsilon$)—A society at Kansas State Agricultural College.

KAPPA XI ALPHA ($\text{K } \Xi \text{ A}$)—At the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1902-15. It became a chapter of $\Phi \Sigma \text{ K}$.

LAMBDA ALPHA ($\Lambda \text{ A}$)—At Ohio State University from 1909 to 1913.

LAMBDA BETA ($\Lambda \text{ B}$)—A society at Virginia Military Institute which became a chapter of $\Sigma \text{ A } \text{E}$.

LAMBDA CHI ($\Lambda \text{ X}$)—A society at the University of Oklahoma which became a chapter of $\Sigma \text{ X}$.

LAMBDA KAPPA ($\Lambda \text{ K}$)—A society at Case School of Applied Science which became a chapter of $\text{B } \Theta \text{ I}$.

LAMBDA TAU DELTA ($\Lambda \text{ T } \Delta$)—At Ohio Northern University from 1907 to 1913.

LAMBDA THETA ($\Lambda \text{ } \Theta$)—A society at Rutgers College which became a chapter of $\text{X } \Psi$.

MU IOTA ($\text{M } \text{I}$)—A society at Kentucky University which became a chapter of $\text{A T } \Omega$.

MU SIGMA EPSILON ($\text{M } \Sigma \text{ E}$)—At the University of Montana prior to 1911.

NU CHI (N X)—A society at Massachusetts Institute of Technology which became a chapter of $\Delta \text{ Y}$.

NU SIGMA ($\text{N } \Sigma$)—At the University of Wisconsin. Died in 1914.

NU SIGMA ($\text{N } \Sigma$)—A society at the John B. Stetson University which became a chapter of $\Sigma \text{ N}$ in 1913.

OMEGA (Ω)—A club at Chicago University which became a chapter of $\Psi \text{ Y}$.

OMEGA ALPHA (ΩA)—A society at Swarthmore College which became a chapter of $\Phi \Sigma K$.

OMEGA ALPHA (ΩA)—A society at the University of California which became a chapter of $\Delta \Upsilon$.

OMEGA ETA PI ($\Omega H \Pi$)—A society at Knox College which entered $B \Theta \Pi$ in 1889.

OMEGA LAMBDA UPSILON ($\Omega \Lambda \Upsilon$)—Became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$ at the University of Maine in 1908.

OMEGA PHI ($\Omega \Phi$)—A society at Bowdoin College which became a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$.

OMEGA PI SIGMA ($\Omega \Pi \Sigma$)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$.

OMEGA PSI ($\Omega \Psi$)—A society at the University of California from 1887 to 1889.

OMEGA PSI ($\Omega \Psi$)—A local society at the Case School of Applied Science; became a chapter of $\Phi K \Psi$ in 1906.

OMEGA SIGMA THETA ($\Omega \Sigma \Theta$)—A society at Beloit College which became a chapter of ΣX .

OMEGA TAU (ΩT)—A law society at the University of North Carolina.

OMICRON ALPHA CHI ($O A X$)—A society at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of $\Theta \Delta X$.

OMICRON EPSILON PI ($O E \Pi$)—A society at the College of the City of New York which became a chapter of $Z B \Gamma$.

OMICRON NU ($O N$)—A society at McGill University which became a chapter of $\Delta \Upsilon$.

OMICRON SIGMA OMICRON (O Σ O)—A society at Cornell which became a chapter of Θ Λ in 1914.

PALOMAR—A club at the University of California which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

PHI (Φ)—A society at Williams College which became a chapter of Φ Σ K.

PHI ALPHA (Φ Λ)—A society at Kentucky State University which became a chapter of Σ Λ E.

PHI ALPHA (Φ Λ)—A society at Louisiana University which became a chapter of Σ Λ E.

PHI ALPHA (Φ Λ)—A society at Ohio State University which became a chapter of B Θ II.

PHI ALPHA (Φ Λ)—A society at the University of Toronto which became a chapter of Δ Υ .

PHI ALPHA (Φ Λ)—A society at Williams College which became a chapter of Σ Φ .

PHI ALPHA CHI (Φ Λ X)—A society at Case School of Applied Science which became a chapter of K Σ .

PHI ALPHA EPSILON (Φ Λ E)—A society at Washington and Lee University from 1884 to 1886.

PHI ALPHA PHI (Φ Λ Φ)—Became a chapter of Σ Φ E at the University of Tennessee in 1913.

PHI ALPHA THETA (Φ Λ Θ)—Became a chapter of Σ Λ E at Kansas State Agricultural College.

PHI BETA ALPHA (Φ B Λ)—A society at the University of Pennsylvania which became a chapter of Θ X.

PHI BETA DELTA (Φ B Δ)—At the University of Chicago, 1900-13.

PHI BETA THETA ($\Phi B \Theta$)—A society at Franklin and Marshall College which became a chapter of $\Phi K \Psi$.

PHI CHI (ΦX)—A society at Hobart College about 1853-54.

PHI CHI PSI ($\Phi X \Psi$)—A society at Ohio Northern University which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Pi$.

PHI DELTA ($\Phi \Delta$)—At Millsaps College from 1908 to 1913 when it entered $K \Sigma$.

PHI DELTA EPSILON ($\Phi \Delta E$)—At the University of Missouri. Died in 1912. Its members were required to belong to the "Elks."

PHI DELTA EPSILON ($\Phi \Delta E$)—A society at Pennsylvania State College which became a chapter of $\Phi \Sigma K$.

PHI DELTA KAPPA ($\Phi \Delta K$)—At Simpson College, 1903-08.

PHI DELTA PSI ($\Phi \Delta \Psi$)—A law society at the University of Kentucky.

PHI EPSILON (ΦE)—A society at Bucknell University which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

PHI EPSILON (ΦE)—A society at the University of Alabama which in 1914 entered ΣX .

PHI EPSILON PI ($\Phi E \Pi$)—Became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$ at Beloit College.

PHI GAMMA CHI ($\Phi \Gamma X$)—At Purdue University. Died in 1912.

PHI GAMMA THETA ($\Phi \Gamma \Theta$)—At Kansas State Agricultural College. Entered $\Pi K A$ in 1913.

PHI IOTA CHI ($\Phi I X$)—A society at Randolph-Macon College which became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$.

PHI KAPPA (Φ K)—A society at Trinity College, Conn., which became a chapter of $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$.

PHI KAPPA ALPHA (Φ K Λ)—At the University of North Carolina in 1861.

PHI KAPPA DELTA (Φ K Δ)—Became a chapter of Φ E Π at Dickinson College.

PHI KAPPA EPSILON (Φ K E)—A society at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Λ X P.

PHI KAPPA NU (Φ K N)—A society at Southwestern University, Texas, from 1890 to 1893.

PHI MU GAMMA (Φ M Γ)—A society at Hampden-Sidney College which became a chapter of K Σ .

PHI PHI (Φ Φ)—A society at the University of Washington, organized in 1908 and which went into Φ K Ψ in 1915.

PHI PHI PHI (Φ Φ Φ)—A society at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of Σ A E.

PHI RHO (Φ P)—A society at Wesleyan University which became a chapter of Δ T Δ .

PHI SIGMA (Φ Σ)—A society at Delaware State College which became a chapter of Σ N in 1910.

PHI SIGMA DELTA (Φ Σ Δ)—A society organized at the University of California in 1900 and which entered $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$ in 1908.

PHI SIGMA EPSILON (Φ Σ E)—A society at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Λ T Ω .

PHI SIGMA PHI (Φ Σ Φ)—A society at Baker University which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

PHI SIGMA PSI (Φ Σ Ψ)—A medical society at the Starling Medical College founded in 1895 and which has since died.

PHI TAU (ΦT)—A society at Pennsylvania State College which became a chapter of ΔY .

PHI THETA CHI ($\Phi \Theta X$)—At Colgate from 1904 to 1913.

PHI UPSILON (ΦY)—A society at the University of Iowa which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

PHI UPSILON (ΦY)—At Washington State College. Entered $\Sigma A E$ in 1915.

PHI UPSILON SIGMA ($\Phi Y \Sigma$)—A society at Colorado College which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

PHI ZETA MU ($\Phi Z M$)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of ΣX .

PI ALPHA DELTA ($\Pi A \Delta$)—A law society at the University of Idaho which entered $\Phi A \Delta$.

PI ALPHA THETA ($\Pi A \Theta$)—A society at William-Jewell College which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

PI DELTA SIGMA ($\Pi \Delta \Sigma$)—At Brown University. Entered $\Sigma \Phi E$ in 1912.

PI GAMMA ALPHA ($\Pi \Gamma A$)—A society at Dickinson College which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

PI KAPPA OMICRON ($\Pi K O$)—A society at Swarthmore which went into ΔY .

PI OMEGA PI ($\Pi \Omega \Pi$)—A society at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute which became a chapter of ΘX .

PI PHI ($\Pi \Phi$)—A society at Brown University which became a chapter of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$.

PI PHI CHI ($\Pi \Phi X$)—A society at Syracuse which became a chapter of $\Lambda X \Sigma$.

PI SIGMA ($\Pi \Sigma$)—At Bucknell University.

PI TAU SIGMA ($\Pi T \Sigma$)—A society at the University of North Carolina, organized in 1884. It entered $Z \Psi$ in 1885, reviving the old chapter that had been suspended in 1875.

PI THETA ($\Pi \Theta$)—A society at the University of Washington which became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$.

PI UPSILON ($\Pi \Upsilon$)—A society at Harvard University which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

PSI DELTA OMICRON ($\Psi \Delta O$)—At Colgate University. Died in 1913.

PSI OMEGA ($\Psi \Omega$)—A society at Western Reserve University which became a chapter of $A T \Omega$.

PSI OMEGA ($\Psi \Omega$)—At Williams College. Entered $B \Theta \Pi$ in 1914.

PSI PHI ($\Psi \Phi$)—A society at Columbia University which became a chapter of $\Delta K E$.

RHO DELTA PHI ($\rho \Delta \Phi$)—A society at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of $\Delta K E$.

RHO KAPPA UPSILON ($\rho K \Upsilon$)—A society at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$.

SIGMA (Σ)—A society at Washington State College which became a chapter of $A T \Omega$.

SIGMA ALPHA THETA ($\Sigma A \Theta$)—A society at Hanover College which became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$.

SIGMA BETA (ΣB)—A society at Boston University which became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$.

SIGMA BETA PHI ($\Sigma B \Pi$)—At the University of Wyoming from 1903 to 1912.

SIGMA DELTA ($\Sigma \Delta$)—A society at Rhode Island State College which became a chapter of ΘX .

SIGMA DELTA ($\Sigma \Delta$)—At the University of Toronto. Entered $\Theta \Delta X$.

SIGMA DELTA ALPHA ($\Sigma \Delta A$)—A society at the University of Idaho which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$.

SIGMA DELTA SIGMA ($\Sigma \Delta \Sigma$)—A society at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of $\Theta \Delta X$.

SIGMA KAPPA DELTA ($\Sigma K \Delta$)—A society at the University of North Carolina which entered ΣX in 1913.

SIGMA KAPPA ZETA ($\Sigma K Z$)—Became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$ at Iowa Wesleyan College.

SIGMA OMEGA PHI ($\Sigma \Omega \Phi$)—A law society in the law department of St. Louis University.

SIGMA PHI ($\Sigma \Phi$)—A society at St. Stephens' College which became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$ in 1905.

SIGMA PHI ($\Sigma \Phi$)—A society at McGill University which became a chapter of $\Theta \Delta X$.

SIGMA PHI DELTA ($\Sigma \Phi \Delta$)—A society at Pennsylvania State College which went into ΦK in 1913.

SIGMA PHI DELTA ($\Sigma \Phi \Delta$)—Organized at Brown University in 1908 and became a chapter of $A X A$ in 1912.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON ($\Sigma \Phi E$)—At the University of Kansas. Became a chapter of $\Pi K A$.

SIGMA PI ($\Sigma \Pi$)—United at Toronto University with $\Phi K \Pi$.

SIGMA RHO (ΣP)—A society at Case School of Applied Science which became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$.

SIGMA RHO ALPHA ($\Sigma P A$)—An architectural society at Syracuse prior to 1913.

SIGMA RHO ETA ($\Sigma P H$)—A society at Stanford University which became a chapter of $\Delta K E$.

SIGMA TAU (ΣT)—A society at Pennsylvania State College from 1911 to 1915, when it became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$.

SIGMA TAU (ΣT)—At Bucknell University.

SIGMA TAU DELTA ($\Sigma T \Delta$)—A society at the Massachusetts Agricultural College which become a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$.

SIGMA TAU NU ($\Sigma T N$)—At Lawrence University. It became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$ in 1915.

SIGMA TAU SIGMA ($\Sigma T \Sigma$)—At Toronto University. Died in 1914.

SIGMA THETA GAMMA ($\Sigma \Theta \Gamma$)—A society at Ohio University which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Pi$.

SIGMA UPSILON (ΣY)—An architectural society at the University of Syracuse, which became a chapter of $A P X$.

TAU DELTA OMICRON ($T \Delta O$)—A society at the University of Nebraska which became a chapter of ΔY .

TAU DELTA SIGMA ($T \Delta \Sigma$)—At Washburn College. Died in 1914.

TAU EPSILON CHI ($T E X$)—An architectural society at Ohio State University which became a chapter of $A P X$.

TAU KAPPA SIGMA ($T K \Sigma$)—At the University of Cincinnati. Died in 1914.

TAU LAMBDA ($T \Lambda$)—A society at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of $X \Psi$.

TAU OMEGA SIGMA ($\tau \Omega \Sigma$)—At Kansas State College from 1901 to 1914 when it became a chapter of $\beta \Theta \Pi$.

THETA CHI ($\Theta \chi$)—At Washington & Lee University prior to 1911.

THETA DELTA PHI ($\Theta \Delta \Phi$)—At St. John's College, Md., from 1832 to 1847.

THETA DELTA PSI ($\Theta \Delta \Psi$)—A society at Allegheny College which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$.

THETA DELTA PSI ($\Theta \Delta \Psi$)—At Allegheny College from 1904 to 1913 when it entered $A \chi P$.

THETA DELTA SIGMA ($\Theta \Delta \Sigma$)—A society at Wooster University which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$.

THETA EPSILON (ΘE)—At the University of Maine from 1903 to 1913 when it entered ΣN .

THETA GAMMA PHI ($\Theta \Gamma \Phi$)—At Washington & Lee University.

THETA MU EPSILON ($\Theta M E$)—At the University of Idaho from 1906 to 1914 when it entered $\beta \Theta \Pi$.

THETA NU EPSILON ($\Theta N E$)—A local society at Ohio Northern University, which became a chapter of $\Sigma \Phi E$ in 1905.

THETA OMEGA PHI ($\Theta \Omega \Phi$)—At Louisiana State University. Died in 1912.

THETA PHI ($\Theta \Phi$)—A society at the Massachusetts Agricultural College which became a chapter of $\Theta \chi$.

THETA PHI ($\Theta \Phi$)—A society at the University of Minnesota which became a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$.

THETA PSI ($\Theta \Psi$) At Pennsylvania State College from 1905 to 1912 when it entered $\Phi K \Psi$.

THETA PSI ($\Theta \Psi$)—At the University of Colorado. Became ΣX .

THETA SIGMA ($\Theta \Sigma$)—At Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Died in 1912.

THETA SIGMA ($\Theta \Sigma$)—Became a chapter of $\Pi K A$ at the University of Washington in 1914.

THETA SIGMA ($\Theta \Sigma$)—At University of Toronto. Became $\Pi K A$.

THETA ZETA (ΘZ)—A society at the University of Toronto which became a chapter of $B \Theta \Pi$.

THETA ZETA (ΘZ)—At the University of Washington.

UPSILON BETA (ΥB)—A society at Pennsylvania College which was absorbed by the chapter there of ΣX .

UPSILON KAPPA (ΥK)—A society at Syracuse University which became a chapter of $\Psi \Upsilon$.

UPSILON PI ($\Upsilon \Pi$)—A society at the University of Pennsylvania which became a chapter of $\Sigma A E$.

XI KAPPA PHI ($\Xi K \Phi$)—A society at the University of Utah which became a chapter of $\Pi K A$.

ZETA DELTA ($Z \Delta$)—At the University of Idaho. Became ΣN .

ZETA PHI ($Z \Phi$)—A society at Hobart College which became a chapter of $\Theta \Delta X$.

ZETA PHI ($Z \Phi$)—A society at Hamilton College which became a chapter of $\Theta \Delta X$.

ZETA PHI ($Z \Phi$)—Became a chapter of $\Delta T \Delta$ at the University of Oregon.

ZETA RHO ($Z \rho$)—At the University of Syracuse from 1904 to 1913 when it entered $\Pi K A$.

ZETA SIGMA NU (Z Σ N)—At the University of Toronto.
Entered Φ Δ Θ.

ZETA SIGMA ZETA (Z Σ Z)—A society at Iowa State
College which became a chapter of Φ Σ K.

ZETA TAU (Z T)—A society at the University of Kansas
which became a chapter of Σ A E.

ZETA XI (Z Ξ) A society at Richmond College which
in 1915 became a chapter of Θ X.

WOMEN'S INACTIVE LOCALS

ALPHA (A)—At the University of Kansas. It became a chapter of A X Q in 1914.

ALPHA ALPHA (A A)—A sorority at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of A Δ Π.

ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA (A A A)—A sorority at Ohio University which became a chapter of A Γ Δ.

ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA (A A A)—At New Hampshire State College. It became a chapter of Chi Omega in 1915.

ALPHA BETA (A B)—A society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college.

ALPHA BETA SIGMA (A B Σ)—A sorority at the University of California which became a chapter of A O Π.

ALPHA BETA TAU (A B T)—A ladies' society at the University of Mississippi from 1883 to 1892.

ALPHA BETA TAU (A B T)—A sorority at Brenau College which became a chapter of A Δ Π.

ALPHA CHI OMICRON (A X O)—A sorority at Boston University which became a chapter of A Δ Π in 1911.

ALPHA DELTA (A Δ)—A society of ladies at Tufts College Medical School from 1894 to 1907. The badge was a laurel leaf displaying two serpents and the letters "A Δ".

ALPHA DELTA (A Δ)—At the University of North Dakota. Entered K A Θ.

ALPHA DELTA PI ($\Delta \Delta \Pi$)—A sorority at the University of Idaho which became a chapter of $\Gamma \Phi B$.

ALPHA DELTA PSI ($\Delta \Delta \Psi$)—A sorority at Wooster University which became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA ($\Delta \Delta \Sigma$)—At Tufts College (Women's Department) from 1895 to 1913 when it entered $A O \Pi$.

ALPHA EPSILON PHI ($A E \Phi$)—At Barnard College from 1911 to 1914.

ALPHA GAMMA ALPHA ($A \Gamma A$)—At Franklin College, Ind., from 1896 to 1912 when it entered $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

ALPHA IOTA ($A I$)—A sorority at the University of Denver which became a chapter of $\Gamma \Phi B$.

ALPHA KAPPA CHI ($A K X$)—At Wellesley from 1892 to 1913.

ALPHA KAPPA GAMMA ($A K \Gamma$)—A sorority at Tufts College which became a chapter of $X \Omega$.

ALPHA MU ($A M$)—A society at Kansas State College which in 1915 became a chapter of Alpha Delta Pi.

ALPHA NU ($A N$)—A sorority at Judson College which became a chapter of $A \Delta \Pi$.

ALPHA OMEGA ($A \Omega$)—Became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$ at the University of Wyoming in 1910.

ALPHA OMEGA ($A \Omega$)—At Oregon State Agricultural College. It became a chapter of $A X \Omega$.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA ($A \Phi A$)—A society at Colby College which became a chapter of $A \Delta \Pi$ in 1915.

ALPHA PHI ETA ($A \Phi H$)—A sorority at Dickinson College which became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$.

ALPHA PHI PSI (A Φ Ψ)—A sorority at Butler College which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

ALPHA PHI PSI (A Φ Ψ)—At the University of Cincinnati from 1904 to 1914 when it entered Κ Κ Γ.

ALPHA SIGMA (Α Σ)—A sorority at the University of Tennessee which became a chapter of Ζ Τ Α.

ALPHA TAU (Α Τ)—A sorority at University of Southern California which became a chapter of Ζ Τ Α.

ALPHA TAU (Α Τ)—At the University of Denver prior to 1908.

ALPHA TAU DELTA (Α Τ Δ)—A sorority at the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, which became a chapter of Φ Μ Γ.

ALPHA UPSILON (Α Υ)—A sorority at Colby College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

ALPHA UPSILON (Α Υ)—At the University of Arkansas from 1910 to 1913 when it entered Δ Δ Δ.

ALPHA UPSILON (Α Υ)—A society at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Α Ο Π.

ALPHA ZETA THETA (Α Ζ Θ)—A sorority at Franklin College which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

BETA DELTA PHI (Β Δ Φ)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college authorities.

BETA IOTA GAMMA (Β Ι Γ)—A sorority at the University of Minnesota which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

BETA PHI (Β Φ)—A sorority at Colby College which became a chapter of Χ Ω.

BETA PI (B Π)—A sorority at the University of West Virginia which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ.

BETA RHO (B Ρ)—A sorority at the Florida State College which became a chapter of X Ω.

BETA SIGMA (B Σ)—Became a chapter of Δ Γ at the University of Idaho in 1911.

CHI (X)—A sorority at Barnard College (Columbia) which became a chapter of X Ω.

CHI ALPHA (X Α) A sorority at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

CHI DELTA THETA (X Δ Θ)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1902. The badge was a triangle displaying the letters of the society's name. The membership was 59. It ceased to exist in 1912 with the other societies at this college.

CHI SIGMA PHI (X Σ Φ)—Became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ at Millikin University.

CHI THETA PSI (X Θ Ψ)—Organized at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., in 1902. Its membership was 102. Its badge was an oval shield displaying the letters "X Θ Ψ". It disbanded in 1911 when sororities were forbidden at this college.

CHI UPSILON (X Υ)—An oratorical sorority at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Z Φ H.

DELTA ALPHA (Δ Α)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Δ Γ.

DELTA ALPHA (Δ Α)—A sorority at DePauw University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

DELTA ALPHA (ΔA)—A sorority at the University of Wisconsin prior to 1912.

DELTA ALPHA DELTA ($\Delta A \Delta$)—At Stetson University from 1910 to 1913 when it entered $\Pi B \Phi$.

DELTA CHI OMICRON ($\Delta X O$)—A sorority at Boston University which became a chapter of $A \Delta \Pi$.

DELTA DELTA ($\Delta \Delta$)—A sorority at Randolph Macon Woman's College which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

DELTA KAPPA PHI ($\Delta K \Phi$)—At Jackson College (Tufts) It entered ΣK in 1913.

DELTA OMICRON (ΔO)—A society at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of $A O \Pi$ in 1911.

DELTA PHI ($\Delta \Phi$)—A sorority at the University of Arkansas which became a chapter of $Z T A$.

DELTA PHI ($\Delta \Phi$)—At the University of Missouri. It entered $X \Omega$ in 1913.

DELTA PHI KAPPA ($\Delta \Phi K$)—At Potter College. It died with the college.

DELTA PI ($\Delta \Pi$)—A society at the Colorado Woman's College which went into $B \Sigma O$ in 1914.

DELTA PI OMICRON ($\Delta \Pi O$)—At Wesleyan Female College. Killed by anti-sorority laws.

DELTA PSI ($\Delta \Psi$)—At the University of Kansas. It became a chapter of ΣK in 1913.

DELTA RHO (ΔP)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

DELTA SIGMA ($\Delta \Sigma$)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished

by the college authorities. It was formerly a chaptered fraternity. Its chapters at Tufts and Maine entered $\Lambda \Theta \Pi$.

DELTA SIGMA NU ($\Delta \Sigma \Nu$)—A sorority at Wooster University which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ in 1912.

DELTA SIGMA PHI ($\Delta \Sigma \Phi$)—A sorority at Syracuse University which became a chapter of $\Delta \Gamma$.

DELTA TAU BETA ($\Delta \tau \beta$)—At Hollins College from 1890 to 1912 when it consolidated with a chapter of $\Sigma \Sigma \Sigma$ and entered $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

DELTA THETA PSI ($\Delta \Theta \Psi$)—At Millikin University. It entered $\Pi \beta \Phi$.

EPSILON TAU ($\epsilon \tau$)—A local society among the women of the Medical School of Boston University from 1896 to 1908. The badge was a rhomb displaying the letters "E T" in gold on a field of green.

ETA BETA PI ($\eta \beta \Pi$)—Organized at Kansas State Agricultural College in 1907. It became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ in 1915.

ETA EPSILON TAU ($\eta \epsilon \tau$)—A local sorority at Washington University, Mo., became a chapter of $K \Lambda \Theta$ in 1906.

GAMMA ALPHA ($\Gamma \Lambda$)—A society at Iowa State College which became a chapter of $K \Sigma$ in 1909.

GAMMA ALPHA THETA ($\Gamma \Lambda \Theta$)—A local sorority at Ohio University which became a chapter of $\Lambda \Xi \Delta$.

GAMMA BETA ($\Gamma \beta$)—A sorority at Stanford University which became a chapter of $\Gamma \Phi \beta$.

GAMMA BETA GAMMA ($\Gamma \beta \Gamma$)—At Wittenberg College. It became a chapter of $\Lambda \Delta \Pi$.

GAMMA BETA SIGMA (Γ B Σ)—A sorority at St. Mary's School at Raleigh, N. C., which became a chapter of A Σ A.

GAMMA DELTA GAMMA (Γ Δ Γ)—At the University of Oregon. It entered K K Γ in 1913.

GAMMA KAPPA (Γ K)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1898. The badge was a monogram of the letters. The membership was 68. It ceased to exist in 1912.

GAMMA PI BETA (Γ Π B)—At Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pa. It became a chapter of A Σ A.

IOTA THETA (I Θ)—A sorority at Iowa State College which became a chapter of Π B Φ .

KAPPA ALPHA PI (K A Π)—A sorority at Mary Baldwin Seminary, Va., which became a chapter of Z T A.

KAPPA BETA THETA (K B Θ)—A sorority at Knox College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ .

KAPPA DELTA (K Δ)—At the University of West Virginia from 1899 to 1906 when it entered K K Γ .

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA (K K K)—At Hollins College, absorbed by B Σ O.

KAPPA MU (K M)—At Millsaps College. Entered K Δ in 1914.

KAPPA PHI (K Φ)—A sorority at Mt. Union College which became a chapter of A Σ A.

KAPPA RHO (K P)—A sorority at Syracuse University which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ .

KAPPA SIGMA (K Σ)—Organized at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., in 1856. It voluntarily disbanded in 1911.

KAPPA TAU TAU (K T T)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$.

KAPPA THETA (K Θ)—Organized at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., in 1902. The badge was a gold shield displaying a triangle bearing a monogram of the letters "K Θ ." It became inactive in 1911 when sororities were abolished at this college.

KAPPA THETA PSI (K Θ Ψ)—A sorority at the Missouri Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., which became a chapter of $\Lambda \Sigma \Lambda$.

KLOSCHÉ TILLICUM—A sorority at the University of Oregon which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

LAMBDA ALPHA (ΛA)—At Ohio State University from 1909 to 1913.

LAMBDA BETA (ΛB)—A sorority at the University of Minnesota which became a chapter of $\Lambda \Xi \Delta$.

LAMBDA RHO (ΛP)—Became a chapter of $\Delta \Gamma$ at the University of Oregon.

LAMBDA SIGMA ($\Lambda \Sigma$)—At Boston University. Entered $\Lambda \Gamma \Delta$.

LAMBDA SIGMA ($\Lambda \Sigma$)—Became a chapter of $K \Delta$ at the University of Denver in 1914.

L. F. V.—A sorority at Simpson College which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

MANTEISTA—A sorority at Stanford University which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

MU BETA (M B)—A sorority at the University of Alabama which became a chapter of $Z T A$.

MU BETA (M B)—At Drury College from 1906 to 1914 when it entered $\Pi B \Phi$.

MU PHI PSI (M Φ Ψ)—A sorority at Potter College, Bowling Green, Ky., which became a chapter of B Σ O.

NU ALPHA (N A)—At Baker University from 1889 to 1907 when it entered A X Ω.

NU ALPHA (N A)—At Baker University from 1889 to 1907 when it entered A X Ω.

NU SIGMA (N Σ)—Became a chapter of A Γ Δ at Brenau College in 1913.

OMEGA ALPHA (Ω A)—At George Washington University from 1902 to 1911.

OMEGA DELTA (Ω Δ)—At Iowa State College from 1907 to 1912 when it became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

OMEGA GAMMA CHI (Ω Γ X)—A sorority at Ohio University which became a chapter of Π B Φ.

OMEGA GAMMA SIGMA (Ω Γ Σ)—Became a chapter of Π B Φ at St. Lawrence University.

OMEGA OMICRON (Ω O)—A sorority at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ.

OMEGA PHI (Ω Φ)—A sorority at Lawrence University which became a chapter of A Δ Π.

OMEGA PSI (Ω Ψ)—A sorority at Dickinson College which became a chapter of X Ω.

OMEGA PSI (Ω Ψ)—A society founded in 1894 at the Medical Department of Northwestern University. It established a chapter in 1896 at the University of Michigan. It has been reported as presently inactive.

PHI ALPHA (Φ A)—Became a chapter of Φ M at Adelphi College.

PHI ALPHA (Φ A)—Entered Φ M at the University of Maine.



PHI ALPHA EPSILON ($\Phi A E$)—Became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$ at Washington State College.

PHI ALPHA PSI ($\Phi A \Psi$)—At Allegheny College from 1885 to 1886.

PHI ALPHA TAU ($\Phi A T$)—At Hanover College from 1907 to 1913 when it entered $A \Delta \Pi$.

PHI ALPHA TAU ($\Phi A T$)—A society at Miami University which became a chapter of $A \Sigma A$.

PHI CHI (ΦX)—A society at Purdue which became a chapter of $K \Lambda \Theta$.

PHI DELTA ($\Phi \Delta$)—At New Hampshire State College. Entered $A \Xi \Delta$.

PHI DELTA PHI ($\Phi \Delta \Phi$)—A sorority at Adelphi College which became a chapter of $\Delta \Gamma$.

PHI EPSILON (ΦE)—A sorority at the University of Colorado which became a chapter of $X \Omega$.

PHI EPSILON TAU ($\Phi E T$)—At Bucknell University. It became a chapter of $K \Delta$ in 1915.

PHI KAPPA CHI ($\Phi K X$)—Became a chapter of $A \Phi$ at the University of North Dakota.

PHI KAPPA PHI ($\Phi K \Phi$)—A society organized in 1904 at Kansas State College which became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$ in 1915.

PHI MU (ΦM)—A local sorority organized at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., in 1866. Disbanded in 1911. Its badge was a monogram and its colors were red and yellow.

PHI MU EPSILON ($\Phi M E$)—At Christian College. Entered $\Phi M \Gamma$.

PHI PI ($\Phi \Pi$)—At Milliken University. Entered $\Delta X \Omega$ in 1913.

PHI PI ALPHA ($\Phi \Pi \Lambda$)—A sorority at the University of West Virginia which became a chapter of $X \Omega$.

PHI SIGMA ($\Phi \Sigma$)—At Wellesley College for a number of years.

PHI TAU (ΦT)—A sorority at Miami University which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

PHI TAU (ΦT)—At Miami University Normal School. It became a chapter of $\Lambda \Sigma \Lambda$ in 1914.

PHI TAU EPSILON ($\Phi T E$)—At Bucknell, organized in 1915 and was soon after its establishment taken as a chapter of $K \Delta$. It had nine members.

PHI THETA NU ($\Phi \Theta N$)—Became a chapter of ΦM at Hanover College.

PHI ZETA (ΦZ)—At Millsaps. Entered ΦM in 1914.

PI DELTA EPSILON ($\Pi \Delta E$)—At the University of Alabama. Entered $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ in 1914.

PI DELTA PHI ($\Pi \Delta \Phi$)—At Illinois Wesleyan University. It became a chapter of $\Lambda \Delta \Gamma$ in 1914.

PI DELTA PHI ($\Pi \Delta \Phi$)—Became a chapter of $K \Lambda \Theta$ at Washington State College.

PI GAMMA THETA ($\Pi \Gamma \Theta$)—A sorority at Brenau College which became a chapter of $Z T \Lambda$.

PI KAPPA PHI ($\Pi K \Phi$)—A sorority at Adelphi College which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

PI PHI ($\Pi \Phi$)—Became a chapter of $\Lambda O \Pi$ at the University of Cincinnati.

PI SIGMA ($\Pi \Sigma$)—At Swarthmore from 1905. It became a chapter of Delta Gamma in 1912.

PSI OMEGA ($\Psi \Omega$)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1897. The badge was a shield displaying a monogram of the letters " $\Psi \Omega$ ". It became inactive with the remaining societies at Holyoke in 1912.

RHO BETA UPSILON ($P B Y$)—A sorority at the University of Syracuse which became a chapter of $X \Omega$.

SIGMA ALPHA CHI ($\Sigma A X$)—A sorority at the University of Texas which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

SIGMA ALPHA SIGMA ($\Sigma A \Sigma$)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of $\Lambda \Xi \Delta$.

SIGMA BETA PI ($\Sigma B \Pi$)—At the University of Toronto from 1907 to 1913 when it entered $\Delta \Gamma$.

SIGMA BETA TAU ($\Sigma B T$)—At Louisiana State University. Entered $\Lambda \Delta \Pi$.

SIGMA CHI (ΣX)—A sorority at Centenary College, Cleveland, Tenn., which became a chapter of $\Phi M \Gamma$.

SIGMA DELTA ($\Sigma \Delta$)—A sorority at Tulane University which became a chapter of $X \Omega$.

SIGMA DELTA PSI ($\Sigma \Delta \Psi$)—At Washburn College. Entered $K A \Theta$.

SIGMA DELTA SIGMA ($\Sigma \Delta \Sigma$)—At Butler College. Entered $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

SIGMA KAPPA BETA (Σ K B)—A sorority at the University of New Mexico which became a chapter of Φ M.

SIGMA LAMBDA (Σ Λ)—Became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ at Drury College.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON (Σ Φ E)—A sorority at Brenau College which became a chapter of A Σ A.

SIGMA PI (Σ Π)—A sorority at Wittenberg College which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ .

SIGMA PI (Σ Π)—At Coe College. Entered X Ω .

SIGMA SIGMA SIGMA (Σ Σ Σ)—At Coe College. Entered Δ Δ Δ .

SIGMA TAU (Σ T)—A society of ladies at the University of Mississippi from 1896 to 1903, which became a chapter of X Ω . The badge was a diamond displaying a four-leaved clover and the society's letters.

SIGMA TAU GAMMA (Σ A Γ)—A society at the University of Montana which became a chapter of Δ Γ .

SIGMA TAU OMEGA (Σ T Ω)—Became a chapter of K K Γ at the University of Oklahoma.

SIGMA TAU PSI (Σ T Ψ)—A sorority at Liberty Ladies' College at Sedalia, Mo., which became a chapter of B Σ O.

SIGMA TAU THETA (Σ T Θ)—Society founded among the women students of the New England Conservatory of Music in 1902. It became inactive in 1910.

SIGMA THETA CHI (Σ Θ X)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1886. It was partly literary in character. It ceased to exist in 1912.

SIGMA THETA PHI ($\Sigma \Theta \Phi$)—At Potter College. Died with the college.

SIGMA THETA PI ($\Sigma \Theta \Pi$)—A sorority at Brenau College which became a chapter of $B \Sigma O$.

TAU ALPHA OMEGA ($T A \Omega$)—At Ohio University. Became a chapter of $A \Xi \Delta$.

TAU BETA ($T B$)—A sorority at Columbia University which became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$.

TAU DELTA ($T \Delta$)—A sorority at Goucher College which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

TAU DELTA ($T \Delta$)—A sorority at the University of California which became a chapter of $\Gamma \Phi B$.

TAU DELTA THETA ($T \Delta \Theta$)—A sorority at the University of Mississippi which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

TAU EPSILON DELTA ($T E \Delta$)—A sorority at the University of Arkansas which became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$.

TAU EPSILON SIGMA ($T E \Sigma$)—A sorority at Tufts College which became a chapter of $A \Xi \Delta$.

TAU PI ($T \Pi$) A sorority at the University of Oregon which became a chapter of $\Gamma \Phi B$.

TAU ZETA EPSILON ($T Z E$)—At Wellesley College for a number of years.

THETA DELTA SIGMA ($\Theta \Delta \Sigma$)—At Worcester University for a short time before anti-sorority laws were passed.

THETA DELTA THETA ($\Theta \Delta \Theta$)—A sorority at Vanderbilt University which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

THETA EPSILON (ΘE)—At the University of Nevada from 1899 to 1913 when it entered $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

THETA KAPPA (ΘK)—At Washington State College. It became a chapter of $A \Delta \Pi$ in 1912.

THETA LAMBDA TAU ($\Theta \Lambda T$)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college authorities.

THETA PHI ($\Theta \Phi$)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of $A \Gamma \Delta$.

THETA PHI ($\Theta \Phi$)—At the University of Iowa from 1907 to 1913 when it entered $A \Delta \Pi$.

THETA SIGMA ($\Theta \Sigma$)—A sorority at Drury College which became a chapter of $Z T A$.

THETA SIGMA ($\Theta \Sigma$)—A sorority at the University of Michigan which became a chapter of $X \Omega$.

THETA SIGMA ($\Theta \Sigma$)—A sorority at Allegheny College which became a chapter of $A \Gamma \Delta$.

THETA SIGMA ($\Theta \Sigma$)—At Washington University, Mo., for a few years.

THETA SIGMA CHI ($\Theta \Sigma X$)—At the University of Akron. It entered ΦM in 1912.

THETA UPSILON (ΘY)—Became a chapter of $X \Omega$ at the University of Utah in 1914.

UPSILON ALPHA EPSILON ($Y A E$)—A sorority at Bethany College which became a chapter of $Z T A$.

XI PHI DELTA ($\Xi \Phi \Delta$)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1891. The badge was a diamond with the

letters of the society name arranged across the shorter diagonal. The membership was about 130. It ceased to exist in 1912.

ZETA ALPHA (Z A)—At Wellesley College for some years.

ZETA EPSILON (Z E)—A sorority at Wesleyan University which became a chapter of $\Lambda \Gamma \Delta$.

ZETA GAMMA (Z Γ)—A sorority at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of $\Lambda \Xi \Delta$.

ZETA IOTA CHI (Z I X)—A sorority at Baker University which became a chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

ZETA NU (Z N)—A sorority at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of $\Delta \Gamma$.

ZETA PHI (Z Φ)—A society at St. Lawrence formed in 1898 by the members of the Beta Beta chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma after the attempt was made to withdraw its charter. It published a periodical called the *Latch-String*. The chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma was re-established in 1915 by chartering the members of this society and it ceased to exist.

ZETA TAU (Z T)—A sorority at the University of Toronto which became a chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$.

ZETA XI (Z Ξ)—At the University of Wyoming from 1910 to 1913 when it entered $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

ZETA ZETA ZETA (Z Z Z)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college authorities.

CLASS SOCIETIES

IN addition to the regular fraternities, there are in many colleges societies which draw members from only one of the undergraduate classes, and which have only a few features of the general fraternity system. These are usually inter-fraternity societies. That is they admit to membership members of the regular undergraduate fraternities.

For full information in regard to the complicated system of societies formerly existing at Yale, we would refer the reader to the work entitled "Four Years at Yale."

There are many ephemeral class organizations, and any description of these societies is properly outside of the scope of this work; the mere mention of the societies made here is simply for the sake of convenience and completeness.

SENIOR SOCIETIES

CHI DELTA THETA—This was established at Yale College in 1821 as a literary society. It flourished for some time and then disbanded, its library being made a present to the college. It was revived in 1868 at the suggestion of one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and its membership has since been confined to that board. Its badge is a gold triangle, upon the lower side of which is inscribed "X Δ Θ, 1821"; on the reverse are the owner's name and class, and "Yale Lit., 1836".

SKULL AND BONES*—This society originated in 1832 at Yale, its founders being fifteen members of the class of

*A full description of fraternity life in the academic department at Yale, and of the influence of the senior societies will be found in the novel entitled "Stover at Yale" by Owen Johnson. Frederick A. Stokes & Co., 1912.



'33, among whom were General Russell and ex-Attorney-General Taft. The membership is always fifteen each year. There is no electioneering or pledging connected with its management. The society endeavors to select the most prominent men in each class in every way, and is usually successful. Its elections are offered equally to all, whether fraternity men or not. The society owns a hall, and is said to possess a very complete collection of Yale "memorabilia." Its badge is of gold, and consists of a skull supported by the crossed bones, and having the figures "322" in place of the lower jaw.

SCROLL AND KEY—This was founded in 1841 at Yale, by members of the class of 1842. It has copied in many respects the customs and usages of Skull and Bones. The badge is a plain scroll, across which a key is placed. It owns a hall.

WOLF'S HEAD—This society, so called from the prominent feature of its badge, originated at Yale in 1884. It owns a hall in New Haven and approximates the other two senior societies in standing and influence.

There are a number of societies somewhat similar to the above in some outward aspects, in a number of colleges, but they have attained no permanent position, and we know of no college where class societies as such have been successful, except at Yale. The system there is peculiar, and has obtained a foothold nowhere else.

CLASS SOCIETIES**SOPHOMORE SOCIETY****Theta Nu Epsilon**

This was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870. The aim of the society was social enjoyment and the promotion of class allegiance. It was the intention to unite a small number of the sophomores, who were members of the leading fraternities. Chapters have been established at many colleges, and there is good reason to believe that many of them have been established without the consent of the organization as such.

The badge is a skull with two keys crossed behind the jaw-bone. The eyes are jeweled. Upon the forehead are the letters "Θ N Ε". The colors are green and black. The society for many years took a very active part in college politics in some of the colleges where it is established, and was severely commented upon in consequence. The fraternities quite generally forbade their members to join this organization.



In 1909 an effort was made to reorganize this society and it is believed that many engaged in this effort were sincere. It had a new administration and began the publication of a journal but it seems to have been discontinued. It admits to membership members of other fraternities. It is not seen that the society accomplishes any useful purpose. The parent chapter was abolished in 1909. Chapters have recently been granted to professional schools.

At Yale $\Delta K E$, $\Lambda \Delta \Phi$, $Z \Psi$ and $\Psi \Upsilon$ for many years were junior societies, as their effective membership was entirely limited to these classes, although since 1901 they have admitted sophomores toward the end of their second year. They are still called "junior" societies at Yale, although they are no longer properly so designated. $\Phi \Theta \Psi$, $\Delta B E$, $K \Sigma \Theta$, and $\Lambda \Sigma \Phi$ are the names of some of the sophomore societies that have flourished there, while the two freshman societies of ΔK and $K \Sigma E$ were abolished by the faculty in 1880. ΔK established chapters at Amherst, the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi, Dartmouth, College and Centre College, Ky. Some of these chapters did not remain class societies. $K \Sigma E$ had chapters at Amherst, Troy Polytechnic and Dartmouth, and $\Lambda \Sigma \Phi$ became first a local society at Marietta and then a National Fraternity (see Index).

In a number of colleges there are societies which are organized on a social basis and admit to membership members of the undergraduate fraternities. These have different avowed purposes and many of them have Greek letter names. Some of them are of value and standing. They frequently excite jealousies and sow dissensions among the fraternity men, however, and their existence and multiplication is to be deplored.

MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES

UNDER this heading there are included a number of organizations, the existence of which has been reported but concerning which the information has been insufficient properly to classify them or even to be sure of their existence.

ALCHEMIA—Said to be a women's chemical society at Stanford University and the University of California.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA—Said to be an honorary or professional society at the University of Missouri.

ALPHA TAU—Said to be a local society at Syracuse University.

BETA GAMMA PHI—Said to be a society organized at the Ohio State University in 1900. The badge is a skull borne upon a pair of crossed swords, and with stars connecting the points of the swords, the eyes of the skull being jeweled. The colors are cream and cardinal.

BETA GAMMA SIGMA—An honorary society in the chemical department of the University of Wisconsin.

BETA PHI—Reported as a medical society from the University of Chicago, McGill and Northwestern. This may relate to three local societies of identical name.

BETA SAMECH—Is said to be a fraternity of Jewish students organized in 1914 at Pennsylvania State College.

BETA TAU—Said to be a professional women's medical fraternity in homeopathic colleges having chapters at the

Hahnemann College in Chicago and the Woman's Medical College in New York City.

COMMONS CLUB, THE—This is an association the first member of which was organized at Wesleyan University in 1899. Originally it was an eating club and included all of the students who were not members of the various fraternities and who did not board at the fraternity tables. Since its organization it has assumed something of the character of a fraternity and similar organizations at other colleges have affiliated with it. The roll of members or chapters reported is as follows: 1899, Wesleyan University; 1904, Union University (N. Y.); 1909, Tufts College; 1911, Syracuse University; 1912, Colby College; 1913, Massachusetts Agricultural College; 1913, Hobart College; 1913, Connecticut Agricultural College; 1914, New Hampshire State Agricultural College; 1914, Allegheny College.

It does not admit members of the general fraternities, but not infrequently its members individually or in groups join such fraternities, naturally thus terminating their membership in this organization.

DELTA SIGMA PI—Reported as a professional fraternity at Northwestern University.

DELTA ZETA—Has been reported as a society founded at DePauw and having chapters at Baker University and the University of Nebraska. Inquiries at these institutions met with the response that no such organization existed. It may have been confounded with the Delta Zeta sorority.

EPSILON IOTA—Said to be a local society at Northwestern University, founded in 1904.

GAMMA KAPPA ALPHA—Said to be a society of oratorical students at the University of Texas.

KAPPA ALPHA XI (Students of African Descent)—This fraternity is reported as having chapters at the University of Illinois (1913), the University of Iowa (1914), and at the University of Indiana (1911). Numerous inquiries directed to it have remained unanswered.

KAPPA DELTA PI—Reported as an educational honorary society at several Illinois colleges.

KAPPA PI SIGMA—Reported as an honorary society at Syracuse University.

NU KAPPA GAMMA—Said to be a society at Washington and Lee University among students taking the commercial course.

NU PI BETA—Reported as a local legal debating society at Mercer University, organized in 1903. Membership 54. Its badge is a maltese cross and the colors are scarlet and gray.

NU SIGMA PHI—A medical sorority reported to have had chapters in Illinois and Indiana.

OMICRON NU—Said to be a sorority semi professional and honorary in character admitting students taking courses in home economics. Chapters have been reported from Michigan Agricultural College, Purdue and Iowa State College.

PHI DELTA KAPPA—Said to be a fraternity which originated at Louisiana State University in 1907 and having chapters at the University of Arkansas and at Tulane.

PHI GAMMA CHI—Said to be a society at Purdue University.

PHI GAMMA SIGMA—Reported to be a society in the pharmacy department of Northwestern University.

PHI KAPPA EPSILON—Reported as a local fraternity at Yale University in the academic department.

PHI KAPPA NU—Said to be a local society at the University of Nebraska.

PHI KAPPA PI—This fraternity was simultaneously organized at the University of Toronto and McGill University, the former chapter having been originally organized as a local society called $\Sigma \Pi$.

PHI SIGMA TAU—Reported as a fraternity at the University of Toronto.

PHRENOCON—This is an organization originating at certain colleges in Ohio and composed originally of men opposed to the fraternities. Its precise status and character is unknown. It has branches at Miami, Ohio, Ohio State and Centre (Ky.). Inquiries addressed to its several branches have remained unanswered.

PI DELTA TAU—Said to be a local society at the University of Nevada.

PI LAMBDA PHI—This is reported as a fraternity of Jewish students having chapters at Yale and New York University. Inquiries addressed to it have remained unanswered.

PI LAMBDA SIGMA—Reported as a society among the women students pursuing the course in library economy at Syracuse University.

PI PHI CHI—Reported as a local honorary society at Syracuse University.

SIGMA DELTA CHI—Said to be a sorority among normal schools in Missouri.

SIGMA IOTA—This fraternity is said to be a society of Spanish speaking students having chapters at Louisiana State University, Tulane and the University of Pennsylvania. Numerous inquiries directed to it have remained unanswered.

SIGMA KAPPA ALPHA—This was generally mentioned in the fraternity press during 1911-12 as a fraternity at Minnesota, South Dakota and Case. Investigation has resulted in showing that it never had such chapters. There was a local engineering society of this name at Case which became a chapter of Theta Tau.

SIGMA KAPPA ZETA—Said to be a local professional society at the University of Missouri.

SIGMA PHI ALPHA—Said to be a local honorary fraternity at the University of Denver.

SIGMA RHO—This fraternity has been reported as having two chapters, one at the University of Minnesota, and another at the Michigan College of Mines. Inquiries addressed to it have remained unanswered.

SIGMA SIGMA—Said to be a local society at the University of Cincinnati.

SIGMA SIGMA—Said to be a local society in the Medical department of the University of Wisconsin.

TAU DELTA SIGMA—Reported as a local society at Brown University.

TAU EPSILON PI—Said to be a local society at the University of Indiana.

ZETA BETA CHI—Said to be a local honorary society in the Chemical Department of the University of Colorado.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE FRATERNITIES*

THE college fraternities occupy a peculiar position. They are organizations among college students, and have no position elsewhere, and, at the same time, they form no part of the recognized machinery by which either social or intellectual intercourse is carried on between the students and the college authorities.

A college, in the sense in which we shall hereafter refer to it, is a corporation designed to promote and secure the education of youth in the higher branches of learning. And in the word "college" is included so-called universities of all classes.

All colleges in the United States are practically organized upon the same plan.

The corporation, that is, the legal body recognized by the law, consists of a number of trustees, who may, or may not, be educational experts, who seldom meet oftener than twice a year, and who, not infrequently, have members whose real interests are inimical to those of the institution they are supposed to represent.

Colleges are of two kinds: those deriving their support from public funds, and those endowed by private grant. In almost every State of the Union there are one or more colleges established by public authority, or deriving the money by which they are maintained from public sources, usually from the proceeds of a tax levied upon the property within the State, or from a fund arising from the sale of public lands, or acquired originally in some similar manner. In the case of such a public institution, the act of the legislature by which it is chartered usually provides in what manner the trustees shall be selected. Not infrequently they are chosen to represent geographical districts within the State,

*This article was originally read before the College Fraternity Congress held at Chicago in July, 1893, and is reprinted from *Beta Theta Pi* for October, 1893. It should be borne in mind that the legislature of a State can prohibit the fraternities at a State institution, as has been done in South Carolina, but the above was written without regard to such abuse of legislative authority, and states the law as it is where no such interference has taken place.

with a number of trustees representing special interests, and usually have certain ex-officio members, such as the governor or secretary of the State. It is alleged that experience has demonstrated that Boards of Trustees so constituted are unwieldy and hard to manage. It is always difficult to secure a quorum of such a body, and the natural conservatism of many of its members, united with their ignorance or prejudices, produce an inertia almost always detrimental to the progress of the institution.

Colleges resting upon private endowment have usually been established either by a religious body for the purpose of securing the training of its youth in its peculiar doctrines, or by the munificence of individuals desiring to perpetuate their names and memories. The instrument by which an institution of this class is created usually prescribes the manner in which its Board of Trustees shall be chosen, and this has resulted in the selection, as trustees of many private colleges, of an inordinate number of clergymen inexperienced in business or professional affairs, and also in the not infrequent selection of relatives of the grantor of the institution, who are either not competent to understand its needs or are indifferent to supplying them.

The trustees of a college have power in general to select its professors and instructors, to make rules and regulations by which their conduct and that of its students shall be governed, to modify its courses of instruction, and in all respects to control the disposition of the funds of the institution when not restricted by conditions in the instrument by which it has been created.

The students of a college seldom come in contact with this Board of Trustees. The persons with whom they are more intimately associated are the professors and instructors, by whom they are taught, and to their minds this teaching body, usually called the faculty, is the representative of the power and authority of the college corporation. And in fact, during the interim between the sessions of the trustees, the faculty are usually the agents of the trustees, with power to act for them.

The students are usually organized into classes according to the time at which they should regularly complete the course of

study which they have undertaken, or according to the courses of study themselves. The former method commonly prevails in the North, and the latter in the South.

Organization among college students seems to be as natural as flying to birds, and as far back as any records have been kept, in America, at least, societies of various kinds have arisen among them. If the annuals or other student publications of the colleges are examined, it will be seen that in every college societies have sprung up spontaneously, having for their aim the accomplishment of a great variety of objects—social, literary, athletic, scientific or professional. Usually they have not been interfered with either by the faculty or trustees, and, except in the case of the literary societies and of the college fraternities, such organizations have been short-lived. In almost every college having a classical course as a basis of its educational system, there exists two or more literary societies, which have been fostered and encouraged by the faculty, presumably with the notion that the training obtained by their members is more or less akin to that secured in the class-room.

In this little world, consisting of these three distinct bodies: viz., the students, the faculty and the trustees, the college fraternities arose in 1825. As we look back upon their origin, we see how simple and natural a thing it was that such small societies should be organized. They were, in effect, but a manifestation of the social spirit which, in the metropolitan life of to-day, has led to the multiplication of clubs. Their membership was small, their purpose mainly good, and unopposed, they were harmless. This idea of small social clubs organized in the various colleges, but united under a common name and having common purposes, immediately became popular, and the college fraternities multiplied their chapters rapidly and continuously until the outbreak of the Civil War. Yet this natural movement created real terror in the minds of the authorities of many of the institutions in which they were located. The fraternities professed to be secret, and this fact alone seemed to inspire college authorities with a dread of their power not warranted by the facts, and an indiscriminate antagonism to their organization which, at the present time, is

amusing but scarcely instructive. However, it is difficult for us to account for the mental attitude of another generation. We can only record and wonder at it.

The college fraternities are made up of chapters, as the separate lodges in the various colleges are called. Each chapter consists of from five to forty members, selected from among the incoming students, and who leave the chapter as they graduate or leave the college. By the year 1870 the alumni of these chapters formed a considerable and influential body of college-bred men, which has since been gradually increasing, until now they number over ninety thousand living men and women. The former loose organization of the fraternities about that time began to give way to centralized forms of government. This has had an enormous effect upon their development, and to-day these fraternities each consist of a small body of undergraduates, organized into college chapters, but governed and controlled by a larger body of their alumni. They publish periodicals, have built houses and lodges, maintain scholarships, and have manifested their importance in many other forms of activity. The expressed aims and purposes of the fraternities have been to promote social and intellectual intercourse among their members, and to aid in the development of fraternal sentiment and mutual helpfulness.

We thus see that there has been formed alongside of the three normal bodies of the college a fourth body, professing no allegiance to the trustees, the faculty or the general student body, but governed and controlled, it may be, by members from other and rival institutions. It is a curious and anomalous state of things, and one which has arisen so gradually that its peculiarity in this respect has not heretofore attracted much attention.

It goes without saying, that the faculty and trustees of the various colleges have been violently and bitterly opposed to this fourth organization. They could not control it, because they could not reach it. When the existence of the fraternities has been forbidden in the colleges, the chapters located therein have usually disappeared; but hardly had the faculty and trustees had time to congratulate themselves upon being rid of them, before

it would be found that chapters of the same or other fraternities had been again quietly organized among the students, and were in a flourishing condition. No college can be successfully maintained without students, and it has been practically impossible to extirpate the fraternities without inflicting injury upon the college itself. The fraternities, as they have grown in power and influence, have gradually declined to establish or maintain chapters where the faculty or trustees of a college were hostile, and this attitude has of itself tended to harmonize the relations between them.

Having shown the curious relations existing, between the four organizations paramount in importance in college life, we shall now proceed to consider the precise legal status of the fraternities. In the first place, they are corporations in point of fact in every case, and in point of law in many cases. Many of the larger and older of the fraternities are incorporated as an entire body under the law of one of the States, and, whether this is the case or not, it is not uncommon for the individual chapters to secure incorporation in the State in which they exist. The building of chapter-houses and the ownership of property has made this a necessity, and the fact that the undergraduate members of the chapters are in most instances minors, has led to such incorporation having been secured by its alumni, or even by the alumni of other chapters of the same fraternity residing in the vicinity. Here, again, we have an extraneous foreign body controlling an organization of the college students and not amenable to the rules and regulations of its faculty and trustees, but governed simply by the law of its State, like any other social club.

As we have stated, ever since the organization of K A in 1825, the authorities of colleges, with some notable exceptions, had been inclined to look upon the fraternities with suspicion and hostility. Various reasons had been given for this attitude, the chief ones being that the fraternities tend to promote a spirit of exclusiveness among their members, that they tend to the development of a college aristocracy, that they promote the formation of cliques, that they teach the arts of the politician, that they form a nucleus around which opposition to college authority centers, that they are

expensive and unnecessary, and that in all respects they are inimical to the true intellectual development of the student. We have, in another place, discussed these different accusations, and replied to many of them. We suspect that no matter what ostensible cause may be alleged for this hostility, that the real reason for its existence is the fact that the fraternities form an organized body completely outside of the sphere of influence of the authorities of the individual colleges, and hence are regarded with jealous distrust as usurpers in a sphere of influence in which the faculty think they should reign supreme.

This hostility has led to more or less effort on the part of the faculties either to keep the students from organizing chapters, or to prevent their continuance after organization. Such efforts have taken shape in two forms: The first one employed is the adoption by the faculty or trustees of the apparently wise regulation that no society shall be formed among the students without their consent. They then withhold their consent to the organization of any fraternity chapter, and thus permanently prevent it. The second one is the submission by the faculty to incoming students of a pledge that they will have no connection with a fraternity during their college career, and making the signing of this pledge a condition precedent to matriculation. Even where no such pledge or regulation has been required, it has not infrequently been the case that the faculty, upon the discovery that a chapter has been organized, acting under their power to regulate the conduct of the student in his social relations, have instantly required that the student should leave it, upon penalty of dismissal from the college.

In regard to the effect of such actions, we shall consider the situation in the two classes of colleges to which we have referred: viz., those publicly endowed, and those privately endowed.

In institutions publicly endowed and deriving their support from public funds, the powers of the faculty and trustees are usually the same as those conferred by law upon the directors of the common schools in the State of which such a public institution forms an integral part.

And there is no doubt whatever that if an applicant for admission

into a public college is otherwise qualified, and there is room to receive him, he cannot be denied admission by reason of his membership in a college fraternity. This was decided in what is known as the Purdue case, by the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1881. In this case a student named Samuel P. Hawley, who was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, having complied with the other requirements for admission to Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, refused to sign a pledge that he would not have any connection with any college fraternity while he was a student at the university. His guardian accordingly applied to the court for a mandamus to compel the faculty to admit him. This was at first denied, but the decision was reversed upon appeal. The court held that the special pledge tendered to Hawley as a condition precedent to his admission to the university implied a discrimination against a class of the inhabitants of the State: viz., members of the college fraternities, who were as much entitled to admission to the university as any other class, and that, to that extent, the regulation requiring the tender of such a pledge was both unlawful and unreasonable.

It will thus be seen that members of the fraternities, by reason of such membership, cannot be denied *admission* to a public college. The question arises whether any active connection between the fraternities and the students can be prohibited or regulated while the students are in attendance at such an institution. In this same case, although the precise point was not involved in the decision of the case itself, the court laid down the following rule: "It is clearly within the power of the trustees and of the faculty, when acting presumably or otherwise in their behalf, to absolutely prohibit any connection between the Greek fraternities and the university. The trustees have also the undoubted authority to prohibit the attendance of students upon the meetings of such Greek fraternities, or from having any other active connection with such organizations so long as such students remain under the immediate control of the university, *whenever it can be made to appear that such attendance upon a meeting of, or other active connection with, such fraternities, tends, in any material degree, to interfere with the proper relation of students to the university.*

As to the propriety of such and similar inhibitions and restrictions the trustees, aided by the experience of the faculty, ought to be the better judge, and as to all such matters, within reasonable limits, the power of the trustees is plenary and complete."

In support of this statement, the court cites a large number of authorities, principally from the decision of the courts in the Eastern States, as to the power of the trustees to regulate matters of attendance and conduct in public schools. It will be observed that the courts lay down two limitations upon the power of the trustees, and states that such prohibitions are only valid "so long as such students remain under the immediate control of the university," and also "whenever it can be made to appear that connection with such fraternities tends in any material degree to interfere with the proper relation of students to the university."

These limitations are of considerable importance, and from them we should draw the conclusion that the trustees of a State institution, or the faculty to whom their power is delegated, might, in the exercise of their authority in this respect, absolutely prohibit any active connection between the students and the fraternities while such students were in actual attendance upon the school; and, in such institutions where the dormitory system prevails, we should say that such regulations might absolutely prohibit attendance upon meetings of the fraternities, or any gatherings not especially authorized by the trustees or faculty.

In institutions, however, where there is no dormitory system, and the students lodge without the college grounds, and consequently outside of the jurisdiction of the college authorities, we should say that they did not, while out of such territory, thus remain "under the immediate control of the university," and that, such being the case, no prohibition of attendance upon meetings of the fraternities, or active connection therewith, outside of school hours, would be valid or of any legal effect. And we should draw the further deduction from the second of the limitations mentioned by the Indiana court that, in cases where there was a dormitory system, and an anti-fraternity rule were promulgated, that the courts would interfere by injunction to prevent its enforcement,

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unless the college authorities could affirmatively show that the connection between the students and their fraternities tended in some material degree to interfere with the proper relation of the students to the university.

It is true that the Purdue case holds in general that the propriety of such regulations is within the power of the trustees to decide, but we think that their discretion in that respect is a legal one, and can only be exercised within legal limits, and not as the result of mere prejudice or caprice, and without any hearing from the students, or without permitting them to make a statement of the facts in support of their position.

Thus far no decision has come to our knowledge involving the point as to whether a student who has become connected with a college fraternity during his attendance at college can be dismissed from the college for that cause alone, in the absence of other misconduct sufficient to warrant his expulsion. Applying the principles laid down in the Purdue case, it would follow logically that such dismissal could be successfully resisted, unless it were affirmatively shown by the college authorities that his connection with such a fraternity tended to injure his proper relations with the university authorities.

There is another phase of this question that has not received any attention from the courts. The control of school authorities over students must be exercised with a view to the attainment of the objects for which a school is established, viz., for the education of the student, and it must also be remembered that such authority is merely a delegation of the authority which parents have to regulate and control the conduct and education of their children, and the courts have quite uniformly sustained the rights of parents to modify the authority of school trustees in respect to the studies which the children may undertake.

A leading case in this respect is that of the Trustees, etc., vs. Van Allen, 87 Illinois, 303. It was there held that "The object of the law allowing the establishment of high schools is to afford increased facilities for acquiring a good education in free schools, and such schools must be open to all alike who are sufficiently advanced in their instruction.

"The trustees of a township are invested with power to decide what branches of study shall be taught in the high school, what text books shall be used, and to prescribe necessary rules and regulations for the management and government of the school, but not to decide what particular branches of study of those decided to be taught shall be pursued by each pupil.

"Under the power to prescribe necessary rules and regulations for the management and government of the schools, they may require classification of the pupils with respect to the branches of study they are respectively pursuing, and with respect to their proficiency or degree of advancement in the same branches; that there are to be promoted attendance, diligence in study, and proper deportment.

"No parent can insist that his child shall be placed or kept in particular classes, when by so doing others would be retarded in their studies, or that his child shall be taught studies not in the prescribed course of the school, or be allowed to use text books different from those adopted, or that he shall be allowed to adopt methods of study that interfere with others in their study.

"The laws of this State do not deny the parent all control over the education of his child. They only withdraw from him the right to select the branches to be studied by the child to the extent that the exercise of that right will not interfere with the system prescribed for the schools.

"Where the relator's son passed a satisfactory examination in all the studies taught in the high school except that of grammar, which the father did not desire him to study and was refused admission to pursue other branches simply for his deficiency in grammar, *held* that as the father did not wish his son to study grammar, the son had a right to admission as to other studies, and that any rule or regulation excluding a pupil on that ground was unreasonable, and could not be enforced."

Applying the principle of this case to the matter in hand, it would seem that in cases where the parents of students at public colleges desired that their children should be permitted to become connected with the college fraternities, then to such an extent the authority of the trustees might be curtailed.

When we come to consider the case of students attending private institutions, we are met with an entirely different situation. The trustees of institutions sustained by private endowment, and deriving no aid from the State, have full power to discriminate against any citizen or class of citizens in the matter of their admission to such an institution, and similarly they have full power to dismiss any student for the violation of any rule or regulation which they may see fit to impose.

It may be laid down as a principle, that any student receiving the aid afforded by the endowment supporting such a college is bound to obey its rules and regulations, no matter how unreasonable they may be, provided they are not in contravention of other principles of civil liberty. The precise case in point was considered in the case of the People vs. Wheaton College, decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois, and reported in the fortieth volume of the Illinois Reports.

We give the decision in the language of the court, so far as it is material to our subject:

E. Hartley Pratt, a student in Wheaton College, joined a secret society known as the "Good Templars," in violation of the college rules. For this the faculty "suspended him from the privileges of the institution until he should express a purpose to conform to its rules." His father thereupon applied for a mandamus to compel the college to reinstate him as a student. The court said:

"Wheaton College is an incorporated institution resting upon private endowment, and deriving no aid whatever from the State.

[A case holding that school authorities may curtail the privileges of such members is *Russell Wayland vs. The Board of School Directors* reported in 43 *Washington* 441; 7 *Lawyers Reports annotated* U. S. 352 and 86 *Pacific Reporter* 642. It was decided Aug. 15, 1906 and the decision is to the effect that "A board of school directors has, under a statute authorizing it to adopt rules and regulations for the well being of the school, authority to debar members of high school fraternities organized against its will, although with consent of parents of pupils, and meeting out of school hours, from participating in certain privileges attendant on membership in the school, such as connection with athletic teams, musical, literary and military societies and to deprive them of customary graduation honors."]

[And to the same effect is *Wilson vs. Board of Education of Chicago* reported in 233 *Ill.* 464-84 *North Eastern Reporter* and 15 *Lawyers Reports N. S.* 1139 which holds "Denial to members of secret societies the right of representing the public schools which they attend in any public capacity is not a denial of a natural right, or an unlawful discrimination against them. Court will not interfere."]

Its charter gives to the trustees and faculty the power to adopt and enforce such rules as may be deemed expedient for the government of the institution, a power which they would have possessed without any express grant, because incident to the very object of their incorporation and indispensable to the successful management of the college. Among the rules they have deemed it expedient to adopt is one forbidding students to become members of secret societies.

"We perceive nothing unreasonable in the rule itself, since all persons familiar with college life know that the tendency of secret societies is to withdraw students from the control to the faculty and impair, to some extent, the discipline of the institution.

"Such may not always be their effect, but such is their general tendency, and, whether the rule be judicious or not, it violates neither good morals nor the law of the land, and is, therefore, clearly within the power of the college authorities to make and to enforce. A discretionary power has been given them to regulate the discipline of their college in such manner as they deem proper, and so long as their rules violate neither divine nor human laws, we have no more authority to interfere than we have to control the domestic discipline of a father of his family. It is urged that the Good Templars are a society established for the promotion of temperance, and incorporated by the legislature, and that any citizen has a right to join it. We do not doubt the beneficent objects of the society, and admit that any citizen has a right to join it if the society consents, but this right is not of so high and solemn a character that it cannot be surrendered, and the son of the relator voluntarily surrendered it when he became a student of Wheaton College, for he knew, or must be taken to have known, that by the rules of the institution which he was voluntarily entering, he would be precluded from joining any secret society.

"When it is stated that a person has a legal *right* to certain things, all that phrase means is that the law does not forbid these things to be done. It does not mean that the law *guarantees* the right to do them at all times and under all circumstances. A person in his capacity as a citizen may have the right to do many

things which the students of Wheaton College could not do without incurring the penalty of the college laws. A person, *as a citizen*, has a legal right to marry, or to walk the streets at midnight, or to board at a public hotel, and yet it would be absurd to say that a college cannot forbid its students to do these things. So, a citizen, as such, can attend church on Sunday or not, as he may see fit, but it can hardly be contended that a college would not have a right to make attendance upon religious services a condition of remaining within its walls. The son of the relator has an undoubted right to attend Wheaton College or to join the Good Templars, and they have an undoubted right to expel him if he refuses to abide by such regulations as they establish, not inconsistent with law or good morals."

So far as we have been able to learn, the Wheaton College case has never been overruled, criticised or distinguished in any other court, and it seems to state the law in regard to private institutions with great exactness. Students who attend such institutions do so, therefore, with the full knowledge that their connection with college fraternities during such attendance may be restricted or prohibited, as the authorities of such college may require, and their only resource in such case is by argument and persuasion to endeavor to induce the college authorities to repeal or modify such restrictive regulations.

To sum up, therefore, in private institutions not deriving aid from the State, admission may be arbitrarily denied to members of the fraternities, and the students at such institutions can be legally prohibited from having any connection with such organizations. In public institutions, admission cannot be denied to members of the fraternities if they are otherwise qualified for entrance, and it *seems* that in public colleges, where the students are not under the immediate control of the authorities, except at the recitation hours or at other stated times, such students cannot be prohibited from belonging to the fraternities and attending their meetings outside of such hours; *but* that in cases where a dormitory system exists, and the students are, therefore, continually under the immediate control of the authorities, students may be prohibited from

belonging to the fraternities. It is true that the court has laid down the rule that such prohibition is only valid when it is made to appear that connection with the fraternities interferes with the proper relations of the students to the college, but as the law makes the college authorities the judges of the propriety of the matter, practically their authority is absolute, though it would also seem that the expressed wish of the parents or guardians of the students might curtail or modify the power.

THE MISSISSIPPI CASE

Since the foregoing was written there have developed from time to time movements to secure from the legislatures of several states, viz. Mississippi, Wisconsin, Ohio and Texas, statutes practically prohibiting the college fraternities in institutions supported by the state. These attempts have been unsuccessful except in Mississippi.

There in 1912 a drastic law was passed. Many good lawyers thought that the law was unconstitutional and a test case was made up. The case went to the Supreme Court of the United States and was argued May 4 and decided June 1, 1915.

The opinion is as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 255—October Term, 1915

J. P. WAUGH, *Plaintiff in Error*,

vs.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI AND A. A. KINCANNON,
Chancellor.

In Error to the
Supreme Court of
the State of Mis-
sissippi.

Mr. Justice McKenna delivered the opinion of the Court.

Plaintiff in error, herein called complainant, by a bill in the chancery court of Lafayette County, State of Mississippi, attacked the validity and sought to restrain the execution of an act of the State prohibiting Greek letter fraternities and societies in the State's educational institutions*

Section 1 of the act designates by name certain societies and declares that they "and other secret orders, chapters, fraternities, sororities, societies and organizations of whatever name, or without a name, of similar name and purpose, among students are hereby abolished and further prohibited to exist in the University of Mississippi and in all other educational institutions supported, in whole or in part, by the State."

By Section 2 of the act any student in the University belonging to any of the prohibited societies is not permitted to receive or compete for class honors, diplomas or distinctions nor contend for any prize or medal. But it is provided that any student who is a member of any of the prohibited orders or societies, may, upon entrance to any of the schools, "file with the Chancellor, President or Superintendent, as the case may be, an agreement in writing that he will not, during his attendance at said school, affiliate with same, nor in any wise contribute any dues or donations to them, and, thereafter so long as

*Laws of Mississippi of 1912, Chapter 177, p. 193.

such agreement is complied with in good faith, such student shall not be subjected to the restrictions created by this act "

Subsequent sections provide for the enforcement of the statute by the trustees and faculties of the institutions by rules and punishments and for the removal of any trustee or member of faculty if he fail or refuse to enforce the act.

Complainant in his bill set out the act and alleged that he was a resident, citizen and taxpayer in Goodman, Holmes County, in the State of Mississippi. That he was a member, and had been for several years, of what is known as the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and was affiliated and identified with the chapter of that fraternity at Millsaps College and that such fraternity is one of those mentioned in the statute.

He also alleged that subsequent to the enactment of the statute the board of trustees of the University adopted an order which recited that the board desired it to be understood that the statute was "not to be construed to apply to students already entered and who conducted themselves with that decorum always expected of Southern Gentlemen."

Subsequently the board ordered that certain pledges should be incorporated in the application of a student for admission into the University. These were: that he was not pledged to become a member of any of the prohibited fraternities, nor a member of any such; and that he would pledge and promise not to join any such while he was a student, or aid, abet or encourage the organization or perpetuation of any of the orders. And, further, that he would not apply for nor accept any scholarship or medal or in any way be a beneficiary of any students' self-help fund. That it would be his purpose and constant endeavor so to act that no word or deed of his could be even remotely construed as being violative of the letter and spirit of the statute. The obligation was to be binding between the sessions of 1912-13 and 1913-14. The pledges required were embodied in the application of students.

Complainant applied for admission into the law department of the University but was refused admission because he declined to sign the pledges required, though he alleged that he was otherwise eligible

for admission under the laws of the State and of the United States; that he has never been a member of any of the prohibited fraternities organized among the students of the University or located at the University, and, though he is affiliated with and pays dues to the chapter of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity at Millsaps College, if admitted as a student to the University of Mississippi, he has no intention or purpose of encouraging the organization or continuance of any of the prohibited fraternities or of affiliating with or paying dues to any at the University.

The statute is charged to be in certain particulars in violation of the constitution of Mississippi. It is also charged to be in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States because it "without reason deprives the complainant of his property and property right, liberty and his harmless pursuit of happiness and denies to the complainant the equal protection of the law of the State of Mississippi."

The charge is accentuated by the allegation that the society of which complainant is a member "has for its paramount purpose the promotion and enforcement of good morals, the highest possible attainment and standing in the classes, and good order and discipline in the student bodies of the different colleges with which it is connected.

A demurrer was filed to the bill on grounds which asserted the validity of the statute and the insufficiency of the bill, and subsequently a motion was made to strike out the praise of the purposes of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity. The demurrer was overruled and the motion denied.

Defendants declined to plead further, and it was decreed, with recitation of details, that the statute was in violation of the constitution of Mississippi, "and in violation of that paragraph of Section 1 of Article Fourteen of the Constitution of the United States which provides that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The statute was declared to be "unconstitutional, null and void" and the orders of the trustees of the University "ultra vires, unreasonable and void." It was ordered that the injunction theretofore granted be made perpetual.

The decree was reversed by the Supreme Court of the State, the demurrer sustained and the bill dismissed.

The Supreme Court specifically rejected the contention that the statute was not in accordance with the constitution of the State, and as specifically sustained the orders of the trustees as being authorized by the statute.

The rulings cannot be questioned here; indeed, are not questioned, for counsel say that the assignments of error are all based on the contention that the statute is unconstitutional and void for the reason that it violates the Fourteenth Amendment in denying to complainant "the equal protection of law and the harmless pursuit of happiness, and that the various rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees are ultra vires and void, because they are unreasonable, unnecessary, and deny plaintiff in error the equal protection of the law and the harmless pursuit of happiness;" and deprive him of property and property rights without due process of law and of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

If the statute is valid, the orders of the board of trustees are, and to keep up a distinction between them can only lead to confusion. Counsel, however, seem to urge that the statute may be adjudged valid and the orders of the trustees declared "ultra vires and unwarranted even by the said act, and that the action of the Board of Trustees in enforcing said regulation is arbitrary and unreasonable in depriving complainant of his constitutional rights."

However, we need not dispute about the distinction but pass to the grounds of attack on the statute and orders and ask, Wherein does either offend against the Fourteenth Amendment?—to be specific. Wherein do they deprive plaintiff of the equal protection of the laws or obstruct his pursuit of happiness?

The statute is universal in its prohibitions. None of the named societies or others "of whatever name, or without name", are permitted to exist in the University; and no student who is a member of any of them is permitted to receive or compete for class honors nor contend for prizes or medals. To secure this result, one of the orders of the trustees was directed.

But by another order of the trustees a distinction is made. By it it is provided that the statute is not to be construed "to apply to

students already entered and who conduct themselves with that decorum always expected of Southern Gentlemen." This order is assailed by plaintiff as "a clear discrimination between the 'ins' and 'outs', between those who were, at the time the statute was enacted, students in the University and those who were not on that date members of the student body and who might desire to be admitted as such." The contention is made much of by counsel and the order is denounced, as irrational and arbitrary. But counsel overlook that it is an obvious principle of construction, and sometimes of justice, that laws are not to be construed retrospectively. The trustees regarded and followed the principle and left undisturbed the students already in the University, admonishing them, however, that their honor would be regarded as pledged not to abuse the right or the indulgence. And whether it was a right or an indulgence—whether required by the statute or accorded by the trustees—it was based on an obvious and rational distinction, and the Supreme Court sustained its competence.

The next contention of complainant has various elements. It assails the statute as an obstruction to his pursuit of happiness, a deprivation of his property and property rights and of the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Counsel have considered these elements separately and built upon them elaborate and somewhat fervid arguments, but, after all, they depend upon one proposition; whether the right to attend the University of Mississippi is an absolute or conditional right. It may be put more narrowly—whether under the constitution and laws of Mississippi the public educational institutions of the State are so far under the control of the legislature that it may impose what the Supreme Court of the State calls "disciplinary regulations."

To this proposition we are confined and we are not concerned in its consideration with what the laws of other States permit or prohibit. Its solution might be rested upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. The court said:

"The legislature is in control of the colleges and universities of the State, and has a right to legislate for their welfare, and to enact measures for their discipline and to impose the duty upon the trustees

of each of these institutions to see that the requirements of the legislature are enforced; and when the legislature has done this, it is not subject to any control by the courts."

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This being the power of the legislature under the constitution and laws of the State over its institutions maintained by public funds, what is urged against its exercise to which the Constitution of the United States gives its sanction and supports by its prohibition?

It is said that the fraternity to which complainant belongs is a moral and of itself a disciplinary force. This need not be denied. But whether such membership makes against discipline was for the State of Mississippi to determine. It is to be remembered that the University was established by the State and is under the control of the State, and the enactment of the statute may have been induced by the opinion that membership in the prohibited societies divided the attention of the students and distracted from that singleness of purpose which the State desired to exist in its public educational institutions. It is not for us to entertain conjectures in opposition to the views of the State and annul its regulations upon disputable considerations of their wisdom or necessity. Nor can we accommodate the regulations to the assertion of a special purpose by the applying student, varying perhaps with each one and dependent alone upon his promise.

This being our view of the power of the legislature, we do not enter upon a consideration of the elements of complainant's contention. It is very trite to say that the right to pursue happiness and exercise rights and liberty are subject in some degree to the limitations of the law, and the condition upon which the State of Mississippi offers the complainant free instruction in its University, that while a student there he renounce affiliation with a society which the State considers inimical to discipline, finds no prohibition in the Fourteenth Amendment.

Judgment affirmed.

True Copy.

Test

Clerk Supreme Court, U. S. A.

It will be seen from the foregoing that a state legislature has power to pass an act like that of Mississippi, and to prohibit the entrance of or continued life of fraternities in state supported institutions.

Such legislation therefore, must be met and fought in the legislature and its enactment prevented rather than to attempt to appeal to the Courts after it has been enacted.

The opposition to the fraternities has in recent years almost always arisen in state universities where the fraternity chapters were not sufficiently numerous to afford proper social opportunities to a majority of the students and yet were sufficiently numerous to create the impression that the fraternity members practically controlled or monopolized the social life of the university. Under such circumstances the obvious remedy is the creation of more fraternity chapters. A remedy which has been rejected with short sighted obstinacy at most places by the fraternity people.

In most cases the opposition to the fraternities has been ostensibly based upon all sorts of bad practices and short comings attributed to the fraternities most of which are obviously unfounded. The real source of the opposition has been envy of their social position, jealousy of their comfortable homes and resentment at the fact that they usually include in their ranks the leaders in all lines of college activity.



THE KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA LITIGATION

IN 1898 a suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York by the alumni and some of the active members of the Beta Beta chapter of K K Γ at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., to restrain the Grand Council of the fraternity from withdrawing its charter.

This is the only opinion known to us which considers the rights of a chapter inside of its fraternity.

The facts are somewhat fully set forth in the following opinion of the Trial Court.

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RUSSELL, J.

The plaintiffs seek to enjoin the defendants, only one of whom is brought within the jurisdiction of this court, from consummating the wrongful withdrawal of Beta Beta chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, and from the publication in the official organ of the fraternity, "The Key," managed by the defendant, Hull, in this State, the misleading statement of such withdrawal, alleged to have been never effectively accomplished. These plaintiffs are resident and non-resident members of the local chapter at a college town in New York, of this collegiate fraternity, which is composed of chapters in various States of the Union, and governed by the rules established by its national convention, under a written constitution framed by the convention.

In 1881 a Browning society existed at this college town, which

When we come to consider the case of students attending private institutions, we are met with an entirely different situation. The trustees of institutions sustained by private endowment, and deriving no aid from the State, have full power to discriminate against any citizen or class of citizens in the matter of their admission to such an institution, and similarly they have full power to dismiss any student for the violation of any rule or regulation which they may see fit to impose.

It may be laid down as a principle, that any student receiving the aid afforded by the endowment supporting such a college is bound to obey its rules and regulations, no matter how unreasonable they may be, provided they are not in contravention of other principles of civil liberty. The precise case in point was considered in the case of the People vs. Wheaton College, decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois, and reported in the fortieth volume of the Illinois Reports.

We give the decision in the language of the court, so far as it is material to our subject:

E. Hartley Pratt, a student in Wheaton College, joined a secret society known as the "Good Templars," in violation of the college rules. For this the faculty "suspended him from the privileges of the institution until he should express a purpose to conform to its rules." His father thereupon applied for a mandamus to compel the college to reinstate him as a student. The court said:

"Wheaton College is an incorporated institution resting upon private endowment, and deriving no aid whatever from the State.

[A case holding that school authorities may curtail the privileges of such members is *Russell Wayland vs. The Board of School Directors* reported in 43 *Washington* 441; 7 *Lawyers Reports* annotated U. S. 352 and 86 *Pacific Reporter* 642. It was decided Aug. 15, 1906 and the decision is to the effect that "A board of school directors has, under a statute authorizing it to adopt rules and regulations for the well being of the school, authority to debar members of high school fraternities organized against its will, although with consent of parents of pupils, and meeting out of school hours, from participating in certain privileges attendant on membership in the school, such as connection with athletic teams, musical, literary and military societies and to deprive them of customary graduation honors."]

[And to the same effect is *Wilson vs. Board of Education of Chicago* reported in 233 *Ill.* 464-84 *North Eastern Reporter* and 15 *Lawyers Reports N. S.* 1139 which holds "Denial to members of secret societies the right of representing the public schools which they attend in any public capacity is not a denial of a natural right, or an unlawful discrimination against them. Court will not interfere."]

was that year, at the request of the Kappa fraternity, transformed into the local Beta chapter of the fraternity. As the years passed by many young women became members of the chapter, and upon graduation from college passed into *alumnæ* membership, most of them leaving for other parts of the country, but some remaining residents within the chapter jurisdiction.

The current of association with other chapters of the fraternity seems to have run smoothly for seventeen years, until April, 1898, when the grand president of the fraternity made a short visit to the chapter. No intimation of hostile action, or examination of the merits of the chapter, was then had, but at once, after the grand president had returned to her home, she instituted proceedings through which, without notice to the Beta Beta chapter or its members, in May, 1898, the grand council of the fraternity, an executive committee of the order, voted to withdraw the charter of the chapter, upon charges against the standing of the college and the lack of culture and refinement among the women of the college and the town. This vote was taken by correspondence, and evidently upon information furnished by the grand president.

Injunction proceedings have been taken by members of the chapter in the courts at Boston, where the grand president was reached by process, and an injunction served, without repudiation of former charges, a notice signed by the grand president was mailed to the chapter that the question of the withdrawal of the chapter would be brought before the grand council at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 29th of August, 1898, upon allegations of lack of proper material for the maintenance of the chapter and the failure to comply with the rules of the fraternity, the latter charge being aimed at the handing of the printed constitution by one member to counsel, so that he could advise upon the legal questions for the protection of the members.

This notice was received by the secretary of the chapter on the 10th of August, 1898, at her home, over two hundred miles from the location of the chapter, during vacation of the college, while the members were scattered in various States, so that no official action could be taken by the chapter. Volunteers, however, ap-

peared for the chapter and made a vigorous protest against the proceedings, but the grand council went on, without passing upon the protest, so far as they could do so, to withdraw the charter on the ground of lack of proper material. They also obtained the assent to two-thirds of the chapters to such action, by information which the chapter had no practical means to meet, as the list of members of the fraternity was denied to the members of the chapter. The grand council was composed of five defendants, three of whom had already decided against the chapter.

The original charter gave full rights to the chapter so long as it conformed to the rules and usages of the fraternity. No proof was offered before the grand council or the chapter that any rule was broken or usage violated.

The defendant, Hull, was alone served with process, and alone appears to defend.

The fraternity has valuable property interests, and the Beta Beta chapter had paid its dues for the current year.

Upon the trial of this action, no proof was offered of any breach by the chapter except the exhibition of the constitution to counsel by a member, and that ground for action is now expressly disclaimed by defendant's counsel.

Nor was it claimed upon the trial that the charges on which the original prosecution of the chapter was founded were ever sustained, nor was proof here offered of the truthfulness of those accusations. On the contrary, so far as the masculine judgment of feminine culture and refinement, limited as it is in the finer lines, can judge of such delicate subjects from the appearance of the ladies who were witnesses upon the trial, the members of other chapters would need to be of a rare order to justify holding themselves so superior in acquired and natural qualities as to render uncongenial to them the active and alumnae members of Beta Beta chapter.

But it is argued by defendant's counsel that the injury is so light, the sphere of action of this society so removed from material considerations, which alone can set in action the movement of the courts for the prevention and redress of injuries, and the im-

plied powers of the grand council, an inferior body to the national convention, with the assent of two-thirds of the chapters, so great, that no court can inquire or intervene.

The grand council is created by the national convention, and is evidently designed for executive functions, to be performed during the interregnum between conventions. It has a negative vote against the withdrawal of chapters, whether such withdrawal is applied for by a chapter, or is to be forced. No affirmative power to act in such a matter is given the grand council. Nor has it been assumed, except in one other instance, where the chapter surrendered its papers without protest. In all other withdrawals the national convention has exercised the judicial power to withdraw charters. No causes for expulsion are provided for by the constitution, and the national convention, prior to the prosecution against the Beta Beta chapter, had initiated proceedings for rules to regulate and justify proper action against chapters, which rules had not been formulated when the complaint was made against the Beta Beta chapter.

The presumption therefore arises, if we may venture to apply inferences of legal construction to the proceedings of this fraternity, that its organized rules have not been observed in obliterating this chapter and depriving its active and alumnæ members of their share in the valuable property of the fraternity, and the benefits of the dues paid for the current year, even were no considerations involved.

But the deeper injuries appear. The virus of the original accusation permeated the action from May to August, from the Alpha to the Omega of the offensive procedure. That procedure was initiated, persisted in and concluded, with only that shifting of form of action which some prudence dictated.

It will not answer to say that a prosecution which was instituted upon the basis of unfitness for refined feminine association, and culminated in a judgment of perpetual exclusion, is purified and made the proper foundation for such a judgment because, while it did not in any way pass against the truth of the more precise charge of want of culture and refinement, it ostensibly placed such judgment on the general ground which might cover any un-

fitness, "because of lack of proper material for the maintenance of the chapter." The material referred to is animate and not inanimate. Translated in the light of the charges, the findings mean the want of proper young women to keep the chapter fit for the association of their members, by reason of the lack of culture and refinement.

Those charges affected all the members of the chapter, resident or non-resident, active or alumnae. They tainted the membership of all. No claim was made by any deterioration of membership in determining the propriety of retaining the chapter, and all of the members were classified together. Their title to membership came from a disgraced chapter, and the benefits of association with the fraternity were destroyed by the judgment condemning the source of their membership. The resident members could no longer enjoy social participation in the chapter meetings, and their outside privileges, infrequent in use, were of little value to compensate for the deprivation and injury. They could not affiliate with other members of equal standing. So their membership was practically destroyed, and a defense against remedial action that the barren membership remains to plaintiff, is hardly worth the seriousness with which it is urged.

In the absence of defined regulations as to the cause for expulsion, the ordinary principles of justice govern. Offenses against the tenets of the order justify action. Caprice or malice do not. There is no evidence of any governmental rule which destroys the presumptions as to the tenets of the fraternity. We may safely assume, without fear of protest from any defendants, that those tenets aim to promote the tender feminine graces and refinements which harmonize so thoroughly with the just and even altruistic principles. To wrong an outsider, and, a fortiori, a member, is conclusively against the basic ethics of a fraternity order. Hence the wrong here done is undoubtedly contrary to the governing principles of the fraternity, and so wrongs, not only the plaintiffs, but the fraternity itself.

I should, therefore, hold that, even if the outward forms of the society had been observed in degrading this chapter and its mem-

bers, still such a blow was struck to the vital principles of the order and the rights of its members, that no formalities could justify such destructive action, and anyone aggrieved could appeal to the only resource left—the benign yet powerful protection of the law.

And it is a mistake to rest upon the assertion that the law recognizes only material property injuries, and has no care for wounded emotions or character. Even in the cruder days of the common law it gave to lost service of a daughter or wife pence, where it gave to the wounded sensibilities of the father or husband hundreds of pounds. It atoned for injury to character and wounded feeling by exemplary damages. And courts of equity, such as the one now appealed to, grasp jurisdiction of other than property injuries, where equitable considerations require action to prevent hurt to standing or character which damages may not compensate.

In the present case the circulation to chapters, or members for their action for expulsion of Beta Beta chapter, of unfounded charges against the membership of that chapter, without notice to the persons affected; the continuance with the added statement of the grand president, promoter of the charges, that the chapter had published the constitution against the vows of the initiated members, now abandoned; refusal to give the sheets containing the names of members of the various chapters, so that the members of the chapter affected could not present their side to the persons who would cast the votes of the chapters; giving that notice of contemplated final action at a place fifteen hundred miles away, at vacation time, when no official chapter action could be taken in defense, and only volunteers could appear to protest; refusing to pass upon such protest, and adjudging expulsion by a tribunal presided over by the accuser, and composed partly of already prejudiced judges, without withdrawal of the charges against character; and formulating a decision which could be construed as covering those charges, give to the courts the right to say that the rules of the society have been violated and personal rights injured, and thus interfere to enjoin further action to consummate the wrong.

Nor will it be an answer to say that, granting an injury was done these plaintiffs, no relief whatever can be given them because the defendants acted officially as a unit, and only one of them has been reached by the courts of this State. This action is brought to prevent a wrong being consummated, and, if official power has been exceeded or usurped, may go against one or all. The grand president, or any other grand councilor, cannot defeat justice by the exercise of a prudent discretion in not appearing within the jurisdiction, or defending her action so vigorously assailed. The defendant served can intensify the injury and practically destroy all the chapter rights by scattering broadcast among all the fraternity members in the official "Key" the tidings of expulsion, unfounded if that expulsion is illegal.

I understand from the brief of counsel for the defendant, submitted after the trial, that he concedes the law to be that notice must be served upon the member of a society before action in the nature of expulsion, the charges stated in the notice, and fair opportunity afforded him for a hearing in the defense; that the tribunal which has the power to expel must be free from personal hostility, bias or fraud; and that where there is an absence of constitutional rights or by-laws regulating the causes for expulsion and the manner in which proceedings should be taken, those proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

In the view of the facts as seen by this Court, it is, therefore, unnecessary to cite authorities in justification of the conclusion reached that a legal remedy here exists. However, I understand this concession to be within the principles of the decisions, some of which may be briefly adverted to.

The General Term of the First Department held, in the case of *Loubat vs. Leroy*, 40 Hun, 546, that a resolution of expulsion of a member could be declared null and void for want of proper notice and a fair hearing.

In the case of the *People ex rel. Mersheim vs. The Musical Union*, 47 Hun, 273, the Commission of Appeals decided that an appearance at the time of hearing and a denial of the right of the

students already entered and who conduct themselves with that decorum always expected of Southern Gentlemen." This order is assailed by plaintiff as "a clear discrimination between the 'ins' and 'outs', between those who were, at the time the statute was enacted, students in the University and those who were not on that date members of the student body and who might desire to be admitted as such." The contention is made much of by counsel and the order is denounced, as irrational and arbitrary. But counsel overlook that it is an obvious principle of construction, and sometimes of justice, that laws are not to be construed retrospectively. The trustees regarded and followed the principle and left undisturbed the students already in the University, admonishing them, however, that their honor would be regarded as pledged not to abuse the right or the indulgence. And whether it was a right or an indulgence—whether required by the statute or accorded by the trustees—it was based on an obvious and rational distinction, and the Supreme Court sustained its competence.

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Judgment affirmed.

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Test

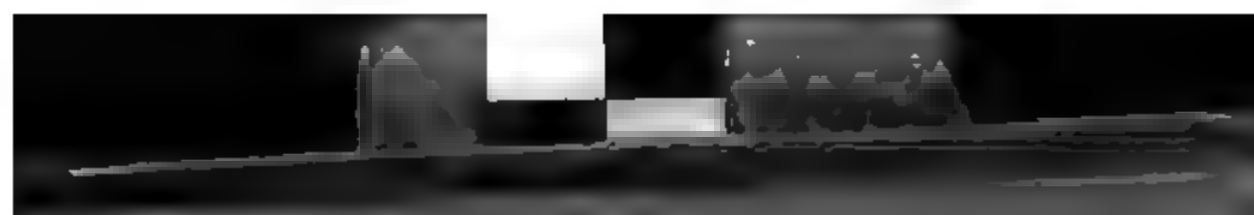
Clerk Supreme Court, U. S. A.

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I should, therefore, hold that, even if the outward forms of the society had been observed in degrading this chapter and its mem-

bers, still such a blow was struck to the vital principles of the order and the rights of its members, that no formalities could justify such destructive action, and anyone aggrieved could appeal to the only resource left—the benign yet powerful protection of the law.

And it is a mistake to rest upon the assertion that the law recognizes only material property injuries, and has no care for wounded emotions or character. Even in the cruder days of the common law it gave to lost service of a daughter or wife pence, where it gave to the wounded sensibilities of the father or husband hundreds of pounds. It atoned for injury to character and wounded feeling by exemplary damages. And courts of equity, such as the one now appealed to, grasp jurisdiction of other than property injuries, where equitable considerations require action to prevent hurt to standing or character which damages may not compensate.

In the present case the circulation to chapters, or members for their action for expulsion of Beta Beta chapter, of unfounded charges against the membership of that chapter, without notice to the persons affected; the continuance with the added statement of the grand president, promoter of the charges, that the chapter had published the constitution against the vows of the initiated members, now abandoned; refusal to give the sheets containing the names of members of the various chapters, so that the members of the chapter affected could not present their side to the persons who would cast the votes of the chapters; giving that notice of contemplated final action at a place fifteen hundred miles away, at vacation time, when no official chapter action could be taken in defense, and only volunteers could appear to protest; refusing to pass upon such protest, and adjudging expulsion by a tribunal presided over by the accuser, and composed partly of already prejudiced judges, without withdrawal of the charges against character; and formulating a decision which could be construed as covering those charges, give to the courts the right to say that the rules of the society have been violated and personal rights injured, and thus interfere to enjoin further action to consummate the wrong.

Nor will it be an answer to say that, granting an injury was done these plaintiffs, no relief whatever can be given them because the defendants acted officially as a unit, and only one of them has been reached by the courts of this State. This action is brought to prevent a wrong being consummated, and, if official power has been exceeded or usurped, may go against one or all. The grand president, or any other grand councilor, cannot defeat justice by the exercise of a prudent discretion in not appearing within the jurisdiction, or defending her action so vigorously assailed. The defendant served can intensify the injury and practically destroy all the chapter rights by scattering broadcast among all the fraternity members in the official "Key" the tidings of expulsion, unfounded if that expulsion is illegal.

I understand from the brief of counsel for the defendant, submitted after the trial, that he concedes the law to be that notice must be served upon the member of a society before action in the nature of expulsion, the charges stated in the notice, and fair opportunity afforded him for a hearing in the defense; that the tribunal which has the power to expel must be free from personal hostility, bias or fraud; and that where there is an absence of constitutional rights or by-laws regulating the causes for expulsion and the manner in which proceedings should be taken, those proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

In the view of the facts as seen by this Court, it is, therefore, unnecessary to cite authorities in justification of the conclusion reached that a legal remedy here exists. However, I understand this concession to be within the principles of the decisions, some of which may be briefly adverted to.

The General Term of the First Department held, in the case of *Loubat vs. Leroy*, 40 Hun, 546, that a resolution of expulsion of a member could be declared null and void for want of proper notice and a fair hearing.

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directors to proceed, and a refusal to answer the charge, did not deprive the member of his right to previous service of the charges, and the power to apply for reinstatement did not prevent mandamus proceedings in the courts. See also *People ex rel. Deverell vs. The Musical Union*, 118 N. Y. 101.

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These cases are mainly as to membership in corporations, but no distinction is recognized between corporations and voluntary unincorporated associations. *Lewis vs. Wilson*, 121 N. Y. 284.

The case here is substantially the same, so far as the greater benefits of membership are concerned, as though the act of expulsion were directed against the plaintiffs individually.

For the reasons which have been stated in this opinion, the chief value of membership and association with members of other chapters lies in the initiation by a chapter of good standing, and the continuance of privileges as members of the local chapter. When that value has been destroyed by an expulsion of the chapter on the assumption that it is not, and never has been, worthy of maintenance from the character of its material, the blow comes home directly to all those who have become members under the authority of that chapter and so their individual rights have been invaded.

Let a judgment go for the relief demanded, in the nature of an injunction.

The formal order of the Court, made June 23, 1899, the title of the case being omitted, based upon the foregoing opinion, is as follows:

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The parties having stipulated that the allegations of the complaint in action No. 1 be considered in issue the same as though an answer had been served denying all the allegations thereof, and that both actions be tried as though duly consolidated into one, and all the issues of fact coming on to be tried by the Court at a special term held in the courthouse at Canton by the undersigned without a jury, and having been tried on the 3d of March, 1899:

Now, after hearing Mr. Ledyard P. Hale for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Elmer A. Denton for the defendant, Mary J. Hull, and after due deliberation, I decide that there is no fraternity law or rule of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity imposing the withdrawal of a charter as a penalty for any act of omission on the part of a chapter; that the defendants are without judicial power; that their powers can be exercised only in the interim between the biennial convention of the fraternity; that no adequate notice was given to the Beta Beta chapter, and no notice was given to any of the charter members of the chapter; that no hearing was awarded to the plaintiffs, Lucia E. Heaton and Catherine S. Stallman, and the other persons who appeared as volunteers for the chapter; that evidence was heard against the chapter in their absence; that a majority of the defendants were disqualified by prejudice and bias from acting judicially; that the acts and proceedings of the defendants were null and void; and that the Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action.

I accordingly direct judgment for the plaintiffs against the defendant, Mary J. Hull, for the relief demanded in the complaint, with costs, which are hereby awarded to the plaintiffs against said defendant, to be taxed.

And the plaintiffs may apply from time to time to the Court on the foot of the judgment for any further order or direction to which they may be entitled.

LESLIE W. RUSSELL, J. S. C.

The defendants appealed from this decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court but were again defeated, the following opinion having been handed down.

Lucia E. Heaton and Others, Respondents, v. Mary J. Hull, Appellant, Impleaded with Others.

Fraternal society—action to prevent the revocation of the charter of a chapter thereof—when maintainable.

Members of a chapter of a college fraternity may maintain an action against the grant council thereof to restrain it from unlawfully withdrawing the charter of the chapter, although no member is thereby sought to be expelled from the fraternity and no property rights are appropriated.

Where there is no provision in the charter of the chapter or in the constitution or by-laws of the fraternity authorizing the revocation of the charter except for a violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity, the fact that the college at which the chapter is located has not proper material for the maintenance of the chapter, and that disclosures have been made of the constitution and of certain

secrets of the fraternity, will not authorize the revocation of the charter, especially if it appears that the disclosures were rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted revocation.

Appealed by the defendant, Mary J. Hull, from a judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiffs, entered in the office of the clerk of the county of St. Lawrence on the 10th day of July, 1899, upon the decision of the Court rendered after a trial at the St. Lawrence Special Term, granting a permanent injunction against the defendants.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The plaintiffs are, some of them charter members, some active, and some alumnæ members of the Beta Beta chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, a secret society, with twenty-seven chapters in different women's colleges in the United States. The defendants compose the grand council of that fraternity, with substantially plenary powers during the interim between the national conventions of the fraternity, which are held in alternate years. The judgment appealed from restrains the defendants from proceeding to withdraw the charter of the Beta Beta chapter existing in the St. Lawrence University in the State so long as the chapter conforms to the rules and usages of the fraternity.

SMITH, J.

E. A. DENTON, for the appellant.

LEDYARD P. HALE, for the respondents.

OPINION OF THE APPELLATE COURT

The charter which gave life to this chapter provides that the grand chapter of the fraternity has granted unto this plaintiff and others as a chapter of the fraternity "full power to perform all duties and ceremonies appertaining to the same whilst they conform to the rules and usages of the fraternity, otherwise this chapter may be declared null and void." The acceptance of this charter made the contract between the mother fraternity and the chapter, and would seem to give to the plaintiffs constituting the chapter the right to permanence so long as they shall conform to the rules and usages of the fraternity.

It is undoubtedly true that any charter granted to a chapter in one of these fraternities is subject to the constitution and by-laws of the fraternity which to that extent are deemed a part of the contract. But nowhere in the Constitution or By-Laws of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity is there any provision authorizing the withdrawal of a chapter, except for the violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity.

There are three grounds upon which the defendants have attempted to annul the plaintiff's charter. First, that the college itself has not proper material for maintenance of a charter. If, however, the charter accepted constitutes the contract between the fraternity and the chapter, power of revocation is not given therein for any such reason. This is not a violation either of a rule or a usage of the fraternity for which alone, under the contract, a charter can be annulled. The second and third grounds are a disclosure of the Constitution and a divulging of certain secrets of the fraternity relative to the attempt of the defendants to withdraw the plaintiffs' charter. Assume, for the argument, that these secrets were divulged and for it the chapter can be held responsible; nevertheless, there do not appear to have been any disclosures that have not been rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted illegal action of the fraternity officers. The violation of the plaintiff's obligation will not authorize the fraternity to declare forfeited the charter, when such violation is rendered necessary by the fault of the fraternity itself.

With this attempt of the defendants to withdraw this charter, unauthorized by the Constitution or rules of the fraternity, and in violation of the charter, have the plaintiffs a standing in court to complain? No member is sought to be expelled from the fraternity. No property rights are appropriated. What is sought is to restrain the chapter from taking new members. This means an extinction of the chapter after the present members of the fraternity in the college have been graduated. The material loss of the plaintiffs is the loss by the alumnae of a home chapter of their fraternity. Is this loss substantial?

The friendships of college days are generally the strongest of

was that year, at the request of the Kappa fraternity, transformed into the local Beta chapter of the fraternity. As the years passed by many young women became members of the chapter, and upon graduation from college passed into alumnæ membership, most of them leaving for other parts of the country, but some remaining residents within the chapter jurisdiction.

The current of association with other chapters of the fraternity seems to have run smoothly for seventeen years, until April, 1898, when the grand president of the fraternity made a short visit to the chapter. No intimation of hostile action, or examination of the merits of the chapter, was then had, but at once, after the grand president had returned to her home, she instituted proceedings through which, without notice to the Beta Beta chapter or its members, in May, 1898, the grand council of the fraternity, an executive committee of the order, voted to withdraw the charter of the chapter, upon charges against the standing of the college and the lack of culture and refinement among the women of the college and the town. This vote was taken by correspondence, and evidently upon information furnished by the grand president.

Injunction proceedings have been taken by members of the chapter in the courts at Boston, where the grand president was reached by process, and an injunction served, without repudiation of former charges, a notice signed by the grand president was mailed to the chapter that the question of the withdrawal of the chapter would be brought before the grand council at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 29th of August, 1898, upon allegations of lack of proper material for the maintenance of the chapter and the failure to comply with the rules of the fraternity, the latter charge being aimed at the handing of the printed constitution by one member to counsel, so that he could advise upon the legal questions for the protection of the members.

This notice was received by the secretary of the chapter on the 10th of August, 1898, at her home, over two hundred miles from the location of the chapter, during vacation of the college, while the members were scattered in various States, so that no official action could be taken by the chapter. Volunteers, however, ap-



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peared for the chapter and made a vigorous protest against the proceedings, but the grand council went on, without passing upon the protest, so far as they could do so, to withdraw the charter on the ground of lack of proper material. They also obtained the assent to two-thirds of the chapters to such action, by information which the chapter had no practical means to meet, as the list of members of the fraternity was denied to the members of the chapter. The grand council was composed of five defendants, three of whom had already decided against the chapter.

The original charter gave full rights to the chapter so long as it conformed to the rules and usages of the fraternity. No proof was offered before the grand council or the chapter that any rule was broken or usage violated.

The defendant, Hull, was alone served with process, and alone appears to defend.

The fraternity has valuable property interests, and the Beta Beta chapter had paid its dues for the current year.

Upon the trial of this action, no proof was offered of any breach by the chapter except the exhibition of the constitution to counsel by a member, and that ground for action is now expressly disclaimed by defendant's counsel.

Nor was it claimed upon the trial that the charges on which the original prosecution of the chapter was founded were ever sustained, nor was proof here offered of the truthfulness of those accusations. On the contrary, so far as the masculine judgment of feminine culture and refinement, limited as it is in the finer lines, can judge of such delicate subjects from the appearance of the ladies who were witnesses upon the trial, the members of other chapters would need to be of a rare order to justify holding themselves so superior in acquired and natural qualities as to render uncongenial to them the active and alumnae members of Beta Beta chapter.

But it is argued by defendant's counsel that the injury is so light, the sphere of action of this society so removed from material considerations, which alone can set in action the movement of the courts for the prevention and redress of injuries, and the im-

plied powers of the grand council, an inferior body to the national convention, with the assent of two-thirds of the chapters, so great, that no court can inquire or intervene.

The grand council is created by the national convention, and is evidently designed for executive functions, to be performed during the interregnum between conventions. It has a negative vote against the withdrawal of chapters, whether such withdrawal is applied for by a chapter, or is to be forced. No affirmative power to act in such a matter is given the grand council. Nor has it been assumed, except in one other instance, where the chapter surrendered its papers without protest. In all other withdrawals the national convention has exercised the judicial power to withdraw charters. No causes for expulsion are provided for by the constitution, and the national convention, prior to the prosecution against the Beta Beta chapter, had initiated proceedings for rules to regulate and justify proper action against chapters, which rules had not been formulated when the complaint was made against the Beta Beta chapter.

The presumption therefore arises, if we may venture to apply inferences of legal construction to the proceedings of this fraternity, that its organized rules have not been observed in obliterating this chapter and depriving its active and alumnæ members of their share in the valuable property of the fraternity, and the benefits of the dues paid for the current year, even were no considerations involved.

But the deeper injuries appear. The virus of the original accusation permeated the action from May to August, from the Alpha to the Omega of the offensive procedure. That procedure was initiated, persisted in and concluded, with only that shifting of form of action which some prudence dictated.

It will not answer to say that a prosecution which was instituted upon the basis of unfitness for refined feminine association, and culminated in a judgment of perpetual exclusion, is purified and made the proper foundation for such a judgment because, while it did not in any way pass against the truth of the more precise charge of want of culture and refinement, it ostensibly placed such judgment on the general ground which might cover any un-

fitness, "because of lack of proper material for the maintenance of the chapter." The material referred to is animate and not inanimate. Translated in the light of the charges, the findings mean the want of proper young women to keep the chapter fit for the association of their members, by reason of the lack of culture and refinement.

Those charges affected all the members of the chapter, resident or non-resident, active or alumnae. They tainted the membership of all. No claim was made by any deterioration of membership in determining the propriety of retaining the chapter, and all of the members were classified together. Their title to membership came from a disgraced chapter, and the benefits of association with the fraternity were destroyed by the judgment condemning the source of their membership. The resident members could no longer enjoy social participation in the chapter meetings, and their outside privileges, infrequent in use, were of little value to compensate for the deprivation and injury. They could not affiliate with other members of equal standing. So their membership was practically destroyed, and a defense against remedial action that the barren membership remains to plaintiff, is hardly worth the seriousness with which it is urged.

In the absence of defined regulations as to the cause for expulsion, the ordinary principles of justice govern. Offenses against the tenets of the order justify action. Caprice or malice do not. There is no evidence of any governmental rule which destroys the presumptions as to the tenets of the fraternity. We may safely assume, without fear of protest from any defendants, that those tenets aim to promote the tender feminine graces and refinements which harmonize so thoroughly with the just and even altruistic principles. To wrong an outsider, and, a fortiori, a member, is conclusively against the basic ethics of a fraternity order. Hence the wrong here done is undoubtedly contrary to the governing principles of the fraternity, and so wrongs, not only the plaintiffs, but the fraternity itself.

I should, therefore, hold that, even if the outward forms of the society had been observed in degrading this chapter and its mem-

bers, still such a blow was struck to the vital principles of the order and the rights of its members, that no formalities could justify such destructive action, and anyone aggrieved could appeal to the only resource left—the benign yet powerful protection of the law.

And it is a mistake to rest upon the assertion that the law recognizes only material property injuries, and has no care for wounded emotions or character. Even in the cruder days of the common law it gave to lost service of a daughter or wife pence, where it gave to the wounded sensibilities of the father or husband hundreds of pounds. It atoned for injury to character and wounded feeling by exemplary damages. And courts of equity, such as the one now appealed to, grasp jurisdiction of other than property injuries, where equitable considerations require action to prevent hurt to standing or character which damages may not compensate.

In the present case the circulation to chapters, or members for their action for expulsion of Beta Beta chapter, of unfounded charges against the membership of that chapter, without notice to the persons affected; the continuance with the added statement of the grand president, promoter of the charges, that the chapter had published the constitution against the vows of the initiated members, now abandoned; refusal to give the sheets containing the names of members of the various chapters, so that the members of the chapter affected could not present their side to the persons who would cast the votes of the chapters; giving that notice of contemplated final action at a place fifteen hundred miles away, at vacation time, when no official chapter action could be taken in defense, and only volunteers could appear to protest; refusing to pass upon such protest, and adjudging expulsion by a tribunal presided over by the accuser, and composed partly of already prejudiced judges, without withdrawal of the charges against character; and formulating a decision which could be construed as covering those charges, give to the courts the right to say that the rules of the society have been violated and personal rights injured, and thus interfere to enjoin further action to consummate the wrong.

Nor will it be an answer to say that, granting an injury was done these plaintiffs, no relief whatever can be given them because the defendants acted officially as a unit, and only one of them has been reached by the courts of this State. This action is brought to prevent a wrong being consummated, and, if official power has been exceeded or usurped, may go against one or all. The grand president, or any other grand councilor, cannot defeat justice by the exercise of a prudent discretion in not appearing within the jurisdiction, or defending her action so vigorously assailed. The defendant served can intensify the injury and practically destroy all the chapter rights by scattering broadcast among all the fraternity members in the official "Key" the tidings of expulsion, unfounded if that expulsion is illegal.

I understand from the brief of counsel for the defendant, submitted after the trial, that he concedes the law to be that notice must be served upon the member of a society before action in the nature of expulsion, the charges stated in the notice, and fair opportunity afforded him for a hearing in the defense; that the tribunal which has the power to expel must be free from personal hostility, bias or fraud; and that where there is an absence of constitutional rights or by-laws regulating the causes for expulsion and the manner in which proceedings should be taken, those proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

In the view of the facts as seen by this Court, it is, therefore, unnecessary to cite authorities in justification of the conclusion reached that a legal remedy here exists. However, I understand this concession to be within the principles of the decisions, some of which may be briefly adverted to.

The General Term of the First Department held, in the case of *Loubat vs. Leroy*, 40 Hun, 546, that a resolution of expulsion of a member could be declared null and void for want of proper notice and a fair hearing.

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directors to proceed, and a refusal to answer the charge, did not deprive the member of his right to previous service of the charges, and the power to apply for reinstatement did not prevent mandamus proceedings in the courts. See also *People ex rel. Deverell vs. The Musical Union*, 118 N. Y. 101.

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These cases are mainly as to membership in corporations, but no distinction is recognized between corporations and voluntary unincorporated associations. *Lewis vs. Wilson*, 121 N. Y. 284.

The case here is substantially the same, so far as the greater benefits of membership are concerned, as though the act of expulsion were directed against the plaintiffs individually.

For the reasons which have been stated in this opinion, the chief value of membership and association with members of other chapters lies in the initiation by a chapter of good standing, and the continuance of privileges as members of the local chapter. When that value has been destroyed by an expulsion of the chapter on the assumption that it is not, and never has been, worthy of maintenance from the character of its material, the blow comes home directly to all those who have become members under the authority of that chapter and so their individual rights have been invaded.

Let a judgment go for the relief demanded, in the nature of an injunction.

The formal order of the Court, made June 23, 1899, the title of the case being omitted, based upon the foregoing opinion, is as follows:

The parties having stipulated that the allegations of the complaint in action No. 1 be considered in issue the same as though an answer had been served denying all the allegations thereof, and that both actions be tried as though duly consolidated into one, and all the issues of fact coming on to be tried by the Court at a special term held in the courthouse at Canton by the undersigned without a jury, and having been tried on the 3d of March, 1899:

Now, after hearing Mr. Ledyard P. Hale for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Elmer A. Denton for the defendant, Mary J. Hull, and after due deliberation, I decide that there is no fraternity law or rule of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity imposing the withdrawal of a charter as a penalty for any act of omission on the part of a chapter; that the defendants are without judicial power; that their powers can be exercised only in the interim between the biennial convention of the fraternity; that no adequate notice was given to the Beta Beta chapter, and no notice was given to any of the charter members of the chapter; that no hearing was awarded to the plaintiffs, Lucia E. Heaton and Catherine S. Stallman, and the other persons who appeared as volunteers for the chapter; that evidence was heard against the chapter in their absence; that a majority of the defendants were disqualified by prejudice and bias from acting judicially; that the acts and proceedings of the defendants were null and void; and that the Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action.

I accordingly direct judgment for the plaintiffs against the defendant, Mary J. Hull, for the relief demanded in the complaint, with costs, which are hereby awarded to the plaintiffs against said defendant, to be taxed.

And the plaintiffs may apply from time to time to the Court on the foot of the judgment for any further order or direction to which they may be entitled.

LESLIE W. RUSSELL, J. S. C.

The defendants appealed from this decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court but were again defeated, the following opinion having been handed down.

Lucia E. Heaton and Others, Respondents, v. Mary J. Hull, Appellant, Impleaded with Others.

Fraternal society—action to prevent the revocation of the charter of a chapter thereof—when maintainable.

Members of a chapter of a college fraternity may maintain an action against the grant council thereof to restrain it from unlawfully withdrawing the charter of the chapter, although no member is thereby sought to be expelled from the fraternity and no property rights are appropriated.

Where there is no provision in the charter of the chapter or in the constitution or by-laws of the fraternity authorizing the revocation of the charter except for a violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity, the fact that the college at which the chapter is located has not proper material for the maintenance of the chapter, and that disclosures have been made of the constitution and of certain

secrets of the fraternity, will not authorize the revocation of the charter, especially if it appears that the disclosures were rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted revocation.

Appealed by the defendant, Mary J. Hull, from a judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiffs, entered in the office of the clerk of the county of St. Lawrence on the 10th day of July, 1899, upon the decision of the Court rendered after a trial at the St. Lawrence Special Term, granting a permanent injunction against the defendants.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The plaintiffs are, some of them charter members, some active, and some alumnæ members of the Beta Beta chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, a secret society, with twenty-seven chapters in different women's colleges in the United States. The defendants compose the grand council of that fraternity, with substantially plenary powers during the interim between the national conventions of the fraternity, which are held in alternate years. The judgment appealed from restrains the defendants from proceeding to withdraw the charter of the Beta Beta chapter existing in the St. Lawrence University in the State so long as the chapter conforms to the rules and usages of the fraternity.

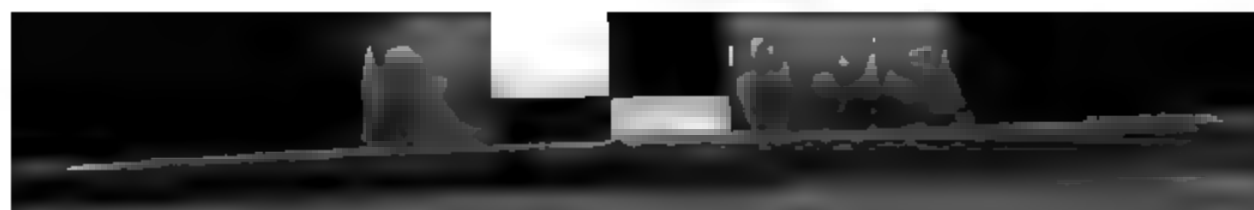
SMITH, J.

E. A. DENTON, for the appellant.

LEDYARD P. HALE, for the respondents.

OPINION OF THE APPELLATE COURT

The charter which gave life to this chapter provides that the grand chapter of the fraternity has granted unto this plaintiff and others as a chapter of the fraternity "full power to perform all duties and ceremonies appertaining to the same whilst they conform to the rules and usages of the fraternity, otherwise this chapter may be declared null and void." The acceptance of this charter made the contract between the mother fraternity and the chapter, and would seem to give to the plaintiffs constituting the chapter the right to permanence so long as they shall conform to the rules and usages of the fraternity.



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It is undoubtedly true that any charter granted to a chapter in one of these fraternities is subject to the constitution and by-laws of the fraternity which to that extent are deemed a part of the contract. But nowhere in the Constitution or By-Laws of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity is there any provision authorizing the withdrawal of a chapter, except for the violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity.

There are three grounds upon which the defendants have attempted to annul the plaintiff's charter. First, that the college itself has not proper material for maintenance of a charter. If, however, the charter accepted constitutes the contract between the fraternity and the chapter, power of revocation is not given therein for any such reason. This is not a violation either of a rule or a usage of the fraternity for which alone, under the contract, a charter can be annulled. The second and third grounds are a disclosure of the Constitution and a divulging of certain secrets of the fraternity relative to the attempt of the defendants to withdraw the plaintiffs' charter. Assume, for the argument, that these secrets were divulged and for it the chapter can be held responsible; nevertheless, there do not appear to have been any disclosures that have not been rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted illegal action of the fraternity officers. The violation of the plaintiff's obligation will not authorize the fraternity to declare forfeited the charter, when such violation is rendered necessary by the fault of the fraternity itself.

With this attempt of the defendants to withdraw this charter, unauthorized by the Constitution or rules of the fraternity, and in violation of the charter, have the plaintiffs a standing in court to complain? No member is sought to be expelled from the fraternity. No property rights are appropriated. What is sought is to restrain the chapter from taking new members. This means an extinction of the chapter after the present members of the fraternity in the college have been graduated. The material loss of the plaintiffs is the loss by the alumnae of a home chapter of their fraternity. Is this loss substantial?

The friendships of college days are generally the strongest of

one's life. More strongly still are those friendships cemented by fraternity life. In after life not only are they the source of social and intellectual enjoyment, but many times of material advantage. Moreover, this tie holds more strongly among the graduates of the same institution. Their interests are in common. Their chapter is to all its graduates a club home where friendly greeting is always assured and this fact operates to call back the graduates, especially at commencement times. The loss of this club home is not merely sentimental; it is a substantial loss which has always been markedly felt whenever a chapter of a fraternity has been withdrawn from a college. If there be aught of substance in the right of one to membership in a social club, apart from his property right, by a parity of reasoning there is equal substance in the right of a fraternity man to the maintenance of his club home. It is the same wrong to extinguish one's club as to expel him from his club. We are not unmindful of the fact that this reasoning applies with more force to the relations among men than those among women. But the difference is in degree and not in kind.

This action may be without actual precedent. No case is cited, however, where the Court has refused to interfere when an expulsion has been attempted unauthorized by the rules of a club. Until, therefore, this chapter has violated some rule of usage of the fraternity, it would seem to have the right to live, and an attempt by the fraternity to withdraw the charter in violation of its contract should be and is a proper subject of judicial cognizance. For these reasons we think the judgment was right.

All concurred, except Parker, P. J., and Merwin, J., dissenting. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The chapter after the trial of the case withdrew from K K Γ and organized a local sorority under the name of Z Φ .

In 1915 Kappa Kappa Gamma performed a fine act of justice by reinstating its St. Lawrence chapter, taking in the Z Φ society and its alumnæ.

The court decision, however, remains as an important statement of the mutual rights of a fraternity and one of its chapters.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

THIS list of books and other printed matter relating to the fraternities compiled with the assistance of Walter B. Palmer, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, of the Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C. Mr. Palmer has been for many years a devoted worker in all fields of effort relating not only to his own fraternity, but to fraternities in general.

BOOKS RELATING TO FRATERNITIES IN GENERAL

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES. *Some Opinions Concerning Them.* Pp. 4. No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An article approving college secret societies, reprinted, November 20, 1850, from an article headed "Narrative of Review of Religion in Williams College," which appeared first in the *American Quarterly Register*, May, 1841. See first title under "Magazine Articles Relating to Fraternities."

REVIEW OF A TRACT ENTITLED "SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES—SOME OPINIONS CONCERNING THEM." Pp. 4. No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An article upholding college secret societies, answering arguments in the above mentioned tract, quoting favorable opinions of such societies from some of their distinguished members, and referring to speeches made before the $K \Lambda$, $\Sigma \Phi$, $\Psi \Upsilon$ and $A \Phi$ societies. Dated "Union College, November 21, 1850." *Reflector* print.

REVIEW OF THE "REVIEW." No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An answer to the tract last mentioned above. Not dated, but printed probably in December, 1850, as it refers to said tracts as having been issued "a short time since." Presents arguments against college secret societies, especially on account of the expense they incurred for halls, badges, suppers, etc., and their "deleterious effect upon religious young men."

FOUR YEARS AT YALE. By a graduate of '69. New Haven, Conn., 1871: Charles C. Chatfield Co. Cloth, pp. 713. The author is Lyman H. Bagg, Ψ Υ . Chapters 1 to 4, pp. 51 to 190, are devoted to a most minute and painstaking account of the society system at Yale.

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES: *Their Customs, Character, and Efforts for their Suppression*. By H. L. Kellogg. Chicago: Ezra A. Cook, 1874. Paper, pp. 88. A bitter attack on fraternities, emanating from a committee appointed by the National Christian Association, 1873. Second edition, with 6 pages of additional matter. 1894.

AMERICAN COLLEGES: *Their Students and Work*. By Charles F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. Cloth. Second edition, 1883. Chapter V treats of fraternities.

THE GREEK-LETTER SOCIETIES. By Albert P. Jacobs, Ψ Υ , Detroit: Gulley Printing House, 12, 14, 16 Larned St., East. March, 1879. Cloth, pp. 51.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES: *A descriptive analysis of the social system in the Colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity*. By Wm. Raimond Baird. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1879. Cloth, pp. 212. Frontispiece displays "Badges of the chaptered fraternities." The author was a member of $\Lambda \Sigma \chi$, which united with $\beta \Theta \Pi$, October, 1879.

In 1882 new articles about some fraternities were printed on sheets, which were substituted for some of the sheets as originally printed, and changes in other fraternities were noted in five supplemental pages. This was afterward called the first revised edition or second edition.

THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM. By E. E. Aiken. New Haven: O. H. Briggs, publisher; Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1882. Paper, pp. 110. An attack on fraternities, especially those at Yale. Revised and enlarged from five articles printed in the *Yale Critic*. 1882.

[The three tracts above mentioned are, so far as known, the earliest prints relating to college secret societies in general. All three are in the library of Union University. The first and third were reprinted in the *Phi Gamma Delta*, December, 1904.]

THE GREEK FRATERNITY ISSUE. By E. E. White, President of Purdue University. Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, State Printer. 1882, 1883 and 1884. Paper. Included in the seventh annual report (pp. 7, 8 and 27-76) of the President of Purdue to the board of trustees, the eighth annual report (pp. 11 and 12) and the ninth annual report (pp. 12, 13, 19, 29-56), for the college years ending June 30, 1881, 1882 and 1883, respectively. An argument against fraternities with the special object of suppressing ΣX at Purdue.

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. Volume 82. Indianapolis: Carlon & Hollenbeck. 1883. Contains decision in case styled, *The State ex rel Stallard vs. White et al.* Held, that the President of Purdue University, E. E. White, must permit T. P. Hawley to matriculate as a student at the University, although he was a member of ΣX , and that the faculty had no legal right to compel a student, as a condition of such matriculation, to sign a pledge that he would disconnect himself from a college fraternity while attending the institution, as Purdue was a public institution, and the condition sought to be imposed constituted a discrimination against a certain class of students within the State, which the faculty had no right to impose.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, republished, corrected and brought down to date from the files of the *Occident*, newspaper, for the year ending June 1, 1883. Berkeley (Cal.): Occident Publishing Company. 1883. Paper, pp. 44. A virulent attack on fraternities at the University of California.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES: *A descriptive analysis of the society system in the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity.* By Wm. Raimond Baird. Second revised edition. New York: Frank Williams, 64 Duane Street. 1883. Cloth, pp. 265, $3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Instead of a frontispiece showing all the badges, the article on each fraternity is preceded with an engraved illustration of its badge or emblematic cut. Later called the third edition.

THE COLLEGE STUDENTS' MANUAL. By H. E. Moseley. Grand Rapids, Mich.: H. E. & A. B. Moseley. 1884. Cloth, pp. 195, 4¾x7¼. Contains a list of all colleges and universities in the United States, and treats of requirements for admission, libraries, college societies, etc.

A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1890. The first dictionary to mention college fraternities. Under the word "Fraternity," is the following entry: "Greek-Letter fraternities (U. S.), college, literary or social organizations, known by the initial letters of a Greek motto, or the like, and consisting usually of affiliated chapters; very numerous in American colleges where they often own costly halls or club houses, which in some instances include dormitories for members."

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES: *A descriptive analysis of the society system of the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity.* By Wm. Raimond Baird. Fourth edition. New York: James P. Downs. 1890. Cloth, pp. 359.

THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1892. New York: The Press Publishing Company. Contains statistics of fraternities, reprinted from the 1890 edition of "American College Fraternities," Same also in edition for 1893.

[Practically all the Almanacs now print similar statistics of little value.]

JOHNSON'S UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA. New York: A. B. Johnson Company. 1893. Volume II contains an article on "College Fraternities," by W. R. Baird, B Θ Π. The first cyclopedia to contain such an article.

COLLEGES IN AMERICA. By John Marshall Baker, Ph.D. Cleveland, Ohio: Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company. 1894. Cloth, pp. 265, 4⅝x6¼. Discusses the origin, development and characteristics of colleges. Chapter V, on "Student Life in College," refers to fraternities. Contains a brief bibliography.

ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA; *Passed at the Regular Session*

of 1897. Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer. 1897. Contains an act, approved March 5, 1897, entitled "An act to prohibit Greek-Letter Fraternities or any organization of like nature in State institutions."

THE COLLEGE YEAR-BOOK AND ATHLETIC RECORD, *for the Academic Year 1896-97*. Compiled and edited by Edwin Emerson, Jr. New York: Stone & Kimball. 1897. Cloth, pp. 592. Contains descriptions of colleges, statistics as to buildings, income, students, volumes in libraries, list of professors in each, college publications, colors and cheers, a list of fraternities, athletic records, etc.

FOLLY, EXPENSE AND DANGER OF SECRET SOCIETIES. By Charles A. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College (Ill.). Chicago: National Christian Association. 1897. Paper, pp. 32. College fraternities as well as other secret orders are condemned. [The National Christian Association publishes much anti-secret society literature and alleged exposures of the rituals of the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and many other orders; also a monthly journal called the *Christian Cynosure*, which "represents the Christian movement against the secret lodge system."]

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. *A descriptive analysis of the fraternity system in the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity*. By Wm. Raimond Baird. Fifth edition. Harrisburg, Pa.: Mount Pleasant Printery. 1898. Cloth, pp. 438.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF FRATERNITIES. A compilation of existing authentic information and the results of original investigation as to the origin, derivation, founders, development, aims, emblems, character and personnel of more than six hundred secret societies in the United States; supplemented by family trees of groups of societies, comparative statistics of membership, charts, plates, maps, and the names of many representative members. Compiled and edited by Albert C. Stevens, associate editor of "The Standard Dictionary," and formerly editor of "Bradstreet's"; assisted by more than one thousand members of living secret societies. New York, N. Y., and Paterson, N. J.: Hamilton Printing and Publishing Company. 1899. Cloth, pp. XXIV+444. Thirty-seven pages

devoted to college fraternities. There was a second edition published in 1905. The author is a member of $\mathbf{A\ \Delta\ \Phi}$.

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR-BOOK FOR 1899. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1900. Contains (pp. 347-348) an article on "College Fraternities," inserted by permission of the author of "American College Fraternities," and paraphrased from the edition of 1898.

FRATERNITY MEN OF CHICAGO. Compiled by Will J. Maxwell. Chicago: The Umbdenstock Publishing Co. 1898. Half morocco, pp. 204. Contains sketches of the fraternities and lists of members resident in Chicago and vicinity. Only members of the men's general fraternities were included. Illustrated with half-tone views of chapter houses and many portraits.

This was the first of a series of similar books issued under the same management, using substantially the same front matter and illustrations, bound in the same style and containing lists of fraternity men in the following localities: St. Louis, 1898, pp. 140; Philadelphia, 1899, pp. 544; New York, 1899, pp. 758; Cleveland, 1900, pp. 304; Washington, D. C., 1900, pp. 396; Cincinnati, 1900, pp. 308; Baltimore, 1900, pp. 348; Boston, 1900, pp. 416; Buffalo, N. Y., 1900, pp. 304; Rhode Island, 1901, pp. 304; Rochester, N. Y., 1901, pp. 304; Syracuse, N. Y., 1901, pp. 302; Albany, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Utica, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Central New York, 1901, pp. 300; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1901, pp. 310; Michigan, 1901, pp. 312; Wisconsin, 1901, pp. 312; Troy, N. Y., 1901, pp. 298; Schenectady, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Minnesota, 1902, pp. 340; The Pacific Coast, 1903, pp. 696, and Kansas City, 1904, pp. 366. These books were sold by subscription and are all out of print. They contained nothing of value.

REPORTS OF CASES HEARD AND DETERMINED IN THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Official edition. Volume LI. Albany: Banks & Company. 1900. Contains decision in case styled, Lucia E. Heaton and others, respondents, vs. Mary J. Hull, appellant, impleaded with others, which involved the right of the grand council of the $\mathbf{K\ K\ \Gamma}$ sorority to withdraw the charter of its chapter at Saint Lawrence



BIBLIOGRAPHY

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University. Held, that members of a chapter of a college fraternity may maintain an action against the grand council thereof to restrain it from unlawfully withdrawing the charter of the chapter, although no member is thereby sought to be expelled from the fraternity and no property rights are appropriated. Where there is no provision in the charter of the chapter, or in the Constitution or By-Laws of the fraternity, authorizing the revocation of the charter except for a violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity, the fact that the college at which the chapter is located has not proper material for the maintenance of the chapter, and that disclosures have been made of the Constitution and of certain secrets of the fraternity, will not authorize the revocation of the charter, especially if it appears that the disclosures were rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted revocation.

'TWIXT GREEK AND BARB: A Story of University Life. By William C. Levere. Evanston, Ill.: William S. Lord. 1900. Cloth, pp. 187. The author is Eminent Supreme Archon of Σ Α Ε. Deals with fraternity conditions and customs at Northwestern University. The only novel in which fraternities are the leading theme.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS. Little Rock: The Democrat Company. 1901. Contains an act, approved May 23, 1901, entitled: "An Act to prohibit the organization of secret societies in the University of Arkansas and for other purposes."

STUDENT LIFE AND CUSTOMS. By Henry D. Sheldon. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1901. Cloth, pp. XXII + 366. Discusses among other subjects fraternities, class societies, literary societies, college religious societies, and athletics. A unique and very interesting work; valuable especially on account of its full bibliography.

UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA AND ATLAS. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1901. Volume III contains (pp. 63, 64) an article on "College Fraternities," by W. R. Baird.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT AND HIS PROBLEMS. By James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University. New York: The

Macmillan Company. 1902. Cloth, pp. 197, 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ x7 $\frac{1}{4}$. Chapter V treats of fraternities.

A THESAURUS DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Prepared under the supervision of Francis Andrews March, LL.D. Philadelphia: Historical Publishing Company. 1902. Contains three colored plates showing the seals of 33 colleges and universities and one colored plate showing the badges of 45 fraternities and sororities.

REPORTS OF CASES HEARD AND DETERMINED IN THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Official edition. Volume LXXIV. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company. 1902. Contains decision in case styled, *The People of the State of New York, ex rel. The Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Hamilton College, Respondent, vs. E. F. Lawler and others, as Assessors of the town of Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., Appellants.* Held, that a house owned by the Hamilton College chapter of a Greek-Letter college fraternity, organized, as stated in its certificate of incorporation, for literary purposes and the promotion of the fine arts, which house, with the exception of the society room, is primarily used as a boarding place for the active members of the chapter, at which they may enjoy the privileges of home life and meet for social recreation and fellowship without intrusion from uninvited guests, and which is incidentally used for literary, educational or scientific purposes, is not exempt from taxation under the tax law, which provided: "The real property of a corporation or association organized exclusively for the moral or mental improvement of men or women or for educational, scientific, literary, or library purposes, or for two or more such purposes, and used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes, and the personal property of any such corporation shall be exempt from taxation."

CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. Volume 182. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1903. Contains decision in case styled, *Phi Beta Epsilon Corporation vs. City of Boston.* Held, that the keeping of a dormitory and boarding house for students of the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology by a literary or scientific corporation other than the institution itself, is not an educational purpose within the meaning of the statute, exempting from taxation the property of such corporation used for an educational purpose, and if some literary or scientific work is done in the building this does not change the result if the principal use of the building is for a dormitory or boarding house.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITY. Paper, pp. 33, 6x9. No title page; above printed at top of first page; same words on cover. Contains 48 replies to circular letters addressed by W. A. Crawford, K Σ, to the Presidents of the leading collegiate institutions throughout the United States, asking for their opinions of fraternities, nearly all of such replies being favorable. Prefatory statement dated Arkadelphia, Ark., March 10, 1903. Press of Arkadelphia Herald-Siftings Printing Company 1903.

SHALL FRATERNITIES LIVE? Paper, pp. 48. Contains articles favorable to fraternities, intended to influence the members of the Legislature of Mississippi to vote against a bill to prohibit fraternities at the University of Mississippi, which had been introduced in the House of Representatives. Issued by the fraternities at the University of Mississippi, February, 1904.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1903. Volume VII contains an article on "Fraternities," with colored plate illustrating fraternity badges.

PATTERSON'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL DIRECTORY. Compiled by Homer L. Patterson. Chicago: American Educational Company. 1904. Cloth, pp. 346, 6¾x8¾. Contains a list of collegiate institutions, professional schools, seminaries and academies in the United States and Canada, a list of college papers, information about college fraternities, a list of universities in Europe, and other matter. The information regarding fraternities includes the date and place of founding of each fraternity, the title and location of each of its chapters, describes its badge, and mentions its colors, flower, and the name of its open magazine.

THE SORORITY HAND-BOOK. Canton, Mass. 1907. By Ida Shaw Martin. Published by the author. Paper and cloth. Con-

tains essays on the higher education, the Evolution of the Sorority System, the Mission of the Sorority, names and addresses of officers of each sorority, its roll of living chapters, approximate generalized statistics and insignia. Also a general list of inactive chapters, an essay on honorary societies, and a directory of institutions at which sororities are located.

Second edition of the above 1907. It adds a list of men's fraternities with roll of their active chapters and a half tone plate of 23 badges.

Third edition of the above 1909. Substantially the same in style and scope as the second but with some additional illustrations.

Fourth edition of the above 1911. Menosha, Wis. Adds an illustration of sorority flags and some additional information about the men's fraternities.

Fifth edition of the above 1913.

A HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN AMERICA. By Charles F. Thwing. New York. D. Appleton & Co. 1906. Contains some slight references to fraternity life and nomenclature.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING IN OUR COLLEGES. By Clarence F. Birdseye. New York. 1907. The Macmillan Co.

THE REORGANIZATION OF OUR COLLEGES. By Clarence F. Birdseye. New York. 1909. The Baker-Taylor Co.

Both of these books contain much of interest relating to college fraternities and especially to chapter house life.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANICA. Eleventh edition. Cambridge, England. At the University Press. New York. 1910. Vol. XI. Article. Fraternity College at pages 40, 41. By William R. Baird.

WHO'S WHO IN S. A. E. By William C. Levere, Evanston, Ill. Published by the author, 1912. "A biographical dictionary of Notable Living Members of the Fraternity.

BETAS OF ACHIEVEMENT. Being Brief Biographical Records of Members of the Beta Theta Pi who have Achieved distinction in various fields of Endeavor. By Wm. Raimond Baird. New York, 1914. The Beta Publishing Co.

LEADING GREEKS. An Encyclopedia of the Workers in the American College Fraternities and Sororities. By Wm. C. Levere, Evanston, Ill., 1915.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES RELATING TO FRATERNITIES

NARRATIVE OF REVIEW OF RELIGION IN WILLIAMS COLLEGE. By Albert Hopkins; *American Quarterly Register*, (Boston), May, 1841. Refers to hindrances which college secret societies were alleged to have caused to a religious revival at Williamstown, Mass.; adduces objections to such societies, and quotes opinions antagonistic to them from college presidents and professors and other persons. [See first three titles under "Books Relating to Fraternities in General."]

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES. By W. W. Lathrop; *University Quarterly*, April, 1861. An argument against the secret society principle.

MY OBJECTIONS TO SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES. By Howard Crosby, Δ Φ, Chancellor of the University of New York; *The Congregationalist*, April 20, 1871.

DISCIPLINE IN AMERICAN COLLEGES. By James McCosh, President of Princeton College; *North American Review*, May-June, 1878. Considers fraternities harmful.

A FOSSIL FROM THE TERTIARY. By E. E. Hale, A Δ Φ; *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1879. An historical sketch of Φ B K.

A COLLEGE CAMP AT LAKE GEORGE. By R. R. Bowker, A Δ Φ; *Scribner's Monthly*, March, 1879. An account of a summer camp maintained by Manhattan (C. C. N. Y.) chapter of A Δ Φ.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE. *The Critic*, March 8, 1884. Editorial criticising societies at Yale; answered by *Scroll and Key* in issue for March 22.

THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM OF YALE COLLEGE. By John Addison Porter, Δ K E; *The New Englander*, May, 1884. Reprinted in pamphlet, pp. 19.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By A. D. White, Ψ' Y, President of Cornell University; *The Forum*, May, 1887. A strong argument in favor of fraternities.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE. By C. S. Robinson, $\chi \psi$, $\beta \theta \Pi$; *The Century*, October, 1887. Refers to the formation of the Anti-Secret Confederation. See page 140.

INTERCHANGE (SYMPOSIUM ON FRATERNITIES). By James McCosh, President of Princeton College; J. H. Seelye, $\psi \gamma$, President of Amherst College; C. K. Adams, $\psi \gamma$, President of Cornell University; Prof. Oren Root, $\Sigma \Phi$ ($\beta \theta \Pi$), of Hamilton College, and Prof. T. C. Burgess, of Fredonia (N. Y.) State Normal and Training School; *The Academy* (Syracuse, N. Y.), November, 1887. Arguments for and against fraternities.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By J. A. Porter, $\Delta K E$; *The Century*, September, 1888. Illustrated with views of chapter houses.

THE FAST SET AT HARVARD. By "Aleck Quest;" *North American Review*, November, 1888. An arraignment of $\Delta K E$; answered by "One of the Fast Set" in issue for December.

THE ADVANTAGES OF COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By A. F. Sanborn; *The Academy* (Syracuse, N. Y.), October, 1890.

THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE $\Phi B K$ SOCIETY, 1776-1781, together with the original charter granted to the Harvard chapter, sketches of the original fifty members, and lists of the officers and chapters of the present organization. By L. G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College; *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, April, 1896.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By P. F. Piper; *The Cosmopolitan*, April, 1897. Illustrated with the badges of the various fraternities.

GREEK-LETTER SOCIETIES IN AMERICAN COLLEGES. By E. H. L. Randolph, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$; *New England Magazine*, September, 1897. The author of "Student Life and Customs" says it is the "best general sketch of the fraternities, written from a sympathetic standpoint." Illustrated with views of chapter houses.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By E. J. Ridgway; *Munsey's Magazine*, February, 1901. Illustrated with the badges of the various fraternities and with views of chapter houses.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. New York. Volumes I-X, 1887-1894. Merged into *The American University Magazine*. "University Societies" department edited by A. P. Jacobs, $\psi \gamma$.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. New York. Volumes I-VI, 1894-1897. Suspended, 1897. "University Societies" department edited by A. P. Jacobs.

THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY. Edited by E. H. L. Randolph, Φ Δ Θ. New York. Volumes I-II, 1892, 1893. Merged, 1893 into the *University Review*, which soon suspended.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. Kansas City. "Fraternity Department" of Volumes II and III, 1897-1898, edited by R. H. Switzler, Φ Δ Θ.

[There are many other such articles but they contain nothing of value.]

HISTORIES OF FRATERNITIES

THE PSI UPSILON EPITOME: *Studies addressed to the Society concerning its outward growth, characteristics and results from its origin, in the latter part of 1833, to the installation of its youngest chapter early in 1884.* By Albert Poole Jacobs, Phi (Michigan), '73. Boston: Rand, Avery & Company. 1884. Cloth; pp. 264. Illustrated.

A MANUAL OF PHI DELTA THETA. By Walter B. Palmer. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House. Printed for the author. 1886. Cloth; pp. 54. Contains: I. Sketch of the Fraternity. II. Prominent Members. III. Statistics of Fraternities. IV. Statistics of Colleges. Preface dated May 1, 1886.

FRATERNITY STUDIES. *A Manual of Information Concerning the Fraternity of Beta Theta Pi.* By William Raimond Baird, M.E., LL.B., author of "American College Fraternities," etc. Harrisburg, Pa.: Mount Pleasant Printery. 1894. Cloth; pp. 370. Illustrated. Contains a history of Β Θ Π to 1893 and chapters relating to the social life, publications and membership of that fraternity; also, a chapter on the general fraternities.

HAND-BOOK OF BETA THETA Π. By William Raimond Baird. New York. 1907. A second edition of "Fraternity Studies."

A MANUAL OF PHI DELTA THETA. Second edition. By Walter Benjamin Palmer. Indianapolis: Carlon & Hollenbeck. 1897.

Paper; pp. No title page; above printed on cover. Illustrated. Preface dated September, 1897.

MEMORIAL HISTORY OF THE THETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY, *With an Account of the Semi-Centennial Convention and Banquet.* Clay W. Holmes, Phi (Lafayette), '87, Editor and Publisher, Elmira, N. Y. 1898. Cloth; pp. 294. Illustrated.

PHI BETA KAPPA HAND-BOOK AND GENERAL ADDRESS CATALOGUE OF THE UNITED STATES. By E. B. Parsons. North Adams, Mass. 1900.

THE HISTORY OF THE PHI KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY, *From Its Foundation in 1852 to Its Fiftieth Anniversary.* By Charles Liggett Van Cleve, Ohio Alpha (O. W. U.), '79. Philadelphia: Franklin Printing Company. 1902. Cloth; pp. 304. Illustrated.

KAPPA'S RECORD: *A Short History of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity.* By Minnie Royse Walker, Iota (DePauw). New York: Edward V. Brokam & Bro. 1903. Paper; pp. 67.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON MANUAL. By George H. Kress. Los Angeles, Cal.: Baumgardt Publishing Company. 1904. Cloth; pp. X+186. Contains an historical sketch of $\Sigma A E$, also a paragraph about each other general college fraternity for men or women.

MEN AND DAYS IN PHI BETA KAPPA. By Arthur Copeland, Newark, N. J. 1907. Contains an essay in several chapters.

THE KAPPA SIGMA BOOK. By Boutwell Dunlap. Nashville, Tenn. 1907. Profusely illustrated.

A DETAILED 'RECORD OF DELTA DELTA DELTA. By Bessie Leach Priddy, Galesburg, Ill. 1907. Profusely illustrated. Contains also Chapter histories and catalogues of members.

THE MANUAL OF PI KAPPA ALPHA. By Lloyd R. Byrne. Fort Smith, Ark. 1908.

THE MANUAL OF CHI OMEGA. By Georgia M. Shattuck and Mattie Craighill Nicholas. Washington, D. C. 1909. Contains a history and directory.

THE MANUAL OF THE ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY. By Claude T. Reno. Allentown, Pa. 1911. Contains a history of $A T O$.

THE HISTORY OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA. By Mabel H. Siller. 1911. Published by the fraternity. It contains a history of the fraternity, many chapter histories and a catalogue of the members. It is illustrated with reproductions of photographs.

THE HISTORY OF THE SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON FRATERNITY. By William C. Levere. Chicago. 1911. In three large volumes profusely illustrated with reproductions of photographs and documents.

PHI RHO SIGMA HISTORY AND DIRECTORY 1912. By D. E. W. Wenstrand. Contains many illustrations.

THE CATALOGUES OF A Δ Φ, X Ψ, Z Ψ, Φ K Σ, Σ A E, Σ Φ, Σ X, Σ N, X Φ, K A (Northern), K A (Southern) and Δ Υ contain more or less historical matter about their respective fraternities.

SKETCHES OF CHAPTERS have been published by the Dartmouth, Brown, Wesleyan, Rochester and Michigan chapters of Ψ Υ, the Wabash and Ohio Wesleyan chapters of Φ K Ψ, the Denison chapter of B Θ Π, Cornell chapter of Θ Δ X, the Cornell chapter of Φ Σ K, the Williams chapter of K A, the Williams chapter of Σ Φ, the Bowdoin and Colgate chapters of Δ K E, the Trinity chapter of K Σ. The Amherst chapter of A Δ Φ published an account of its semi-centennial exercises in 1887.

*There are a number of books which are not specifically mentioned above and yet which contain some reference to the college fraternities. Among them are: **COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION**, by Professor Thwing, of Western Reserve University (Scribners); **COLBY STORIES** (Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.); **STORIES OF BOWDOIN**, J. C. Minot (Δ K E), Augusta, Me.; **HARVARD EPISODES**, C. M. Flandrau, (Small Maynard Co.); **PENNSYLVANIA STORIES**, Arthur H. Quinn (B Θ Π), (Pennsylvania Publishing Co., Philadelphia); **DIARY OF A FRESHMAN**, by C. M. Flandrau, (Doubleday Page Co.) relates to Harvard experiences and describes some of the workings of the Dickey Club; **ANN ARBOR TALES**, K. E. Harriman (Geo. W. Jacobs Co.); **CORNELL STORIES**, James J. Sanderson (Scribners).

*Additions to this list will be gratefully received and noted in future editions.

STATISTICAL TABLES

THE following tables, so far as they relate to 1883, 1890, 1898, 1905 and 1912, are reprints of the tables which appeared in previous editions. They will afford some measure of comparison of certain obvious facts. The scope of the table was somewhat enlarged in 1898, the number of houses owned and rented being stated, also the number of States in which each fraternity is actively represented. In the tables for 1915 the number of houses rented and chapters inactive are omitted and the total house valuation given. Where the statistics in this table differ from those given in the body of the book, the figures in the table are derived from later information, and are to be preferred.

In the tables since 1898, the local societies are not separately listed, on account of their great number and relative unimportance.

STATISTICAL TABLE—1883.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES	Member- ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Chapter- houses	Where Founded	When Founded
Alpha Delta Phi	5,781	17	6	5	Hamilton ...	1832
Alpha Tau Omega.....	1,060	26	8	—	V. M. I.	1865
Beta Theta Pi.....	4,874	44	19	—	Miami	1839
Chi Phi.....	2,146	21	16	—	Princeton. ...	1854
Chi Psi.....	2,288	16	8	3	Union	1841
Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	8,316	29	15	5	Yale.....	1844
Delta Phi	1,854	7	5	—	Union	1827
Delta Psi	2,057	9	8	3	Columbia. ...	1847
Delta Tau Delta.....	2,437	32	11	—	Bethany.....	1859
Delta Upsilon	3,432	17	8	1	Williams	1834
Kappa Alpha.....	986	4	2	1	Union	1825
Kappa Alpha (S. O.)	1,087	18	2	—	W. & L. U....	1865
Kappa Sigma.....	1,267	14	10	—	U. of Va.....	1867
Kappa Sigma Kappa	325	5	—	—	V. M. I.	1867
Phi Alpha	—	3	—	—	C. C. N. Y. ...	1878
Phi Delta Phi	383	6	—	—	Michigan....	1870
Phi Delta Theta	3,367	44	19	—	Miami	1848
Phi Gamma Delta.....	3,009	27	17	—	Jefferson.....	1848
Phi Kappa Psi	3,819	34	13	1	Jefferson.....	1852
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	1,536	9	14	—	U. of P.....	1850
Pi Kappa Alpha.....	307	2	6	—	U. of Va.....	1868
Psi Upsilon.....	5,757	17	1	5	Union.....	1833
Q. T. V.....	250	3	—	—	Mass. State ..	1869
Rainbow.....	503	2	—	—	U. of Miss. ...	1848
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1,218	16	21	—	U. of Ala....	1856
Sigma Chi.....	2,951	34	15	—	Miami	1855
Sigma Nu.....	238	6	4	—	V. M. I.....	1869
Sigma Phi.....	1,609	6	2	3	Union.....	1827
Theta Delta Chi.....	1,830	13	15	—	Union.....	1847
Theta Xi.....	243	3	—	—	R. P. I.	1864
Zeta Phi.....	225	2	1	—	U. of Mo.....	1870
Zeta Psi	2,876	19	9	3	N. Y. U.....	1846
Total.....	67,941	505	255	30	32	

STATISTICAL TABLE—1883.
(CONTINUED.)

LOCAL FRATERNITIES	Member- ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Chapter- houses	Where Existing	When Founded
Alpha Digamma	200	—	1	—	Marietta	1859
Alpha Sigma Phi	205	—	4	—	Marietta	1846
Berzelius	225	—	—	—	Sheffield	1863
Delta Beta Phi	30	—	5	—	C. C. N. Y. ...	1878
D. G. K.	110	—	—	—	Mass. State..	1868
Delta Psi	240	—	—	—	U. of Vt.....	1850
I. K. A.	249	—	—	—	Trinity....	1829
K. K. K.	675	—	—	1	Dartmouth...	1842
Lambda Iota... ..	390	—	—	—	U. of Vt... ..	1836
Phi Nu Theta	350	—	1	1	Wesleyan....	1837
Phi Sigma Kappa.. .	75	—	—	—	Mass. State .	1873
Phi Theta Psi	40	—	—	—	Lehigh.....	1882
Phi Zeta Mu	355	—	—	1	Dartmouth..	1857
Mystic Seven.....	360	—	4	—	Wesleyan...	1837
Sigma Delta Chi... ..	250	—	—	—	Sheffield.....	1867
Sigma Delta Pi	323	—	2	—	Dartmouth...	1858
Total	4,077	—	17	3	16	
LADIES' SOCIETIES.						
Alpha Beta Tau .. .	—	2	—	—	U. of Miss... ..	1880
Sigma Kappa.....	—	1	—	—	Colby.....	1874
Alpha Phi.....	—	2	—	—	Syracuse	1872
Delta Gamma	126	10	2	—	Oxford In....	1872
Gamma Phi Beta..	271	2	—	—	Syracuse . . .	1874
Kappa Alpha Theta .	78	11	2	—	Asbury.....	1870
Kappa Kappa Gamma .	558	18	7	—	Monmouth ..	1870
Total... ..	1,033	46	11	—	7	
SUMMARY.						
GENERAL FRATERNITIES ...	67,941	504	255	30	32	
LOCAL FRATERNITIES.. .	4,077	16	17	3	16	
LADIES' SOCIETIES.....	1,033	46	11	—	7	
Total.	73,051	566	283	33	55	

STATISTICAL TABLE—1890.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES

Name	Member- ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ΑΔΦ	6,236	19	8	7	Hamilton	1832
ΑΤΩ	2,061	35	21	1	V. M. I.	1865
ΒΘΠ	6,995	60	19	1	Miami	1839
ΧΦ	3,147	21	23	1	Princeton	1854
ΧΨ	2,930	16	9	5	Union	1841
ΔΚΕ	10,353	34	13	9	Yale	1844
ΔΦ	2,205	11	11	2	Union	1827
ΔΨ	2,504	9	10	1	Columbia	1847
ΔΤΔ	4,044	39	26	—	Bethany	1860
ΔΥ	4,871	26	6	7	Williams	1834
ΚΑ	997	4	2	3	Union	1825
ΚΑ (s)	2,057	26	12	—	W. & L. U.	1867
ΚΣ	2,048	22	20	—	Virginia	1867
ΦΑΧ	†200	3	4	—	—	—
ΦΔΘ	6,803	66	17	1	Miami	1848
ΦΓΔ	4,244	40	23	—	Jefferson	1848
ΦΚΨ	5,302	35	16	1	Jefferson	1852
ΦΚΣ	1,878	11	15	1	U. of Pa.	1850
ΦΘΨ	†170	3	—	—	—	—
ΠΚΑ	310	1	7	—	U. of Va.	1868
ΨΥ	7,124	17	2	5	Union	1833
ΣΑΕ	2,342	31	33	—	Alabama	1856
ΣΧ	3,999	38	21	—	Miami	1858
ΣΝ	971	20	7	—	V. M. I.	1869
ΣΦ	1,820	7	2	6	Union	1827
ΤΔΣ	61	3	—	—	U. of South	1889
ΘΔΧ	2,817	18	17	2	Union	1847
ΖΨ	3,590	20	10	4	N. Y. U.	1846
	92,279	638	353	64		

† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1890.

LADIES' SOCIETIES.

Name	Member- ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ABT	212	2	—	—	Oxford, Miss	1881
AΦ	348	5	—	1	Syracuse	1872
BΣO	11	1	—	—	Missouri	1889
ΔΔΔ	190	5	—	—	Boston	1889
ΔΓ	632	12	9	—	Mississippi	1872
ΓΦΒ	272	5	—	—	Syracuse	1874
ΚΑΘ	1,180	20	6	—	DePauw	1870
ΚΚΓ	1,523	22	9	—	Monmouth	1870
ΠΒΦ	1,344	19	8	—	Monmouth	1867
ΣΚ	91	1	—	—	Colby	1874
ΡΕΟ	†1,500	5	—	—	Iowa	
	7,303	97	32	1		

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES.

ΑΧΩ	102	2	—	—	DePauw	1885
ΑΕΙ	10	1	—	—	Michigan	1890
AZ	†25	1	—	—	Cornell	1889
DGK	215	1	—	—	Mass. Agr.	1868
ΔΕΙ	†20	1	—	—	Yale	1889
ΔΜ	†70	1	—	—	Vermont	1880
ΙΣΩ	—	3	—	—	Simpson	
ΜΣΛ	36	1	—	—	Michigan	1888
ΝΣΝ	100	3	—	—	Michigan	1882
ΩΚΦ	†30	1	—	—	Chicago	1887
ΦΧ	†20	1	—	—	Vermont	1889
ΦΔΦ	*1,577	16	1	—	Michigan	1869
ΦΑΣ	†125	2	—	—	Bellevue	1887
ΦΣΚ	149	3	2	—	Mass. Agr.	1873
QTV	516	4	—	—	Mass. Agr.	1869
ΘΕ	369	4	—	—	R. P. I.	1864
	3,364	45	3			

* Probably 500 of these are members of the General Fraternities.

† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1890.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

N	Member- ship	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ΑΣΦ	229	—	—	—	Marietta	1866
ΑΣΠ	240	—	—	—	Norwich	1857
Berz.	300	—	—	1	Sheffield	1863
ΔΚΘ	†22	—	—	—	Emory & H.	1889
ΔΨ	301	—	—	—	Vermont	1850
ΔΘ	65	—	—	—	Lombard	1859
ΙΚΑ	303	—	—	1	Trinity	1829
ΚΚΚ	753	—	—	—	Dartmouth	1842
ΛΙ	350	—	—	—	Vermont	1836
*	40	—	—	—	Buchtel	1882
ΦΚΝ	14	—	—	—	S. W. U.	1890
ΦΝΘ	400	—	—	1	Wesleyan	1837
ΦΖΜ	310	—	—	1	Dartmouth	1857
ΣΔΧ	215	—	—	1	Sheffield	1867
ΘΧ	225	—	—	—	Norwich	1858
ΘΦ	82	—	—	—	Minnesota	1874
ΥΚ	31	—	—	—	U. of Pa.	1889
	3,840	—	—	5		

† Estimated.

SUMMARY.

General	92,279	638	353	64		
Ladies'	7,303	97	32	1		
Prof.	3,364	45	3	—		
Local	3,876	17	—	5		
	106,822	797	388	70		

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN, 1898

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses			No. of States Represented
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	
1832	ΑΔΦ	7,933	23	7	30	10	4	14	12
1895	ΛΧΡ	76	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
1865	ΑΤΩ	4,261	42	29	71	3	13	16	17
1839	ΒΘΠ	10,577	62	19	81	10	20	30	28
1854	ΧΦ	4,048	19	24	43	5	9	14	12
1841	ΧΨ	3,718	19	9	28	8	5	13	13
1844	ΔΚΕ	12,948	35	13	48	9	13	22	20
1827	ΔΦ	2,914	12	4	16	4	6	10	7
1847	ΔΨ	2,989	8	11	19	7	—	7	7
1860	ΔΤΔ	5,670	38	29	67	2	11	13	20
1834	ΔΥ	6,275	31	5	36	10	10	20	13
1825	ΚΑ	1,395	6	2	8	3	1	4	4
1865	ΚΑ	3,855	37	10	47	5	7	12	15
1867	ΚΣ	3,466	47	16	63	1	10	11	23
1895	ΜΠΛ	43	4	—	4	—	—	—	3
1848	ΦΔΘ	9,609	63	23	86	6	18	24	28
1848	ΦΓΔ	6,330	44	27	71	2	14	16	18
1852	ΦΚΨ	7,435	38	18	56	9	11	20	15
1850	ΦΚΣ	2,153	12	19	31	2	1	3	5
1894	ΦΦΦ	74	4	1	5	—	—	—	2
1873	ΦΣΚ	554	8	—	8	—	1	1	5
1868	ΠΚΑ	1,061	13	8	21	—	—	—	5
1833	ΨΥ	8,585	21	1	22	13	4	17	12
1856	ΣΑΕ	5,668	54	30	84	2	18	20	23
1855	ΣΧ	6,051	50	21	71	5	14	19	22
1869	ΣΝ	2,864	39	13	52	1	12	13	18
1827	ΣΦ	2,190	8	2	10	7	—	7	5
1847	ΘΔΧ	3,411	21	17	38	3	9	12	11
1846	ΖΨ	4,827	20	11	31	7	3	10	14
Total	29	130,980	781	369	1150	134	214	348	

STATISTICAL TABLE.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES—1898.

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses			No. of States represented
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	
1885	ΑΧΩ	436	6	—	6	—	—	—	6
1890	ΑΕΙ	63	3	—	3	—	1	1	3
1888	ΑΚΚ	364	5	—	5	—	4	4	5
1891	ΑΜΠΩ	212	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1895	ΑΥΜ	69	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
1889	ΒΦΣ	226	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1891	ΔΧ	738	8	2	10	—	2	2	7
1889	ΔΕΙ	88	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
1868	D.G.K.	275	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
1882	ΔΣΔ	1,055	12	—	12	—	4	4	9
1888	ΜΣΑ	52	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
1882	ΝΣΝ	866	13	1	14	—	2	2	8
1894	ΩΨ	64	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1894	ΩΥΦ	168	2	—	2	—	1	1	1
1894	ΦΑΓ	177	7	—	7	—	—	—	7
1883	ΦΧ	185	2	—	2	—	1	1	2
1889	ΦΧ	254	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1869	ΦΔΦ	3,771	27	2	29	—	2	2	19
1895	ΦΣΨ	30	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
1892	ΠΜ	112	3	—	3	—	—	—	1
1869	Q.T.V.	687	3	3	6	—	2	2	3
1864	ΘΞ	623	4	1	5	—	4	4	4
1889	ΞΨΦ	625	11	—	11	—	3	3	10
Total	23	11,140	119	9	128	1	29	30	

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN, 1898

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses			No. of States represented
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	
1872	ΑΦ	832	9	—	9	1	3	4	8
1888	ΔΔΔ	643	15	—	15	—	2	2	11
1872	ΔΓ	1,205	13	10	23	1	3	4	11
1874	ΓΦΒ	633	8	—	8	—	4	4	8
1870	ΚΑΘ	2,339	23	10	33	1	7	8	14
1870	ΚΚΓ	2,937	27	9	36	—	7	7	14
1867	ΠΒΦ	3,119	27	10	37	—	4	4	16
Total	7	11,708	122	39	161	3	30	33	

SUMMARY

	Number of Fraternities	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
Men's	29	130,980	781	369	1,150	134	214	348
Women's	7	11,708	122	39	161	3	30	33
Professional	23	11,140	119	9	128	1	29	30
Local Men's	28	4,829	28	—	28	4	9	13
Local Women's	14	560	14	—	14	—	—	—
Grand Total	101	159,217	1,064	417	1,481	142	282	424

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN, 1905

Date When Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1832	ΑΔΦ	9,406	24	7	31	18	6	24
1895	ΑΧΡ	258	6	1	7	—	—	—
1865	ΑΤΩ	6,486	51	31	82	3	21	24
1839	ΒΘΠ	14,046	67	21	88	23	31	54
1854	ΧΦ	4,422	20	26	46	8	7	15
1841	ΧΨ	4,459	18	11	29	12	5	17
1844	ΔΚΕ	15,000	41	13	54	22	9	31
1827	ΔΦ	3,341	11	5	16	6	5	11
1847	ΔΨ	2,989	8	11	19	8	—	8
1901	ΔΣΦ	108	5	—	5	—	—	—
1860	ΔΤΔ	7,486	47	28	75	—	28	36
1834	ΔΥ	9,169	36	5	41	14	16	31
1825	ΚΑ	1,666	7	2	9	5	2	7
1865	ΚΑ (s)	6,146	49	11	60	7	16	23
1867	ΚΣ	6,357	70	18	88	13	23	36
1901	ΩΠΑ	99	6	—	6	—	—	—
1848	ΦΔΘ	13,161	69	26	95	23	26	49
1848	ΦΓΔ	9,979	57	24	81	18	25	43
1852	ΦΚΨ	9,806	42	21	63	15	20	35
1850	ΦΚΣ	3,122	24	17	41	3	11	14
1873	ΦΣΚ	1,551	19	—	19	2	12	14
1868	ΠΚΑ	2,427	29	4	33	—	—	—
1833	ΨΥ	10,428	22	1	23	18	3	21
1856	ΣΑΕ	9,383	66	28	94	9	31	40
1855	ΣΧ	8,358	53	23	76	16	26	42
1869	ΣΝ	5,357	54	15	69	10	26	36
1827	ΣΦ	2,685	8	2	10	8	—	8
1901	ΣΦΕ	248	13	1	14	—	3	3
1856	ΘΧ	341	2	—	2	—	—	—
1848	ΘΔΧ	5,141	24	17	41	9	11	20
1846	ΖΨ	5,924	22	10	32	12	5	17
	31	179,351	970	379	1349	290	368	658

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN, 1905.

Date When Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1885	ΛΧΩ	912	9	1	10	1	3	4
1897	ΑΟΠ	174	6	—	6	—	—	—
1872	ΑΦ	1,443	12	—	12	2	5	7
1902	ΛΞΔ	217	8	—	8	—	3	3
1888	ΒΣΟ	289	8	2	10	—	—	—
1895	ΧΩ	612	15	3	18	—	6	6
1888	ΔΔΔ	1,360	22	1	23	—	7	7
1872	ΔΓ	1,715	16	10	26	2	3	5
1895	ΔΣ	164	3	—	3	—	—	—
1874	ΓΦΒ	1,221	12	—	12	2	5	7
1870	ΚΑΘ	3,225	24	11	35	2	12	14
1897	ΚΔ	239	11	1	12	—	—	—
1870	ΚΚΓ	4,234	29	10	39	—	13	13
1867	ΠΒΦ	3,788	34	9	43	1	14	15
1874	ΣΚ	273	2	—	2	—	—	—
1898	ΣΣΣ	95	5	—	5	—	—	—
1898	ZTA	104	6	2	8	—	—	—
	17	20,065	222	50	272	10	71	81

STATISTICAL TABLE

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES—1905.

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dual	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1899	AXΓ	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
1894	ΑΔ	113	1	—	1	—	—	—
1890	ΑΕΙ	305	8	—	8	—	2	2
1888	ΑΚΚ	1734	27	—	27	—	—	8
1902	ΑΚΦ	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1891	ΑΜΠΩ	517	3	1	4	1	2	3
1899	ΑΩΔ	1201	7	—	7	1	—	1
1897	ΑΖ	304	8	—	8	—	—	—
1903	ΒΜΔ	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1889	ΒΦΣ	486	2	—	2	—	—	—
1903	ΧΖΧ	185	6	—	6	—	2	2
1890	ΔΧ	1579	17	1	18	2	7	9
1889	ΔΕΙ	133	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	ΔΦΔ	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
1882	ΔΜ	502	1	—	—	—	—	—
1882	ΔΣΔ	2424	19	—	19	—	—	—
1896	ΕΤ	38	1	—	1	—	—	—
1891	ΗΠΑ	77	1	—	1	—	1	1
1901	ΓΗΑ	146	3	—	3	—	—	—
1899	ΚΑΕ	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
1888	ΜΣΑ	101	1	—	1	—	1	1
1887	ΝΕΝ	2453	24	1	25	—	—	—
1894	ΩΨ	64	2	—	2	—	—	—
—	ΩΤ	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1895	ΩΥΦ	782	14	—	14	—	—	—
1894	ΦΑΔ	753	9	2	11	—	5	5
1897	ΦΑΓ	472	8	—	8	—	—	—
1886	ΦΑΣ	644	5	—	5	—	4	4
1891	ΦΒΠ	1076	14	—	14	—	4	7
1883	ΦΧ	712	8	—	8	—	4	4
1886	ΦΧ	1190	23	—	23	—	—	—
1901	ΦΔ	365	16	—	16	—	—	—

STATISTICAL TABLE.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES—1905.

Continued.

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1869	ΦΔΦ	7303	33	2	35	—	—	—
1892	ΦME	225	2	—	2	—	2	2
1890	ΦΡΣ	1398	17	1	18	—	7	7
1895	ΦΣΨ	97	1	—	1	—	1	1
1902	ΦΘΧ	97	1	—	1	—	—	—
1903	ΠΛΣ	33	1	—	1	—	—	—
1892	ΠΜ	388	5	1	6	—	—	—
1892	ΨΩ	3544	34	1	35	—	18	18
1869	Q.T.V.	350	1	5	6	—	1	1
1903	ΣΑΙ	50	2	—	2	—	—	—
	ΣΝΦ	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
1902	ΣΡΑ	32	1	—	1	—	—	—
1902	ΣΤΘ	25	1	—	1	—	—	—
1903	ΘΛΦ	93	5	—	5	—	2	2
1864	ΘΞ	881	8	1	9	—	8	8
1889	ΞΨΦ	3067	20	—	20	—	11	11
1901	ZBT	41	1	—	1	—	—	—
1900	ZΦ	91	3	—	3	—	—	—
		*36,085	377	17	394	7	90	97

*Probably ten per cent. of these are also members of the undergraduate fraternities.

SUMMARY

Men's	31	179,351	970	379	1349	290	368	658
Women's	17	20,065	222	50	272	10	71	81
Local, Men's . . .	70	5,830	70	—	70	9	13	22
Local, Women's . .	47	1,170	47	—	47	1	11	12
Professional	50	36,085	377	17	394	7	90	97
Grand Total		242,501	1686	446	2132	317	553	870

STATISTICAL TABLE 1912
GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1895	AXP	882	12	0	12	4	8	12
1832	ΑΔΦ	11,424	25	7	32	19	4	23
1907	ΑΣΦ	878	10	0	10	3	7	10
1865	ΑΤΩ	10,128	62	24	86	15	36	51
1839	ΒΗΠ	18,371	72	22	94	47	22	69
1854	ΧΦ	5,762	21	14	35	15	4	19
1841	ΧΨ	5,324	18	12	30	12	6	18
1844	ΔΚΕ	17,683	42	14	56	32	6	38
1827	ΔΦ	3,995	12	5	17	7	4	11
1847	ΔΨ	3,755	7	12	19	■	1	7
1901	ΔΣΦ	731	9	4	13	0	6	6
1859	ΔΤΔ	11,321	56	25	81	24	28	52
1834	ΔΥ	11,656	40	4	44	23	15	38
1825	ΚΑ	1,977	7	2	9	5	2	7
1865	ΚΑ (s)	8,258	47	16	63	9	21	30
1869	ΚΣ	11,298	79	20	99	24	38	62
1848	ΦΔΘ	17,845	74	26	100	45	24	69
1848	ΦΓΔ	15,290	59	25	84	34	20	54
1852	ΦΚΨ	12,602	43	20	63	28	15	43
1850	ΦΚΣ	4,693	27	17	44	10	16	26
1873	ΦΣΚ	3,363	27	0	27	6	14	20
1868	ΠΚΑ	2,934	33	11	44	4	16	20
1904	ΠΚΦ	123	4	0	4	0	0	0
1833	ΨΥ	12,093	23	1	24	19	3	22
1856	ΣΑΕ	14,784	72	30	102	29	23	52
1855	ΣΧ	11,925	64	23	87	19	13	42
1869	ΣΝ	9,227	67	12	79	22	37	59
1827	ΣΦ	2,744	10	2	12	8	2	10
1901	ΣΦΕ	2,039	29	10	39	0	21	21
1908	ΣΦΣ	105	2	0	2	0	2	2
1909	ΠΠ	257	6	1	7	0	0	0
1899	ΤΚΕ	147	■	0	3	1	1	2
1856	ΘΧ	930	10	0	10	3	7	10
1848	ΘΔΧ	6,389	26	15	41	15	9	24
1898	ΖΙΥΤ	715	19	■	21	1	1	2
1847	ΖΨ	7,476	24	10	34	14	5	19
	36	249,124	1,141	386	1,527	513	437	950

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912

MEN'S FRATERNITIES—UNCLASSIFIED

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1904	Acacia	1,967	25	1	26	3	19	22
1890	ΔΧ	3,254	21	4	25	5	15	20
1903	ΘΛΦ	868	15	0	15	1	5	6
1909	ΣΑΜ	107	5	0	5	0	0	0
1864	ΘΞ	1,477	14	0	14	1	13	14
	5	7,673	80	5	85	10	52	62

MEN'S PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

1888	ΑΚΚ	4,467	38	1	39	2	23	25
1891	ΑΜΠΩ	500	4	1	5	1	0	1
1903	ΧΖΧ	1,178	19	5	24	0	4	4
1882	ΝΣΝ	4,375	30	2	32	5	0	5
1894	ΩΥΦ	2,034	19	2	21	0	12	12
1888	ΦΑΣ	984	6	0	6	0	4	4
1891	ΦΒΠ	3,358	30	3	33	3	14	17
1889	ΦΧ	2,877	37	2	39	0	0	0
1901	ΦΔ	825	11	5	16	0	11	11
1904	ΦΔΕ	809	12	0	12	0	6	6
1890	ΦΡΣ	2,630	23	1	24	0	16	16
1892	ΠΜ	834	9	0	9	0	2	2
1894	ΦΑΓ	1,245	9	3	12	1	7	8
1876	ΠΥΡ	939	6	1	7	0	0	0
1907	ΑΨ	631	8	0	8	0	3	3
1907	ΩΤΑ	160	3	0	3	0	0	0
1902	ΙΤΣ	501	6	0	6	0	3	3
1909	ΚΦ	41	2	2	4	0	0	0
1879	ΚΨ	2,309	26	3	29	0	10	10
1889	ΒΦΣ	889	3	0	3	0	2	2
1883	ΦΔΧ	1,853	12	4	16	0	9	9

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912

MEN'S PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Continued.

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1883	ΔΣΔ	4,115	22	2	24	0	9	9
1892	ΨΩ	7,240	43	5	48	0	20	20
1889	ΞΨΦ	4,212	22	9	31	1	12	13
1902	AKΦ	337	8	0	8	0	0	0
1900	ΔΦΔ	718	8	0	8	0	4	4
1901	ΓΗΓ	565	7	1	8	2	3	5
1897	ΦΑΔ	2,271	28	0	28	0	11	11
1860	ΦΔΦ	11,011	47	1	48	5	12	17
1902	AXΣ	706	15	0	15	0	8	8
1899	ΦΛΥ	500	7	0	7	—	—	—
1897	AZ	1,396	20	0	20	1	3	4
1903	ΑΓΡ	209	4	0	4	0	3	3
1899	ΔΚΦ	273	2	0	2	0	2	2
1904	ΘΤ	382	7	0	7	1	0	1
1898	ΦΜΑ	788	13	2	15	0	4	4
1908	ΤΚΑ	—	15	0	15	—	—	—
1909	ΦΑΤ	—	5	0	5	—	—	—
1904	AKΨ	198	3	0	3	0	1	1
	39	68,360	589	55	644	22	218	240

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1885	ΑΧΩ	2,020	18	1	19	1	12	13
1904	ΑΔΦ	2,205	15	3	18	2	6	8
1904	ΑΓΔ	537	9	1	10	0	5	5
1904	ΑΚΨ	304	7	2	9	0	0	0
1897	ΑΟΠ	881	14	0	14	1	5	6
1872	ΑΦ	2,316	17	0	17	5	5	10
1901	ΑΣΑ	522	6	7	13	0	4	4
1893	ΑΞΔ	1,082	16	0	16	1	8	9
1888	ΒΣΟ	713	13	6	19	2	1	3
1895	ΧΩ	2,181	24	4	28	5	8	13
1888	ΔΔΔ	3,152	38	3	41	2	14	16
1872	ΔΓ	3,121	22	12	34	4	10	14
1902	ΔΖ	246	7	0	7	0	0	0
1874	ΓΦΒ	1,221	14	0	14	4	7	11
1870	ΚΑΘ	4,876	33	11	44	8	10	18
1897	ΚΔ	1,006	15	4	19	0	2	2
1870	ΚΚΓ	5,626	36	10	46	4	14	18
1904	ΦΜ	1,705	9	4	13	1	1	2
1867	ΠΒΦ	6,253	43	7	50	8	12	20
1907	ΠΔΚ	72	3	0	3	0	0	0
1904	ΣΚ	884	10	1	11	1	3	4
1898	ΖΤΑ	65	12	5	17	0	0	0
	22	41,578	381	81	462	49	127	176

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES: ACADEMIC—COLLEGIATE

1901	HYΓ	695	9	2	11	1	0	1
1898	ΦΜΓ	504	11	2	13	0	3	3
1903	ΣΙΧ	513	9	6	15	1	1	2
	3	1,712	29	10	39	2	4	6

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES—PROFESSIONAL

1890	ΑΕΙ	514	10	4	14	0	2	2
1900	ZΦ	157	5	0	5	0	1	1
1893	ZΦH	225	2	0	2	0	1	1
1900	KΔE	125	2	0	2	0	1	1
1903	MΦE	622	14	2	16	0	2	2
1903	ΣΑΙ	254	6	0	6	0	0	0
1898	ΣΣΣ	652	6	5	11	0	0	0
	7	2,549	45	11	56	0	7	7

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912

SUMMARY

Men's	36	249,124	1,141	386	1,527	513	437	950
Men's Un- classified	5	7,673	80	5	85	10	52	62
Men's Pro- fessional ..	39	68,360	589	55	644	22	218	240
Women's ...	22	41,578	381	81	462	49	127	176
Wom'n'sAca- demic Coll..	3	1,712	29	10	39	2	4	6
Women's profess.	7	2,549	45	11	56	0	7	7
Local Men's	163	13,735	163	—	163	24	40	64
Local Wo- men's	96	4,875	96	—	96	8	12	20
Grand Total		389,606	2,524	548	3,072	628	897	1525

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1915 GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1895	Alpha Chi Rho	1,186	13	0	6	\$116,500
★ 1832	Alpha Delta Phi	12,260	24	10	19	569,250
1907	Alpha Sigma Phi	1,347	16	0	5	75,500
1865	Alpha Tau Omega	11,854	63	25	25	356,000
★ 1839	Beta Theta Pi	20,992	77	24	51	977,500
1854	Chi Phi	6,235	21	14	18	383,000
1841	Chi Psi	5,749	18	12	14	476,000
★ 1844	Delta Kappa Epsilon	18,923	43	14	38	840,000
1827	Delta Phi	4,418	12	5	7	282,965
1847	Delta Psi	4,001	7	12	6	360,500
1901	Delta Sigma Phi	976	10	7	1	15,000
1859	Delta Tau Delta	13,061	59	24	28	512,500
1834	Delta Upsilon	13,209	42	4	28	531,500
1825	Kappa Alpha	2,174	8	2	5	178,500
1865	Kappa Alpha (S)	9,281	46	18	8	65,500
1869	Kappa Sigma	13,654	82	20	29	381,600
1911	Lambda Chi Alpha	995	23	0	5	83,000
1848	Phi Delta Theta	20,016	78	24	57	900,500
★ 1848	Phi Gamma Delta	15,362	58	26	43	738,000
1852	Phi Kappa Psi	14,176	46	21	34	581,600
1850	Phi Kappa Sigma	5,471	29	17	12	285,500
1873	Phi Sigma Kappa	4,083	28	1	9	188,000
1868	Pi Kappa Alpha	3,853	41	11	8	52,700
★ 1833	Psi Upsilon	13,117	24	1	21	622,000
1856	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	16,948	78	30	30	459,200
1855	Sigma Chi	14,678	68	23	37	662,500
1869	Sigma Nu	11,719	72	13	29	409,950
1827	Sigma Phi	2,929	10	2	9	239,000
1901	Sigma Phi Epsilon	3,303	36	12	3	58,000
1909	Sigma Pi	846	9	1		
1856	Theta Chi	1,492	15	0	4	37,500
★ 1848	Theta Delta Chi	7,058	29	15	14	256,750
1847	Zeta Psi	8,177	24	10	15	447,000
	33	283,543	1,209	398	618	\$12,143,015

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1915
MEN'S FRATERNITIES—SECOND DIVISION

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1904	Acacia	3,209	24	3	9	\$129,500
1906	Alpha Phi Alpha	780	14	2		
1911	Beta Phi	135	7	6		
1890	Delta Chi	3,872	23	4	8	143,000
1905	Kappa Delta Rho	105	2	0		
1912	Phi Chi Delta	226	14	0		
1892	Phi Kappa	383	4	0		
1910	Phi Sigma Delta	122	5	0		
1904	Pi Kappa Phi	333	5	4		
1909	Sigma Alpha Mu	367	8	0		
1908	Sigma Phi Sigma	163	2	0	1	35,000
1899	Tau Kappa Epsilon	332	5	0	2	17,000
1909	Theta Alpha	134	2	0	1	15,000
1864	Theta Xi	2,197	20	0	4	143,000
1898	Zeta Beta Tau	1,022	20	4		
	15	13,380	155	23	25	\$482,500

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN

1885	Alpha Chi Omega	2,862	21	1	1	\$ 3,000
1904	Alpha Delta Pi	2,787	24	5	1	1,200
1904	Alpha Gamma Delta	1,002	14	1	2	26,000
1897	Alpha Omicron Pi	1,467	16	1	2	15,200
1872	Alpha Phi	2,954	18	1	6	97,000
1893	Alpha Xi Delta	1,496	20	0	3	41,600
1895	Chi Omega	3,154	32	6	6	67,500
1888	Delta Delta Delta	4,560	52	5	5	36,800
1874	Delta Gamma	4,026	26	12	8	118,500
1902	Delta Zeta	526	11	1		
1874	Gamma Phi Beta	2,518	16	1	7	95,200
1870	Kappa Alpha Theta	—6,066	38	13	9	105,250
1897	Kappa Delta	1,378	18	8	2	5,100
1870	Kappa Kappa Gamma	6,816	38	10	9	125,250
1904	Phi Mu	2,512	21	7	1	1,500
1867	Pi Beta Phi	—8,162	48	9	11	113,200
1874	Sigma Kappa	1,140	13	1	1	20,000
1898	Zeta Tau Alpha	1,068	16	6	2	3,000

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1915
WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES—SECOND DIVISION

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1910	Achoth	268	5	1		
1904	Alpha Kappa Psi	377	5	5		
1888	Beta Sigma Omicron	886	9	12		
1901	Eta Upsilon Gamma	838	8	6		
1898	Phi Mu Gamma	643	9	7		
1903	Sigma Iota Chi	618	5	12		
	24	58,124	483	131	76	\$875,300

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

1908	Aleph Yodh He	350	9	0	—	
1902	Alpha Chi Sigma	1,485	24	0	—	
1890	Alpha Epsilon Iota	562	9	5	—	
1903	Alpha Gamma Rho	539	7	0	—	
1888	Alpha Kappa Kappa	5,644	40	2	4	\$51,500
1904	Alpha Kappa Psi	198	3	0	—	
1891	Alpha Mu Pi Omega	500	4	1	1	8,000
1907	Alpha Psi	1,135	10	0	1	20,000
1914	Alpha Rho Chi	144	3	0	—	
1901	Alpha Sigma Alpha	293	4	0	—	
1889	Beta Phi Sigma	968	2	1	—	
1903	Chi Zeta Chi	1,526	13	12	—	
1899	Delta Kappa Phi	381	2	0	—	
1904	Delta Omega	157	2	0	—	
1909	Delta Omicron	219	3	1	—	
1883	Delta Sigma Delta	4,863	25	2	2	20,000
1900	Delta Theta Phi	2,775	39	0	1	18,700
1901	Gamma Eta Gamma	957	9	1	2	27,000
1902	Iota Tau Sigma	501	6	0	—	
1909	Kappa Phi	41	2	2	—	
1898	Kappa Psi	4,493	30	6	—	
1903	Mu Phi Epsilon	1,359	20	3	—	
1882	Nu Sigma Nu	5,203	31	2	1	26,000

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1915

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Continued

Founded	Name	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
1898	Nu Sigma Phi	204	6	0	—	
1907	Omega Tau Sigma	160	3	0	—	
1894	Omega Upsilon Phi	2,505	17	6	—	
1897	Phi Alpha Delta	2,601	34	0	—	
1894	Phi Alpha Gamma	1,664	9	3	1	\$25,000
1888	Phi Alpha Sigma	1,145	5	1	—	
1891	Phi Beta Pi	4,959	33	8	4	52,000
1889	Phi Chi	7,088	38	4	—	
1901	Phi Delta	825	11	5	—	
1887	Phi Delta Chi	2,557	15	3	—	
1911	Phi Delta Delta	78	4	0	—	
1904	Phi Delta Epsilon	1,215	14	0	—	
1869	Phi Delta Phi	12,058	46	3	1	25,000
1898	Phi Mu Alpha	1,049	13	4	1	10,000
1890	Phi Rho Sigma	3,430	26	1	2	38,000
1903	Phi Psi	345	4	0	—	
1892	Pi Mu	1,022	7	2	—	
1876	Pi Upsilon Rho	939	6	1	—	
1892	Psi Omega	8,281	38	7	—	
1903	Sigma Alpha Iota	573	11	0	—	
1914	Sigma Delta Kappa	143	6	0	—	
1894	Sigma Rho	296	2	0	1	16,000
1898	Sigma Sigma Sigma	399	8	6	—	
1904	Theta Tau	736	8	0	1	18,000
1907	Triangle	466	4	0	1	15,000
1889	Xi Psi Phi	4,858	25	8	1	7,000
1900	Zeta Phi	189	4	1	—	
1893	Zeta Phi Eta	286	3	0	—	
	51	94,364	697	101	25	\$377,200

STATISTICAL TABLE 1915

SUMMARY

	Fraternities	Number of Members	Chapters		Houses	
			Active	Dead	Owned	Value
Men's	33	283,543	1,209	398	618	\$12,143,015
Men's—Second Division	15	13,380	155	23	25	482,500
Women's	24	58,124	483	131	76	875,300
Professional.....	51	94,364	697	101	25	377,200
Local Men's ...	—	16,773	198	—	25	430,400
Local Women's	—	5,170	112	—	3	18,500
	123	471,354	2854	653	772	\$14,326,915

DIRECTORY OF COLLEGES AND CHAPTERS

THE name of the college* or other institution is first given, then its location and the date of its opening, and the religious denomination under the auspices of which it is administered, when known. Within the last few years many of the denominational colleges have become non-sectarian. As a matter of fact most of them have been practically so long prior to such formal action.

Then follows a list of fraternity chapters arranged in substantially the following order: First, the men's fraternities, listed where practicable, in the order of their original establishment; then the women's fraternities, similarly arranged; and finally, the professional and then the honorary societies.

Where a chapter or society owns a house its estimated value is given in parentheses.

Societies not belonging to the fraternity system, but bearing Greek names, are omitted and societies belonging to the fraternity system and not bearing Greek names are usually omitted unless their classification is certain.

Corrections of the order in which the chapters should be listed and of other data are solicited.

*Many colleges are seldom called by their correct names. "The College of New Jersey" was universally called "Princeton", until finally the colloquial designation was made the official one. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute is usually called "Auburn"; the University of the South, "Sewanee"; Iowa State College "Ames" to distinguish it from Iowa State University at Iowa City; "Columbia" means the University of Missouri in the West on account of its location at Columbia, Mo., and "Madison" means the University of Wisconsin.

804 **DIRECTORY—COLLEGES AND CHAPTERS**

ABINGDON COLLEGE, Abingdon, Ill., 1853—Delta Tau Delta, 1875-76.

ADELBERT COLLEGE, see **WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY**.

ADELPHI COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1905; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1907; Delta Gamma, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1911; Phi Mu, 1913.

ADRIAN COLLEGE, Adrian, Mich., 1859, Meth. Prot.—Delta Tau Delta, 1878-84; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Delta Delta Delta, 1890.

AKRON, MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY OF (formerly called Buchtel College), Akron, O., 1872, non-sectarian, formerly Universalist.—Delta Tau Delta, 1873-95; Phi Delta Theta, 1875-96; Pi Kappa Epsilon, 1882; Zeta Alpha Epsilon, 1897; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1877; Delta Gamma, 1879; Phi Mu, 1912; Phi Sigma Alpha (honorary local), 1910.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Auburn, Ala., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1878; Phi Delta Theta, 1879, (\$10,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1879; Kappa Alpha, 1883, (\$3,500); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1895; Sigma Nu, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1900; Delta Sigma Phi, 1908-11; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908; Alpha Psi, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1915; Phi Kappa Pi, 1914; Phi Kappa Phi, 1914.

ALABAMA, UNIVERSITY OF, University P. O., Ala. 1831.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1847, (\$7,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1850-57; Phi Gamma Delta, 1855, (\$8,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1856, (\$8,500); Kappa Sigma, 1869, (\$7,500); Sigma Nu, 1874; Phi Delta Theta, 1877, (\$8,500); Sigma Chi, 1876; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Kappa Alpha, 1885; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1903. Alpha Sigma Delta (local legal), 1912. *Medical Department at Mobile*. Phi Chi, 1904; Kappa Psi, 1905-13; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Kappa Phi, 1911. *Women's Department*. Kappa Delta, 1904; Alpha Delta Pi, 1907-09; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1910; Delta Delta Delta, 1914. Phi Delta Sigma (local sorority), 1913; Phi Beta Kappa, 1851; Sigma Upsilon, 1914.

ALABAMA WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Montgomery, Ala.—Alpha Delta Pi, 1910–13; Phi Mu Gamma, 1911; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1911–14; Kappa Delta, 1912.

ALBION COLLEGE, Albion, Mich., 1861, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta, 1876; Sigma Chi, 1886, (\$10,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1889, (\$1,500); Sigma Nu, 1895; Delta Gamma, 1883, (\$6,500); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887–1908; Alpha Chi Omega, 1887, (\$3,000); Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Delta Eta Sigma (honorary local).

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Meadville, Pa., 1817, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855, (\$19,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1860, (\$25,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1863, (\$16,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1879, (\$16,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887, (\$10,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908–08; Alpha Chi Rho, 1913; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1888; Alpha Chi Omega, 1891; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1902; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1913.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Chicago, Ill.—Sigma Alpha Iota, 1906.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MUSIC, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1900–01.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, Kirksville, Mo.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1902; Delta Omega, 1904.

AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass., 1821, non-sect. (formerly Cong.)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1836, (\$37,350); Psi Upsilon, 1841, (\$60,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1846, (\$51,000); Delta Upsilon, Chi Phi, 1873, (\$10,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1883, (\$56,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1885, (\$10,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1888, (\$30,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1893, (\$10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1895, (\$8,450); Kappa Theta, 1909, (local), (\$5,600); Sigma Delta Rho, 1909 (local), (\$7,400); Phi Beta Kappa, 1853; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913.

ARIZONA UNIVERSITY OF, Tucson, Ariz.—Kappa Sigma, 1915; Delta Sigma (local); Sigma Pi (local); Beta Phi Omicron.

ARKANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Fayetteville, Ark., 1872—Alpha Tau Omega, 1882–82; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Kappa Alpha, 1895; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Nu, 1904;

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Sigma Chi, 1906; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Chi Omega, 1895; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1903; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906-12; Pi Beta Phi, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Phi Alpha Delta, 1907; Delta Theta Phi, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Phi Chi, 1915; Tau Beta Pi, 1914.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1898; Delta Tau Delta, 1901; Omega Lambda (local), 1910; Sigma Alpha Delta, 1912 (local); Beta Phi, 1913; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Eta Kappa Nu, 1909.

ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Atlanta, Ga., 1854—Chi Zeta Chi, 1905-13; Phi Chi, 1905; Kappa Psi, 1909.

ATLANTA DENTAL COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga., 1893—Psi Omega, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1912.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga.—Phi Chi, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1913; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1914.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF LAW, Atlanta, Ga.—Delta Theta Phi, 1914.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Atlanta, Ga.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1906-13; Phi Chi, 1907.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, Sherman, Tex., 1849—Phi Delta Theta, 1853-58; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1865-65; Alpha Tau Omega, 1895-00.

BAILEY LAW SCHOOL, Asheville, N. C.—Sigma Nu, 1871-71.

BAKER UNIVERSITY, Baldwin, Kans., 1858, M.E.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1865-68; Kappa Sigma, 1903, (\$12,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1903, (\$10,000); Zeta Chi, 1905 (local); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1910; Delta Delta Delta, 1895, (\$10,000); Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Zeta, 1910-12; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1913; Alpha Theta Nu (local sorority); Alpha Delta Sigma, (local honorary).

BALLSTON LAW SCHOOL, Ballston Spa., N. Y.—Theta Delta Chi, 1848-49.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Baltimore, Md., 1839—Psi Omega, 1892; Xi Psi Phi, 1893.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Baltimore, Md., 1872—Phi Beta Pi, 1901; Phi Chi, 1902; Chi Zeta Chi, 1907; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1907; Kappa Psi, 1909; Phi Chi Delta, 1912.

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BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md. 1881—Phi Chi, 1893; Psi Omega, 1898; Chi Zeta Chi, 1905-13; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1906; Xi Psi Phi, 1906-12.

BARNARD COLLEGE, The Women's Department of Columbia University.

BATES COLLEGE, Lewiston, Me.—Delta Sigma Rho, 1915.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Independence, Tex., 1845—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856-86; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858-61; Kappa Psi, 1910.

BELMONT COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn., see Ward-Belmont College.

BELOIT COLLEGE, Beloit, Wis., 1846, non-sect. (formerly Cong.)—Beta Theta Pi, 1862, (\$18,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1881, (\$12,500); Sigma Chi, 1882, (\$12,500); Theta Chi Gamma (local sorority); Delta Psi Delta (local sorority); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1915, (\$8,000); Delta Phi Upsilon (local), 1908, (\$12,000); Chi Epsilon (local sorority); Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915.

BENJAMIN HARRISON LAW SCHOOL, Indianapolis, Ind.—Sigma Delta Kappa, 1915.

BENTON COLLEGE OF LAW, St. Louis, Mo.—Sigma Delta Kappa, 1915.

BETHANY COLLEGE, Bethany, W. Va., 1840, Christian—Phi Kappa Psi, 1859-82; Delta Tau Delta, 1859-95; Beta Theta Pi, 1860, (\$3,500); Sigma Nu, 1883, (\$6,000); Kappa Alpha, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903-05; Alpha Xi Delta, 1903; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1905.

BETHEL ACADEMY, Va.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1873-75; Kappa Alpha, 1878-79; Kappa Sigma, 1880-82.

BETHEL COLLEGE, Russellville, Ky., 1854, Pres.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856-12; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858; Alpha Tau Omega, 1872-72; Sigma Nu, 1884-04; Kappa Sigma, 1894-02.

BINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL, N. C.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1881-96.

BIRMINGHAM DENTAL COLLEGE, Birmingham, Ala.—Gamma Delta Beta, 1915.

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BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, Birmingham, Ala., 1894—Phi Chi, 1905; Kappa Psi, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1911-13; Delta Omicron Alpha, 1911.

BOLIVAR COLLEGE, Bolivar, Tenn.—Delta Gamma, 1878-81.

BOSCOBEL COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Boston, Mass., 1865, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1876-15; Theta Delta Chi, 1877-1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1889-92; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Lambda, 1912 (local); Zeta Beta Tau, 1908; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Alpha Phi, 1883; Gamma Phi Beta, 1887; Delta Delta Delta, 1888; Pi Beta Phi, 1896; Sigma Kappa, 1904; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1912; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1913; Phi Delta Phi, 1885; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1896; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1902; Zeta Nu (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Delta Theta Phi, 1915; Kappa Phi Alpha, 1915.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Me., 1802, non-sect. (formerly Cong.)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1841, (\$22,000); Psi Upsilon, 1843, (\$11,000); Chi Psi, 1844-66; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1844, (\$30,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1854, (\$10,000); Delta Upsilon, 1857, (\$10,000); Zeta Psi, 1868, (\$28,000); Kappa Sigma, 1895, (\$9,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1900, (\$13,000); Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1897; Phi Chi, 1900; Phi Beta Kappa, 1825; Phi Beta, 1914, (local \$1,800); Alpha Gamma Delta, 1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1914.

BRADFORD-DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL, Fall River, Mass.—Phi Psi, 1909.

BRENAU COLLEGE, Gainesville, Ga., 1878.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1902-14; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1907-14; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909-14; Alpha Delta Pi, 1910; Phi Mu, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma 1910-11; Sigma Iota Chi, 1910-14; Alpha Chi Omega, 1911; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911-13; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911, (\$1,500); Phi Beta (local); Phi Beta Sigma, (local honorary).

BROAD ST. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Philadelphia, Pa.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1900.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1893-12; Alpha Chi Rho, 1896; Zeta Beta Tau, 1910; Psi Sigma (local), 1901.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, R. I., 1765, Bap.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1836, (\$40,000); Delta Phi, 1838; Psi Upsilon, 1840, (\$18,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1849, (\$19,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850, (\$17,000); Delta Psi, 1852–53; Zeta Psi, 1852; Theta Delta Chi, 1853; Chi Psi, 1860–71; Delta Upsilon, 1868; Chi Phi, 1872–95; Phi Delta Theta, 1889; Alpha Tau Omega, 1894; Delta Tau Delta, 1896; Phi Kappa, 1892; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Phi Kappa Psi, 1902; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906; Sigma Nu, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1912; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Sigma Chi, 1914; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1897–1912; Sigma Kappa, 1908–12.

Sigma Phi Alpha (local), 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1830; Sigma Xi, 1900; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Tau Delta Sigma.

BUCHTEL COLLEGE, Akron, O., 1872, Univ., see Akron, Municipal University of.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, Lewisburg, Pa., 1848, Bap.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855, (\$10,000); Sigma Chi, 1864, (\$10,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1865–71; Phi Gamma Delta, 1882, (\$12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Kappa Sigma, 1896; Pi Beta Phi, 1895; Alpha Chi Omega, 1898–99; Delta Delta Delta, 1904; Kappa Delta, 1915; Delta Phi (local sorority); Kappa Delta Phi, 1900, (local); Delta Theta Upsilon (local), 1903; Delta Sigma (local), 1890; Pi Phi (local); Beta Delta Pi (local sorority); Pi Sigma —(local sorority).

BUFFALO GAP COLLEGE, Buffalo, Tex.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1888–88.

BUFFALO NORMAL COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1911.

BUFFALO, UNIVERSITY OF, Buffalo, N. Y., 1887—Beta Phi Sigma, 1889; Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1895; Delta Chi, 1897; Xi Psi Phi, 1898; Psi Omega, 1901–12; Delta Sigma Delta, 1901; Nu Sigma Nu, 1905; Phi Rho Sigma, 1911.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J., Epis.—Delta Psi, 1849–54.

BUTLER COLLEGE (formerly called Northwestern Christian University, then Butler University)—It is the academic department of the **UNIVERSITY OF INDIANAPOLIS**, Indianapolis, Ind., **non-sect.** (formerly Christian)—Phi Delta Theta, 1859, (\$10,000); Sigma

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Chi, 1865; Delta Tau Delta, 1875; Beta Theta Pi, 1878-81; Kappa Sigma, 1891-93; Sigma Theta (local sorority); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1874; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1878; Pi Beta Phi, 1897; Delta Delta Delta, 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1915.

CALDWELL COLLEGE, Danville, Ky.—Kappa Delta, 1907-08.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Berkeley, Cal., 1868—Zeta Psi, 1870, (\$60,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1873, (\$26,000); Chi Phi, 1875, (\$20,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1876, (\$40,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1879, (\$32,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1886, (\$25,000); Sigma Chi, 1886, (\$22,000); Sigma Nu, 1892; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Chi Psi, 1895, (\$15,000); Kappa Alpha, 1895; Delta Upsilon, 1896, (\$26,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1898, (\$20,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1899; Theta Delta Chi, 1900; Alpha Tau Omega, 1900 (\$39,000); Kappa Sigma, 1901; Psi Upsilon, 1902, (\$35,000); Phi Kappa Sigma 1903, (\$25,000); Acacia, 1905; Alpha Delta Phi, 1908; Pi Kappa Phi, 1908; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1909; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1910; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Sigma Phi, 1912; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1913; Sigma Pi, 1913; Theta Chi, 1913; Alpha Kappa Lambda, 1914; (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880, (\$14,000); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1890, (\$16,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1896, (\$12,000); Delta Delta Delta, 1900; Pi Beta Phi, 1900, (\$15,000); Alpha Phi, 1901; Chi Omega, 1902; Delta Gamma, 1907, (\$18,000); Alpha Chi Omega, 1909; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1907; Alpha Xi Delta, 1909; Sigma Kappa, 1910; Alpha Delta Pi, 1913; Delta Zeta, 1915.

Phi Delta Phi (San Francisco), 1884; (Berkeley) 1913; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Xi Psi Phi, 1894; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Delta Chi, 1902, (\$20,000); Psi Omega, 1903; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1905; Phi Chi, 1908; Alpha Epsilon Iota (Los Angeles), 1909; Alpha Zeta, 1909; Theta Xi, 1910, (\$32,000); Kappa Psi, 1910; Delta Chi, 1910, (\$20,000); Theta Tau, 1911; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1913; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1914; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1913; Zeta Omicron, 1896.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1898; Sigma Xi, 1902; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Beta Gamma Sigma, 1913; Phi Delta Kappa, 1913.

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CALLANAN COLLEGE, Des Moines, Iowa, 1879—Pi Beta Phi, 1886–89.

CAMPBELL-HAGEMAN COLLEGE, Lexington, Ky.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907–12.

CARLETON COLLEGE, Northfield, Minn., 1867, Cong.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1883–88; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Alpha Kappa Psi, 1910; Xi Sigma Upsilon (local; Theta Xi, 1912.

CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Charlotte, N. C.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1876–77.

CARROLL COLLEGE, Waukesha, Wis.—Beta Pi Epsilon, 1906; Phi Alpha Tau, 1912.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, Carthage, Ill., 1869, Luth.—Pi Beta Phi, 1882–88.

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Cleveland, O.—Zeta Psi, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1896, (\$16,000); Kappa Sigma, 1903; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905; Beta Theta Pi, 1905; Phi Kappa Psi, 1906, (\$20,000); Sigma Nu, 1907; Zeta Beta Tau, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1909, (\$10,000); Theta Tau, 1911; Sigma Tau Delta, (local), 1909.

Tau Beta Pi, 1900; Sigma Xi, 1904; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1906. Eta Kappa Nu, 1910.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, La., 1893, M.E., moved to Shreveport, La.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855–61; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857–62; Chi Phi, 1858–61; Kappa Sigma, 1885–04; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1860–61; Kappa Alpha, 1891–13; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1902–05.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Cleveland, Tenn.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1909; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1909; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1914.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Iowa—Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Fayette, Mo., 1857, M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1876–78; Sigma Nu, 1892–1902.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Lexington, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1908.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, Danville, Ky., formed by the union of two Presbyterian colleges, viz.: Central University and Centre College. The academic department is still called Centre College.

*CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, Richmond, Ky., 1874, Pres.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1883–1901; Alpha Tau Omega, 1884–90; Phi Delta Theta, 1885; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1885.

*CENTRE COLLEGE, Danville, Ky., 1819. Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1848; Phi Delta Theta, 1850; Phi Gamma Delta, 1856–56; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1860–62; Sigma Chi, 1876; Kappa Alpha, 1883.

CHATHAM INSTITUTE, Chatham, Va.—Kappa Delta, 1902–04.

CHATTANOOGA COLLEGE OF LAW, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Delta Theta Phi, 1907.

CHATTANOOGA MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Phi Chi, 1906–10.

CHEVY CHASE COLLEGE, Chevy Chase, Md.—Phi Mu, 1907–10.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, 1883. Now a department of Valparaiso University at one time independent and for a time connected with the University of Illinois—Delta Sigma Delta, 1885; Xi Psi Phi, 1896; Psi Omega, 1896; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902; Phi Delta, 1904; Chi Zeta Chi, 1907–09.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Chi, 1907; Phi Delta, 1908; Aleph Yodh Hi, 1908.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, formerly a department of the University of Illinois—Nu Sigma Nu, 1892; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; Phi Chi, 1909; Phi Rho Sigma, 1900; Aleph Yodh Hi, 1910.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Chicago, Ill.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906–10.

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897.

*These colleges were united in 1901 under the name of Central University, but located at Danville. The Collegiate department is called Centre College.

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CHICAGO KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill.—Delta Chi, 1894; Phi Delta Phi, 1896; Phi Alpha Delta, 1897; Delta Theta Phi, 1909; Phi Delta Delta, 1913 (sorority).

CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, Chicago, Ill., 1896—Phi Alpha Delta, 1901; Alpha Kappa Phi, 1909; Sigma Delta Kappa, 1914.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1910.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EXPRESSION, Chicago, Ills.—Omega Upsilon, 1909.

* †CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF, Chicago, Ill., Bap.—Zeta Psi, 1864–87; Phi Kappa Psi, 1865, (\$25,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1865; Beta Theta Pi, 1868, (\$13,000); Psi Upsilon, 1869; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1871, (\$25,000).

Sigma Nu, 1895; Alpha Delta Phi, 1896, (\$35,000); Sigma Chi, 1897; Delta Tau Delta, 1898, (\$20,000); Chi Psi, 1898; Delta Upsilon, 1901; Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903, (\$14,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1904; Kappa Sigma, 1904; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1906; Acacia, 1908; Delta Sigma Phi, 1910; Beta Phi, 1912.

Nu Sigma Nu, 1893; Phi Rho Sigma, 1895; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903–13; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Phi Beta Pi, 1901; Phi Alpha Delta, 1902; Phi Delta Phi, 1902; Delta Chi, 1903, (\$15,000); Phi Chi, 1905; Delta Theta Phi, 1909; Delta Theta Chi (divinity school), 1912; Mu Sigma Phi, 1902.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902 (at Rush Medical College); Sigma Xi, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Gamma Alpha, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915; Coif, 1904.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Columbia, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1901–15; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1910–15; Phi Mu Gamma, 1913–14.

*The old University of Chicago became inactive. The new University is an entirely different institution but the Fraternity chapters have continued to regard the institution as the same and so far as known are all acting under the original charters.

†There are a number of local women's clubs which are not considered as sororities. These are Mortar Board, 1894; Esoteric, 1894; Quadranglers, 1895; Sigma Club, 1895; Wyvern, 1898; Phi Beta Delta, 1899; Chi Rho Sigma, 1903; Pi Delta Phi, 1904; Deltho Club, 1905.

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CINCINNATI COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1840–51; Beta Theta Pi, 1840–51.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, Cincinnati, O., 1813—Phi Delta Phi, 1886.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Cincinnati, O.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1903; Sigma Iota Chi, 1905; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1914; Alpha Chi (local sorority), 1911; Theta Beta Gamma (local sorority), 1912.

CINCINNATI CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Cincinnati, O.—Pi Kappa Phi, 1913; Delta Omicron, 1909; Phi Mu Alpha, 1913; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1915; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1915.

CINCINNATI, UNIVERSITY OF, Cincinnati, O., 1873—Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889, (\$8,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1890; Phi Delta Kappa, 1898; Delta Tau Delta, 1909; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1910, (\$15,000); Alpha Nu Sigma (local), 1912; Sigma Delta Pi (local), 1913; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1885; Delta Delta Delta, 1892; Kappa Delta, 1913; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1913; Chi Omega, 1913; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Tau Kappa Sigma (local sorority), 1903.

CLARKSON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Potsdam, N. Y.—Omicron Pi Omicron, 1903; Sigma Delta, 1904.

CLEVELAND LAW SCHOOL, Cleveland, O.—Delta Theta Phi, 1900.

COE COLLEGE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Delta Phi Epsilon (local), 1901; Beta Phi Omega (local), 1909; Kappa Delta, 1911; Delta Delta Delta, 1912; Chi Omega, 1914.

COLBY COLLEGE, Waterville, Me., 1820, Bap.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1846, (\$10,000); Zeta Psi, 1850; Delta Upsilon, 1852; Phi Delta Theta, 1884; Alpha Tau Omega, 1892; Sigma Kappa, 1874; Chi Omega, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1908; Alpha Delta Pi, 1915; Phi Beta Kappa, 1896.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, N. Y., 1846, non-sect., formerly Bap. (formerly called Madison University)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1850–51; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856, (\$35,000); Delta Upsilon, 1865, (\$20,000); Delta Phi, 1874–76; Beta Theta Pi, 1880, (\$14,000);

Phi Gamma Delta, 1887, (\$8,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1887, (\$30,000); Theta Chi, 1912; Sigma Alpha (local), 1908, (\$4,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1878; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Columbia, S. C.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1904-09; Kappa Delta, 1905-10.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C., 1785—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881-82; Alpha Tau Omega, 1889; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1901-05; Kappa Alpha, 1904; Pi Kappa Phi, 1904-11.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY, New York, N. Y.—Psi Omega, 1906.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, see New York, College of the City of.

COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1874, Cong.—Kappa Sigma, 1904, (\$18,000); Sigma Chi, 1905; Phi Gamma Delta, 1908, (\$18,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1905; Phi Delta Theta, 1913, (\$12,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1914; Delta Sigma Xi, 1914 (athletics).

COLORADO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Denver, Colo.—Delta Sigma Delta, 1906, (\$8,000).

COLORADO STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fort Collins, Colo.—Alpha Psi, 1910; Alpha Kappa Epsilon, 1902 (local); Tau Alpha, 1906 (local); Sigma Delta, 1907 (local); Alpha Pi Lambda, 1908 (local); Sigma Theta Pi, 1911 (local); Sigma Rho Delta, 1913 (local).

Tau Epsilon Tau, 1908 (women's local); Tau Kappa Sigma, 1909 (women's local); Phi Epsilon, 1912 (women's local); Pi Kappa Delta, 1915.

COLORADO STATE SCHOOL OF MINES, Golden Colo., 1874—Sigma Nu, 1901; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1904, (\$12,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1908; Theta Tau, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1905.

COLORADO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Greeley, Col., 1899—Delta Psi (local); Lambda Gamma Kappa (local); Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1914; Delta Phi Omega (local sorority); Sigma Upsilon (local sorority); Theta Zeta Beta (local sorority); Phi Sigma Phi (local sorority).

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COLORADO, UNIVERSITY OF, Boulder, Colo., 1877—Delta Tau Delta, 1883; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891, (\$14,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1900, (\$18,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1901; Sigma Nu, 1902; Phi Delta Theta, 1902; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904; Acacia, 1911; Phi Gamma Delta, 1912; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1915; Sigma Chi, 1914; Kappa Delta Pi (local hon.).

Delta Gamma, 1885 (\$14,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1885, (\$15,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1901; Chi Omega, 1906; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910-12; Delta Kappa Phi (local sorority), 1911.

Omega Upsilon Phi, 1900; Alpha Zeta, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Phi Rho Sigma, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1910; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Delta Chi, 1914.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1905; Tau Beta Pi, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Sigma Tau, 1914.

COLORADO WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Denver, Colo., 1909, Baptist—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1914.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, N. Y., 1754—Alpha Delta Phi, 1836, (\$22,000); Psi Upsilon, 1842, (\$45,000); Delta Phi, 1842, (\$75,000); Chi Psi, 1846-85; Delta Psi, 1847, (\$88,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855, (\$34,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1866, (\$22,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1872; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1874, (\$30,000); Zeta Psi, 1879; Beta Theta Pi, 1881, (\$25,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1881-1910; Delta Tau Delta, 1882, (\$30,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1883, (\$29,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1884, (\$39,000); Delta Upsilon, 1885, (\$29,000); Sigma Chi, 1894; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1895, (\$27,500); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1897, (\$29,000); Alpha Chi Rho, 1900, (\$29,500); Omega Pi Alpha, 1902; Delta Sigma Phi, 1903-14; Zeta Beta Tau, 1905; Sigma Nu, 1908, (\$30,000); Acacia, 1909; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1910; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1909-12; Psi Sigma Delta, 1910; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1911.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1891-15; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1897-15; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1898-15; Gamma Phi Beta, 1901-15; Alpha Phi, 1903-15; Delta Delta Delta, 1903-15; Pi Beta Phi, 1904-15; Chi Omega, 1906-15; Delta Theta Phi, 1913-15.

Phi Delta Phi, 1881-13; Nu Sigma Nu, 1893; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1893-04; Theta Xi, 1899; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1902-13; Chi Zeta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta, 1904-11; Phi Delta Chi, 1898; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1905; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1909; Phi Rho Sigma, 1913; Pi Mu, 1913; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1912; Delta Theta Phi, 1914.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1869; Tau Beta Pi, 1902; Sigma Xi, 1903; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1907; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Theta Tau, 1913; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY—See George Washington University.

COMBS BROAD ST. CONSERVATORY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1912.

COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE, San Francisco, Cal., 1858—See Stanford University.

CORNELL COLLEGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, 1857, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1868-71; Sigma Nu, 1888-12.

*CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., 1865—Zeta Psi, 1869, (\$52,000); Chi Phi, 1868, (\$30,000); Kappa Alpha, 1868, (\$75,000); Chi Psi, 1869, (\$115,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1869, (\$25,000); Delta Upsilon, 1869, (\$40,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1869, (\$75,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1870, (\$50,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1870, (\$48,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1872, (\$40,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1874, (\$75,000); Psi Upsilon, 1876, (\$50,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1887, (\$35,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1888, (\$29,500); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1889, (\$35,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1890, (\$28,000); Sigma Chi, 1890, (\$45,000); Sigma Phi, 1890, (\$15,000); Delta Phi, 1891, (\$85,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891, (\$60,000); Kappa Sigma, 1892, (\$41,000); Sigma Nu, 1901, (\$57,000); Delta Sigma Phi, 1910; Acacia, 1907, (\$12,000); Zeta Beta Tau, 1907; Alpha Chi Rho, 1908, (\$22,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912, (\$25,000); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1909, (\$12,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1911, (\$25,000); Kappa Psi (local), 1907, (\$20,000); Theta Chi, 1912; Alpha Phi Alpha,

*There are in addition to the Greek letter fraternities a number of local societies: Amphibia; Bandhu (\$25,000); Beta Samech; Eleusis; Nayati (\$40,000); Seal and Serpent (\$30,000); Skull; Telluride Association (\$40,000); Zodiac.

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1906; Psi Sigma Delta, 1911; Alpha Theta, 1911; Phi Epsilon Pi; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1909, (\$35,000); Theta Alpha, 1910; Kappa Delta Rho, 1913; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1911; Omega Delta, (local), (\$25,000).

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883; Delta Gamma, 1885; Alpha Phi, 1889; Delta Zeta, 1904; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1913.

Phi Delta Phi, 1888; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1899; Delta Chi, 1890, (\$60,000); Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1901, (same New York City department, 1902); Alpha Zeta, 1901, (\$15,000); Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903; Theta Xi, 1903, (\$20,000); Theta Delta Phi, 1900, (\$18,700); Omega Pi Alpha, 1905; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1904; Alpha Psi, 1907, (\$20,000); Gamma Eta Gamma, 1909, (\$16,000); Omega Tau Sigma, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1915; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1914; Medical Dept. N. Y., Sigma Alpha Mu, 1912.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1882; Sigma Xi, 1886; Gamma Alpha, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1910; Tau Beta Pi, 1910; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Delta Kappa, 1911; Eta Kappa Nu, 1912; S. & B., 1906.

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, Omaha, Neb., 1892—Phi Rho Sigma, 1900; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Delta Sigma Delta, 1910; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1912; Delta Theta Phi, 1912; Kappa Psi, 1914.

CRESCENT COLLEGE, Eureka Springs, Ark.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1909–14; Sigma Iota Chi, 1909–12.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE, Va.—Kappa Sigma, 1880–84.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, Lebanon, Tenn., 1842, non-sect., formerly Cumb. Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1854–99; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857–73; Delta Psi, 1858–61; Alpha Delta Phi, 1857–61; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1859–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1860; Phi Kappa Psi, 1860–79; Chi Phi, 1861–61; Alpha Tau Omega, 1868–02; Phi Gamma Delta, 1869–78; Sigma Chi, 1872–80; Kappa Sigma, 1887; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1892–1908; Delta Sigma Phi, 1912.

DAKOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Mitchell, S. D.—Pi Delta Kappa, 1915.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover, N. H., 1770, non-sect (formerly Cong.)—Psi Upsilon, 1842, (\$13,000); K K K, 1842 (local),

(\$13,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1846, (\$8,000); Zeta Psi, 1855-74; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1853, (\$20,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1869, (\$10,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1884, (\$16,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1889, (\$14,000); Sigma Chi, 1893, (\$12,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1896, (\$13,600); Phi Gamma Delta, 1901, (\$12,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1901, (\$10,000); Chi Phi, 1902, (\$15,000); Kappa Sigma, 1905; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1905, (\$12,000); Acacia, 1906-08; Sigma Nu, 1907, (\$8,500); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1908, (\$8,500); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1888.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1787; Gamma Alpha, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson, N. C., 1837, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1858; Chi Phi, 1859-69; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1869; Kappa Alpha, 1880; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Pi Kappa Phi, 1912; Sigma Upsilon, 1915.

DEARBORN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill., 1893—Phi Delta, 1904-08.

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE, Newark, Del., 1824—Kappa Alpha, 1904, (\$7,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Sigma Nu, 1910, (\$8,500); Omega Alpha (local), 1911; Phi Kappa Phi, 1904.

DENISON UNIVERSITY, Granville, Ohio, 1832, Bap. (formerly called Granville College)—Sigma Chi, 1868, (\$10,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1868, (\$12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1885, (\$10,000); Kappa Phi, 1897 (local sorority), (\$2,500); Kappa Sigma, 1911; Phi Delta Theta, 1915, (\$15,000); Chi Psi Delta, 1900 (local sorority), (\$2,500); Sigma Delta Phi (local sorority), 1905, (\$1,500); Alpha Nu Sigma (local), 1911; Omega Pi Epsilon (local), 1915; Phi Mu Alpha, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Delta Omicron, 1915.

DENVER AND GROSS MEDICAL COLLEGE, Denver, Colo., 1881—(Now Medical and Dental Departments, University of Colorado)—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1898; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Denver, Col.—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1902-06.

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DENVER, UNIVERSITY OF, Denver, Colo., 1880, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891, (\$6,500); Kappa Sigma, 1902; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1913; Alpha Pi Mu, 1913 (local).

Pi Beta Phi, 1885, (\$1,500); Gamma Phi Beta, 1897, (\$3,000); Sigma Kappa, 1908; Kappa Delta, 1914; Alpha Zeta, 1912 (local sorority); Psi Omega, 1897; Phi Delta Phi, 1902; Phi Alpha Delta, 1913; Delta Sigma Delta, 1905; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910; Phi Lambda Upsilon (chem. honorary), 1912; Pi Beta Omega (local biology); Sigma Phi Alpha (local scholarship).

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, Greencastle, Ind., 1837, M.E. (formerly called Indiana Asbury University)—Beta Theta Pi, 1845, (\$25,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1856, (\$5,000); Sigma Chi, 1859, (\$23,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1865, (\$10,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1866, (\$6,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1868, (\$8,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1871, (\$12,000); Delta Upsilon, 1887, (\$5,000); Sigma Nu, 1890; Phi Tau Pi, 1914 (local); Lambda Chi Alpha, 1915; Beta Phi, 1915; Delta Nu Epsilon (local).

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1870; Pi Beta Phi, 1870–79; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875; Alpha Phi, 1888; Alpha Chi Omega, 1885; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905–09; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1907; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1908; Delta Zeta, 1909.

Delta Chi, 1892–96; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Mu Alpha, 1911–13.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1889; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909; Delta Sigma Rho, 1915.

DETROIT COLLEGE OF LAW, Detroit, Mich.—Delta Theta Phi, 1903.

DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Detroit, Mich., 1867—Nu Sigma Nu, 1889; *Delta Sigma Delta, 1895–1909; Phi Rho Sigma, 1897; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; *Xi Psi Phi, 1906–10; Alpha Phi Sigma (local); Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Phi Chi, 1914.

DETROIT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Detroit, Mich.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1901–12; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1907; Delta Omicron, 1910.

*The dental department in which these societies were located has been moved to the University of Michigan.

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DETROIT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Detroit, Mich.—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1903.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle, Pa., 1783, non-sect. (formerly M.E.)—Zeta Psi, 1852–55; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1854, (\$8,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1859, (\$8,000); Sigma Chi, 1859, (\$6,500); Theta Delta Chi, 1861–95; Chi Phi, 1869–94; Beta Theta Pi, 1874, (\$10,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1880, (\$6,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1902; Alpha Chi Rho, 1905; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1912; Pi Beta Phi, 1903; Delta Chi, 1893; Delta Theta Phi, 1903; Chi Omega, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1887.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY, Des Moines, Ia., 1880, Christian—Sigma Nu, 1891–94; Gamma Sigma Kappa (local), 1906; Chi Delta (local); Tau Psi (local); Kappa Lambda (local); Phi Gamma Lambda (local).

Epsilon Tau Sigma, 1905 (local sorority); Iota Alpha Omega (local sorority); Beta Chi Upsilon (local sorority); Omega Delta (local sorority); Gamma Delta Phi (local sorority); Alpha Gamma Tau (local sorority); Iota Delta Omicron (local sorority); Zeta Phi (local sorority); Kappa Kappa Upsilon (local sorority); Sigma Beta Kappa (local law).

DRURY COLLEGE, Springfield, Mo., 1873—Kappa Alpha, 1906; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1909; Phi Alpha Sigma (local); Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Pi Beta Phi, 1914.

EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, Edinburgh, Scotland—Chi Phi, 1867–70.

ELY'S SCHOOL, MISSES, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1903–07.

EMERSON SCHOOL OF ORATORY, Boston Mass.—Zeta Phi Eta, 1893; Phi Mu Gamma, 1907; Phi Alpha Tau, 1902.

EMORY COLLEGE, Oxford, Ga., 1836, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1869; Chi Phi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1871, (\$3,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1881, (\$5,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1884, (\$3,000); Kappa Sigma, 1887–91; Pi Kappa Phi, 1912; Sigma Upsilon, 1913.

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EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Emory, Va., 1837, M.E.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1856–61; Kappa Sigma, 1873–95; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884–95; Kappa Alpha, 1893–95.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA, Alexandria, Va.—Kappa Sigma, 1880–84.

ERSKINE COLLEGE, Due West, S. C., 1841, Ref. Pr.—Sigma Chi, 1860–61; Kappa Alpha, 1883–93; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884–94.

EUREKA COLLEGE, Eureka, Ills.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1915.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE, Mont Eagle, Tenn.—Delta Gamma, 1877–80; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1906.

FAIRMOUNT SEMINARY, Washington, D. C.—Kappa Delta, 1903–11; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1904–11; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905–06.

FALL RIVER TEXTILE SCHOOL, Fall River, Mass.—Phi Psi.

FAUQUIER INSTITUTE, Warrenton, Va.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905–07.

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Tallahassee, Fla.—Kappa Delta, 1904; Chi Omega, 1908; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1908; Alpha Delta Phi, 1909.

FLORIDA, UNIVERSITY OF, Gainesville, Fla., 1857—Alpha Tau Omega, 1884; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884–85; Kappa Alpha, 1903; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Delta Pi Lambda, 1913 (local); Phi Kappa Phi (hon.). 1912.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, New York, N. Y.—Phi Delta Epsilon, 1907; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1912; Delta Theta Phi, 1912.

FOREST ACADEMY, Anchorage, Ky.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1877–78.

FOREST PARK UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903–12.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Franklin, Ind., 1837, Bap.—Phi Delta Theta, 1860, (\$4,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1872–77; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Phi Alpha Pi, 1909 (local); Pi Beta Phi, 1888; Iota Psi Mu, 1911 (local sorority); Delta Delta Delta, 1912.

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster, Pa., 1853, Ref.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1854; Chi Phi, 1854, (\$10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1860, (\$7,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1874–96; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903, (\$10,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1908.

FULTON SYNODICAL COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo., Pres.—Delta Gamma, 1882–85; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1891; Pi Kappa Sigma (local sorority), 1913; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1913.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY, Greenville, S. C., 1850, Bap.—Chi Psi, 1858–98; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1868–98; Kappa Alpha, 1872–95.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Georgetown, Ky., 1829, Bap.—Phi. Delta Theta, 1857–76; Kappa Alpha, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1906.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., 1851, R. C.—Phi Chi, 1902; Kappa Psi, 1902–06; Delta Chi, 1903; Psi Omega, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Delta Sigma Delta, 1911; Theta Delta Phi, 1911; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1914.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C. 1821 (formerly and down to 1904 called Columbian University)—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858; Sigma Chi, 1864; Phi Kappa Psi, 1868–99; Alpha Tau Omega, 1874–88; Kappa Sigma, 1892; Kappa Alpha, 1894; Theta Delta Chi, 1896; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Delta Tau Delta, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Pi Beta Phi, 1889; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Phi Delta Phi, 1884; Chi Omega, 1903; Psi Omega, 1903; Phi Chi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908–13; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Kappa Psi, 1914; Sigma Nu, 1915; Delta Phi (local); Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Phi Mu, 1915; Sigma Xi, 1914.

GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Marietta, Ga.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857–65.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Atlanta, Ga., 1888—Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Sigma Nu, 1896; Kappa Alpha, 1899; Phi Delta Theta, 1902; Chi Phi, 1904; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Pi Kappa Phi, 1913; Alpha Pi Alpha, 1912 (local); Phi Kappa Phi (hon.) 1914.

GEORGIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Athens, Ga., 1785—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1866; Chi Phi, 1867, (\$6,000); Kappa Alpha, 1868; Phi Delta Theta, 1871; Sigma Chi, 1872; Phi Gamma Delta, 1871-91; Sigma Nu, 1873; Alpha Tau Omega, 1878; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Chi Psi, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1908; Chi Zeta Chi, 1903; Delta Theta Phi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1904; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1911-12; Sigma Upsilon, 1906; Alpha Zeta, 1914; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

GORDON INSTITUTE, Ga.—Kappa Alpha, 1879-83.

GOUCHER COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md., non-sect. (formerly M.E.) (formerly called the Women's College of Baltimore)—Alpha Phi, 1891; Delta Gamma, 1892; Tau Kappa Pi, 1892; Gamma Phi Beta, 1893; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1896; Pi Beta Phi, 1897; Delta Delta Delta, 1898; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1909; Pi Beta Kappa, 1905.

GRAHAM'S, MISSES, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1902.

GREENVILLE COLLEGE, Greenville, S. C., 1913—Eta Upsilon Gamma.

GRINNELL COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa, 1848—Phi Beta Kappa, 1908.

GUNSTON INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C.—Kappa Delta, 1903; Sigma Iota Chi, 1908-11; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill., 1860—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1876; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1900.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC, San Francisco, Cal.—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1906; Alpha Sigma, 1900 (local).

HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y., 1812, Pres.—Sigma Phi, 1831, (\$28,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1832, (\$28,000); Psi Upsilon, 1843, (\$11,000); Chi Psi, 1845, (\$25,000); Delta Upsilon, 1847, (\$25,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856, (\$8,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1868, (\$7,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1870.

HAMILTON COLLEGE (Women's Department of Transylvania University), Lexington, Ky.—Chi Omega, 1903, (\$2,800); Beta Sigma Omicron, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1908.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ills.—Sigma Delta Kappa, 1915.

HAMILTON SCHOOL, Washington, D. C.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1911-12.

HAMLIN UNIVERSITY, Minneapolis, Minn., 1883—Phi Rho Sigma, 1900.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, Prince Edward Co., Va., 1776, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1850-1912; Phi Kappa Psi, 1855-00; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1860-61; Chi Phi, 1867, (\$2,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1870-04; Sigma Chi, 1872-1902; Kappa Sigma, 1883; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1885, (\$3,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1890-94; Kappa Alpha, 1899; Theta Chi, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1915.

HANNAH MOORE ACADEMY, Reisterstown, Md.—Zeta Tau Alpha, 1900-04; Sigma Iota Chi, 1905-07.

HANOVER COLLEGE, Hanover, Ind., 1833, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1853, (\$4,500); Phi Gamma Delta, 1864, (\$5,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1861, (\$5,000); Sigma Chi, 1871, (\$4,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1872-95; Delta Gamma, 1881-81; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1882-99; Phi Mu, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1913; Theta Delta Sigma, 1912 (local sorority).

HARDIN COLLEGE, Mexico, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1902; Phi Mu, 1907-11; Sigma Iota Chi, 1914.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass., 1638—Alpha Delta Phi, 1837-07; Beta Theta Pi, 1843-01; Delta Phi, 1845-01; Psi Upsilon, 1850-72; Zeta Psi, 1852-92; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1851-91; Theta Delta Chi, 1856; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1865-67; Delta Upsilon, 1880, (\$35,000); Chi Phi, 1885-87; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Phi Delta Phi, 1887-09; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Psi Omega, 1897; Xi Psi Phi, 1899-12; Phi Rho Sigma, 1902; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Acacia, 1906, (\$15,000); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Alpha Phi Sigma, 1904 (local); Chi Delta, 1913 (local); Kappa Gamma Chi, 1908 (local); Phi Kappa Epsilon, 1910 (local); Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1912; Zeta Beta Tau, 1912; Nu Sigma Nu, 1913; Phi Beta Pi, 1913.

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Phi Beta Kappa, 1781; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1911.

HASTINGS COLLEGE, Hastings, Neb.—Pi Beta Phi, 1887–87.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Haverford, Pa.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1891–92; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1884–90; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899.

HELLMUTH WOMEN'S COLLEGE, London, Ont.—Chi Omega, 1899–00.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, Iowa—Pi Kappa Delta, 1915.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Hillsdale, Mich., 1855, non-sect. (formerly Bap.)—Delta Tau Delta, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1882–98; Sigma Chi, 1883–86; Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880; Pi Beta Phi, 1887; Delta Sigma Phi, 1915.

HOBART COLLEGE, Geneva, N. Y., 1822, Epis.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1840–76; Sigma Phi, 1840, (\$16,000); Kappa Alpha, 1844, (\$9,500); Theta Delta Chi, 1857; Chi Phi, 1860–80; Phi Kappa Psi, 1881–92; Sigma Chi, 1892; Phi Phi Delta (local), 1900; Phi Beta Kappa, 1871.

HOLLINS COLLEGE, Hollins, Va., 1842—Phi Mu Gamma, 1898; Kappa Delta, 1902; Phi Mu, 1904; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1914; Gamma Omicron Pi, 1898 (local sorority); Lambda Rho, 1900 (local sorority).

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, Mo., 1857—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1899–09.

HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Louisville, Ky., 1872—Phi Chi, 1897; Pi Mu, 1907.

HOWARD COLLEGE, Birmingham, Ala. (formerly at Marion, Ala. and at East Lake, Ala.), 1842, Bap.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1870–76; Beta Theta Pi, 1872–79; Sigma Chi, 1872–85; Sigma Nu, 1879, (\$5,000); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1911, (\$5,000) Psi Delta (local).

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., 1867—(Colored) Alpha Phi Alpha, 1907.

HUNTER COLLEGE, New York, N. Y. (formerly New York City Normal School)—Kappa Delta, 1913.

IDAHO, UNIVERSITY OF, Moscow, Idaho, 1892—Kappa Sigma, 1905; Phi Delta Theta, 1908, (\$6,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1914, (\$6,000); Sigma Nu, 1914; Gamma Phi Beta, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1911; Phi Alpha Delta, 1914; Omega Pi, 1911 (local sorority), (\$6,500); Iota Alpha (local agric.); Alpha Kappa Epsilon, 1913 (local); Zeta Delta, 1910 (local).

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, Jacksonville, Ill., 1835—Beta Theta Pi, 1856–66.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill. (Law Department of DePaul University)—Phi Alpha Delta, 1897; Delta Theta Phi, 1904.

ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF, Urbana, Ill., 1868—Delta Tau Delta, 1872, (\$40,000); Sigma Chi, 1881, (\$30,000); Kappa Sigma, 1891, (\$30,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1892, (\$30,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1893, (\$18,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1895, (\$25,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1897, (\$30,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1899, (\$27,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1902, (\$40,000); Sigma Nu, 1902; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903–13; Phi Kappa Psi, 1904, (\$40,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1904; Delta Upsilon, 1905; Acacia, 1906; Theta Delta Chi, 1908; Sigma Pi, 1908; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1908; Zeta Psi, 1909; Psi Upsilon, 1910; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1910; Alpha Delta Phi, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1912; Beta Phi, 1913; Phi Kappa, 1912; Chi Phi, 1912; Chi Psi, 1912; Chi Beta (local), 1906; Pi Omicron, 1911 (local); Lambda Chi Alpha, 1915; Psi Delta, 1912 (local)*; Kappa Alpha Xi, 1913 (colored men).

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1895, (\$17,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1895; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1899; Alpha Chi Omega, 1899; Chi Omega, 1900; Alpha Xi Delta, 1905; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Delta Gamma, 1906; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1911; Alpha Delta Pi, 1912; Gamma Phi Beta, 1913; Achuth, 1911; Nu Sigma Phi, 1898; Triangle, 1907.

Phi Delta Phi, 1901; Phi Alpha Delta, 1903; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1906; Kappa Psi, 1910; Kappa Delta Chi (educational); Phi Chi, 1910; Alpha Rho Chi, 1914; Alpha Zeta Gamma (dental local).

*There are also some local societies not having Greek names viz: Ilus, 1907; Iris, 1908; Acanctrus, 1911.

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Tau Beta Pi, 1897; Eta Kappa Nu, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1904; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Gamma Alpha, 1908; Sigma Delta Chi, 1912; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1889; Sigma Tau, 1914; Sigma Mu Rho (med. local hon.); Sigma Tau, 1915; Beta Gamma Sigma, 1913; Coif, 1902; Phi Delta Kappa, 1914; S. & B., 1909.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ill., 1850, M.E.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1866, (\$12,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1877–80; Phi Delta Theta, 1878–97; Sigma Chi, 1883, (\$10,000); Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1899; (\$9,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1873; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1875–95; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Kappa Delta, 1908; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1914; Phi Delta Phi, 1878; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1914 (forensic hon.); Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

INDIANA MEDICAL COLLEGE (medical department of the University of Indiana located at Indianapolis. It was formerly a department of the University of Indianapolis)—Phi Chi, 1903; Phi Rho Sigma, 1903; Phi Beta Pi, 1905.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Terre Haute, Ind.—Phi Delta Theta, 1869–72.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ind., 1828—Beta Theta Pi, 1845; Phi Delta Theta, 1849, (\$14,000); Sigma Chi, 1858, (\$17,500); Phi Kappa Psi, 1869, (\$37,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1870; Phi Gamma Delta, 1871, (\$25,000); Kappa Sigma, 1887, (\$15,000); Sigma Nu, 1892, (\$15,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1870; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1873, (\$12,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1893; Delta Gamma, 1898, (\$17,000); Delta Zeta, 1909; Phi Delta Phi, 1900; Nu Sigma Nu, 1908; Phi Beta Pi, 1908; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Chi, 1910; Tau Epsilon Pi (local); Gamma Eta, 1912; Theta Sigma Phi, 1913 (journalism); Sigma Delta Psi, 1915 (athletics); Nu Sigma Phi, 1909.

Sigma Xi, 1904; Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1915; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Theta Sigma Phi.

INDIANAPOLIS COLLEGE OF MUSICAL ART, Indianapolis, Ind.—Sigma Alpha Iota, 1911.

INDIANAPOLIS, UNIVERSITY OF, Indianapolis and Irvington, Ind., 1894, the Academic Department is called Butler College—*Indiana Dental College*. Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Delta Sigma Delta, 1900; Psi Omega, 1903.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, Ames, Iowa, 1858—Delta Tau Delta, 1875, (\$18,000); Sigma Nu, 1904, (\$12,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1905, (\$12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905, (\$12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1907; Alpha Tau Omega, 1908, (\$10,000); Acacia, 1909; Kappa Sigma, 1909; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1911; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912, (\$10,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1912; Phi Kappa Psi, 1913; Delta Upsilon, 1913, (\$14,000); Rho Sigma Gamma, 1909; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1915; Beta Phi, 1914; Pi Beta Phi, 1877, (\$10,000); Kappa Delta, 1908; Alpha Delta Pi, 1911; Delta Delta Delta, 1912.

Alpha Zeta, 1905; Theta Xi, 1909; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1914.

Tau Beta Pi, 1907; Gamma Delta Sigma, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Kappa Phi, 1911; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1912; Omicron Nu (econ. hon.), 1913; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1914; S. & B., 1915.

IOWA STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE, Iowa —Delta Sigma Rho, 1913.

IOWA UNIVERSITY OF, Iowa City, Iowa, 1857—Beta Theta Pi, 1866; Phi Kappa Psi, 1867; Phi Gamma Delta, 1873–73; Delta Tau Delta, 1880, (\$13,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1882; Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1893, (\$8,500); Kappa Sigma, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905, (\$13,000); Acacia, 1909; Delta Chi, 1912; Theta Xi, 1912; Phi Kappa, 1914; Kappa Alpha Xi (colored), 1914.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Pi Beta Phi, 1882; Delta Gamma, 1886; Delta Delta Delta, 1904; Alpha Chi Omega, 1911; Alpha Xi Delta, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1913; Achoth, 1910; Delta Zeta (local sorority), 1913; Gamma Phi Beta, 1915.

Phi Delta Phi, 1893; Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Phi Rho Sigma, 1902; Phi Beta Pi, 1905; Nu Sigma Nu, 1906; Psi Omega, 1906; Phi Delta Chi, 1907; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Delta Sigma Delta, 1915; S. & B., 1907–10.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Sigma Xi, 1900; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Sigma Tau, 1906–11; Tau Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1911; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1913; Coif, 1908.

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IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1842, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1868–1915; Phi Delta Theta, 1871, (\$8,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1874–80; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1913; Pi Beta Phi, 1868; Alpha Xi Delta, 1902; Sigma Phi Chi (local sorority); Iota Phi (hon. scholarship); Pi Kappa Delta, 1913.

ITHACA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Ithaca, N. Y.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1904; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1909.

JACKSON COLLEGE, Medford, Mass. (formerly the Women's Department of Tufts College)—Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908; Chi Omega, 1910; Sigma Kappa, 1913.

JAMESTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Jamestown, N. Y.—Delta Tau Delta, 1868–71.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Canonsburg, Pa., united with Washington College under the name of Washington and Jefferson College, which see.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1825—Phi Alpha Sigma, 1899; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1900; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Beta Pi, 1902, (\$12,000); Phi Chi, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903–11; Phi Rho Sigma, 1904; Zeta Beta Tau, 1907–08; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908; Pi Mu, 1908–15; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908–10; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1909–12; Kappa Psi, 1912; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903; Phi Chi Delta, 1914; Aleph Yodh Hi, 1914.

JENNER MEDICAL COLLEGE—Aleph Yodh Hi, 1912.

JESSAMINE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nicholasville, Ky., 1874—Chi Omega, 1898–02.

JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL, Chicago, Ill.—Delta Theta Phi, 1909.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Md., 1876—Beta Theta Pi, 1877; Phi Kappa Psi, 1879; Delta Phi, 1885; Alpha Delta Phi, 1889; Phi Gamma Delta, 1891; Kappa Alpha, 1891; Pi Kappa Chi (local), 1905; Phi Rho Epsilon, 1902–04; Zeta Phi, 1906–14; Nu Sigma Nu, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1905–06; Pi Mu, 1910; Phi Chi, 1910; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1910; Phi Beta Pi, 1913.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Gamma Alpha, 1904; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906.

JUDSON COLLEGE, Marion, Ala.—Kappa Delta, 1904; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1905; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Alpha Delta Pi, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910-14.

KANSAS CITY DENTAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo., 1880—Delta Sigma Delta, 1898; Psi Omega, 1910.

KANSAS CITY HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1906.

KANSAS CITY LAW SCHOOL, Kansas City, Mo.—Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Delta Theta Phi, 1915.

KANSAS CITY UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Phi Beta Pi, 1904-13.

KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Alpha Psi, 1908.

KANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Lawrence, Kan., 1864—Beta Theta Pi, 1872, (\$30,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1876, (\$9,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1881, (\$14,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1882, (\$18,000); Sigma Nu, 1884, (\$12,000); Sigma Chi, 1884; Alpha-Tau Omega, 1901; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Acacia, 1904; Kappa Sigma, 1912; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1914, (\$10,000); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1914; Pi Upsilon (local), 1909.

Pi Beta Phi, 1873, (\$15,000); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881, (\$10,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883, (\$20,000); Chi Omega, 1902, (\$15,000); Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Delta Pi, 1912; Sigma Kappa, 1913; Achoth, 1912; Alpha Chi Omega, 1914.

Phi Delta Phi, 1897; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Nu Sigma Nu, 1909; Phi Beta Pi, 1910; Alpha Zeta, 1911; Theta Tau, 1912; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Delta Phi Delta, 1912; Pi Gamma Sigma, 1912; Phi Alpha Tau, 1915; Phi Chi, 1915.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1890; Sigma Xi, 1890; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Phi Delta Kappa, 1912; Sigma Tau, 1915; Tau Beta Pi, 1914.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kans.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1913; Sigma Nu, 1913; Pi Kappa Alpha,

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1913; Acacia, 1913; Beta Theta Pi, 1914; Phi Delta Eta (local), 1914; Delta Zeta, 1915; Pi Beta Phi, 1915; Alpha Delta Pi, 1915; Lambda Lambda Theta (local sorority), 1905;

Alpha Zeta, 1910; Alpha Psi, 1912; Sigma Tau, 1912; Zeta Kappa Psi, 1914 (debating); Pi Kappa Delta, 1914; Digamma Pi, 1914 (arch. hon. local); Sigma Delta Chi, 1915; S. & B., 1914.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lyndon, Ky., 1846—Phi Delta Theta, 1854–56; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1854–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858–87; Chi Phi, 1872–83; Alpha Tau Omega, 1870–87.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Louisville, Ky., 1850—Phi Chi, 1896.

KENTUCKY, UNIVERSITY OF, Lexington, Ky., 1866—Kappa Alpha, 1893; Sigma Chi, 1893; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1900; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1901; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Theta, 1901; Sigma Nu, 1902; Alpha Tau Omega, 1909; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Alpha Xi Delta, 1908; Kappa Delta, 1910; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1910; Tau Beta Pi, 1901; Delta Chi, 1914; Phi Alpha Delta, 1914, (local); Alpha Zeta, 1912; Chi Omega, 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Ky., now Transylvania College which see.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Louisville, Ky.—Phi Chi, 1900; Pi Mu, 1908.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Winchester, Ky., 1866, M.E. So.—Kappa Alpha, 1902–06.

KENYON COLLEGE, Gambier, O., 1824, Epis.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852; Theta Delta Chi, 1854–96; Alpha Delta Phi, 1858, Psi Upsilon, 1860; Chi Phi, 1861–66; Beta Theta Pi, 1879; Delta Tau Delta, 1881; Phi Gamma Phi (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1858.

KEOKUK DENTAL COLLEGE, Keokuk, Iowa, 1897—Psi Omega, 1904–09.

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KNOX COLLEGE, Galesburg, Ill., 1837—Beta Theta Pi, 1855, (\$9,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1871; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1912, (\$8,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1871-74; Pi Beta Phi, 1884; Delta Delta Delta, 1889; Phi Mu, 1912; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

KROEGER SCHOOL OF MUSIC, St. Louis, Mo.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Pa., 1826, Pres.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1853-83; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855, (\$30,000); Zeta Psi, 1857, (\$45,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1867, (\$30,000); Sigma Chi, 1867, (\$10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1869, (\$25,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1873, (\$25,000); Chi Phi, 1874, (\$30,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1874, (\$23,500); Phi Gamma Delta, 1883, (\$25,000); Delta Upsilon, 1885, (\$20,000); Sigma Nu, 1900; Alpha Chi Rho, 1903; Omega Delta Phi (local), 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1890.

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, Tenn., Luth.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1859-60; Sigma Chi, 1860-61.

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Lake Forest, Ill., 1876, Pres.—Kappa Sigma, 1880; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1893-94; Omega Psi, 1902, (local); Phi Pi Epsilon, 1895, (local); Digamma Alpha Upsilon (local), 1906; Beta Rho Delta (local), 1907; Sigma Tau (local sorority), 1901; Theta Psi (local sorority), 1905.

LAKE SHORE SEMINARY, North East, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, 1871-75.

LASSELL SEMINARY, Auburndale, Mass.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880-82.

LAURA MEMORIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., 1890—Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1899-03.

LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Appletown, Wis., 1847, M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1859-61; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1915; Alpha Delta Pi, 1908; Theta Phi (local), 1897, (\$4,500); Delta Iota (local), 1903; Beta Sigma Phi (local), 1902; Alpha Gamma Phi (local) sorority, 1903; Kappa Upsilon (local sorority), 1902; Theta Gamma Delta (local sorority), 1913; Theta Alpha (local sorority), 1913; Phi Mu, 1914; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1912; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1915; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912.

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LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1866, Epis.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1870-87; Chi Phi, 1872, (\$19,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1874, (\$22,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1876, (\$18,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1882, (\$20,000); Delta Phi, 1884; Psi Upsilon, 1884, (\$28,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1884; Delta Upsilon, 1885, (\$15,000); Sigma Nu, 1885; Sigma Phi, 1887, (\$20,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1887; Sigma Chi, 1887, (\$18,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1891, (\$11,000); Chi Psi, 1893; Kappa Alpha, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1900; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1901; Theta Xi, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912 (inactive).

Tau Beta Pi, 1885; Phi Beta Kappa, 1887; Tau Delta Sigma.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY, see Stanford University.

LEWISBURG FEMALE INSTITUTE, Lewisburg, W. Va.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1903-08; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1903-04.

LEWISBURGH UNIVERSITY, now Bucknell University.

LIBERTY LADIES' COLLEGE, Sedalia, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903-13; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1908.

LINCOLN DENTAL COLLEGE, Lincoln, Neb.—Xi Psi Phi, 1905; Delta Sigma Delta, 1913.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1908-14; Kappa Phi, 1909.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa., (Colored).—Alpha Phi Alpha, 1912.

LINDENWOOD COLLEGE, St. Charles, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1905; Sigma Iota Chi, 1909.

LITTLEJOHN COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Chicago, Ill.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1911.

LOMBARD COLLEGE, Galesburg, Ill., 1852, Univ.—Delta Tau Delta, 1869-85; Phi Delta Theta, 1878, (\$6,000); Sigma Nu, 1891, (\$5,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1872, (\$1,500); Alpha Xi Delta, 1893, (\$1,600); Delta Zeta, 1915.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1860—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1876-78; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1896; Phi Delta, 1901; Zeta Beta Tau, 1903-14; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1909-13; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1911.

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LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, Los Angeles, Cal.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1908.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La., 1858—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867; Kappa Alpha, 1885; Kappa Sigma, 1887, (\$1,100); Sigma Nu, 1887, (\$6,500); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1903; (\$2,000); Sigma Iota, 1912 (Spanish); Alpha Delta Phi, 1913 (local) Spanish; Sigma Alpha Phi (local agricultural); Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Kappa Delta, 1909, (\$3,300); Alpha Delta Pi, 1914; Phi Chi Delta, 1909; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915.

LOUISIANA, UNIVERSITY OF, New Orleans, La., merged into the Tulane University of Louisiana.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Louisville, Ky., 1887—Psi Omega, 1897.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, Louisville, Ky.—Xi Psi Phi, 1914.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Louisville, Ky.—Kappa Psi, 1909.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Louisville, Ky., 1837—Phi Chi, 1894; Pi Mu, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1909.

LOUISVILLE, UNIVERSITY OF, Louisville, Ky.—Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Kappa Psi, 1914.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL, Lowell, Mass.—Delta Kappa Phi, 1902; Phi Psi, 1904; Omicron Pi, 1902.

LOYALA UNIVERSITY, Chicago, Ill., 1869, Roman Catholic—Phi Delta, 1912; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Aleph Yodh Hi, 1913; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1913.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, now Colgate University.

MAINE, UNIVERSITY OF, Orono, Me., 1863—Beta Theta Pi, 1878, (\$13,000); Kappa Sigma, 1886, (\$8,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1891, (\$9,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1898, (\$10,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1899, (\$10,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1901, (\$12,000); Sigma Chi, 1902, (\$8,000); Theta Chi, 1907, (\$12,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1908, (\$10,000); Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913, (\$6,500); Sigma Nu,

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1914; Alpha Omicron Phi, 1908; Phi Mu, 1913; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1901-10; Alpha Zeta, 1908; Phi Delta Phi, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1910; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Phi Eta Kappa (local), 1906, (\$14,000).

Phi Kappa Phi, 1898; Tau Beta Pi, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1915.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, O., 1835—Phi Gamma Delta, 1855-97; Alpha Digamma, 1859; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1860, (\$5,500); Delta Upsilon, 1870, (\$7,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1890-98; Alpha Nu Sigma (local sorority), 1907; Beta Theta, 1908 (local sorority); Phi Beta Kappa, 1860.

MARION SIMS BEAUMONT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, St. Louis, Mo.—See St. Louis University.

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, Milwaukee, Wis.—Psi Omega, 1897; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1900; Alpha Gamma Phi (local med.), 1908; Phi Beta Pi, 1907.

MARVIN COLLEGE, Waxahachie, Tex., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881-84.

MARY BALDWIN SEMINARY, Staunton, Va.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1903-07; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1904-06; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905-07; Alpha Delta Phi, 1905-10.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, College Park, Md., 1859—Kappa Alpha, 1914; Sigma Nu, 1915; Iota Sigma, 1914 (local).

MARYLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md., 1898—Kappa Psi, 1901-14; Phi Chi, 1903.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMY, Oxford, Md.—Kappa Sigma, 1885-87.

MARYLAND, UNIVERSITY OF, Baltimore, Md., 1812—Kappa Sigma, 1874; Phi Gamma Delta, 1879-83; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1897; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1899; Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Psi Omega, 1900; Nu Sigma Nu, 1904; Chi Zeta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta Chi, 1905-07; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Chi, 1906; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1906; Phi Chi, 1893; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1913; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Aleph Yodh He, 1914.

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MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass., 1867—Q. T. V., 1869; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1873; Kappa Sigma, 1904, (\$12,000); Theta Chi, 1911, (\$7,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Kappa Gamma Phi, 1909 (local), (\$6,000); Beta Kappa Phi, 1910 (local), (\$9,000); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1913, (\$8,000); Lambda Chi Alpha, 1912 (\$10,000); Phi Kappa Phi, 1901 (local).

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Cambridge, Mass.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1910.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Boston, Mass., 1823—Phi Delta Chi, 1902; Kappa Psi, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Boston, Mass., 1861—Chi Phi, 1873, (\$19,000); Sigma Chi, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Theta Xi, 1885; Phi Gamma Delta, 1889; Delta Psi, 1889; Delta Tau Delta, 1889; Theta Delta Chi, 1890; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890, (\$22,000); Delta Upsilon, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Phi Beta Epsilon, 1895, (\$24,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1902; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1903; Delta Sigma Phi, 1904-09; Beta Theta Pi, 1912; Kappa Sigma, 1914; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1911 (Journalist honorary); Theta Tau, 1912 (engineering honorary); Lambda Phi (local), 1907; Delta Kappa Phi (local) 1912.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, Canada.—Zeta Psi, 1883; Alpha Delta Phi, 1897, (\$40,000); Delta Upsilon, 1898, (\$14,500); Kappa Alpha, 1899; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1900; Theta Delta Chi, 1901; Phi Delta Theta, 1902, (\$10,000); Alpha Beta Gamma (local), 1905; Epsilon Phi (local), 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1901-08; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1904; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1913; Phi Rho Sigma, 1913.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston, S. C.—Phi Chi, 1906-12; Kappa Psi, 1907-14; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1908-12; Pi Mu, 1908-14.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va., 1838—Pi Mu, 1896; Phi Chi, 1903; Kappa Psi, 1904-06; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1906-13; Psi Omega, 1908; Chi Zeta Chi, 1910; Xi Psi Phi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906; Phi Rho Sigma, 1906; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Phi Beta Pi, 1913.

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MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO of the Universities of Chicago, Illinois and Northwestern—Alpha Phi Alpha (colored), 1910 (a joint chapter).

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA of the Temple University, University of Pennsylvania and Medico-Chirurgical College—Alpha Phi Alpha (colored), 1914 (a joint chapter).

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881—Nu Sigma Nu, 1890–13; Psi Omega, 1899; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1907; Phi Chi, 1907; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1909; Beta Phi Sigma, 1911; Phi Chi Delta, 1914; Aleph Yodh Hi, 1914.

MERCER UNIVERSITY, Macon, Ga., 1857, M.E.—Chi Phi, 1869–80; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1870; Phi Delta Theta, 1872, (\$4,000); Kappa Alpha, 1873; Kappa Sigma, 1874; Alpha Tau Omega, 1880; Sigma Nu, 1884.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Cincinnati, O.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1903.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATORY, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906.

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, 1852—Nu Sigma Nu, 1892; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1903; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903–06.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford, O., 1819, Pres.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1833–73; Beta Theta Pi, 1839; Phi Delta Theta, 1848, (\$22,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852, (\$15,000); Sigma Chi, 1855, (\$22,000); Delta Upsilon, 1868; Delta Zeta, 1902; Delta Delta Delta, 1911; Chi Omega, 1913; Phi Alpha Psi (local), 1911; Omega Psi Rho (local), 1912; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1911; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1914; Kappa Tau Sigma, 1911, (local sorority); Gamma Delta Phi, 1911, (local sorority); Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Alpha Pi (local sorority).

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, Mich., 1855—Delta Tau Delta, 1872–97; Phi Delta Theta, 1873–98; Omicron Nu, 1911; Alpha Psi, 1915; Tau Beta Pi; Alpha Zeta; S. & B., 1914.

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MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Detroit, Mich., 1888—Phi Delta, 1903.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES, Houghton, Mich., 1886—Theta Tau, 1908, (\$18,000); Sigma Rho, 1894, (\$16,000); Tau Beta Pi, 1904.

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1836—Beta Theta Pi, 1845, (\$40,000); Chi Psi, 1845, (\$50,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1846, (\$40,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855, (\$25,000); Delta Phi, 1855-77; Zeta Psi, 1858, (\$25,000); Sigma Phi, 1858, (\$25,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1864, (\$26,000); Psi Upsilon, 1865, (\$22,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1871, (\$14,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1876, (\$22,500); Delta Upsilon, 1876, (\$16,000); Sigma Chi, 1877, (\$40,000); Chi Phi, 1882-85; Phi Gamma Delta, 1885, (\$22,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1888, (\$21,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889, (\$20,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1889, (\$25,000); Kappa Sigma, 1892, (\$25,000); Sigma Nu, 1902, (\$25,000); Acacia, 1904, (\$25,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1905, (\$22,500); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1908, (\$25,000); Zeta Beta Tau, 1912; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Theta Xi, 1914; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1915; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1909; Beta Phi, 1915; Kappa Beta Psi, 1912 (local); Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Sigma Upsilon Psi (local); Alpha Psi, 1915.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1879, (\$9,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1882, (\$10,000); Delta Gamma, 1885, (\$18,000); Sorosis, 1886, (\$18,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1888, (\$16,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1890, (\$16,000); Alpha Phi, 1892, (\$12,000); Delta Delta Delta, 1894-00; Alpha Chi Omega, 1898; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1904; Chi Omega, 1905, (\$12,000); Theta Phi Alpha, 1913 (women's local); Omega Phi (local sorority).

Phi Delta Phi, 1869, (\$25,000); Nu Sigma Nu, 1882, (\$26,000); Delta Sigma Delta, 1882, (\$12,000); Phi Delta Chi, 1883; Mu Sigma Alpha, 1888; Xi Psi Phi, 1889; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1890; Delta Chi, 1892, (\$16,000); Omega Psi, 1896; Phi Rho Sigma, 1897, (\$22,000); Phi Beta Pi, 1898, (\$12,000); Phi Alpha Gamma, 1900; Phi Mu Alpha, 1902; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1903; Phi Alpha Delta, 1905; Phi Chi, 1905; Psi Omega, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906, (\$10,000); Pi Upsilon Rho, 1906; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1909;

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Delta Theta Phi, 1912; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1911, (\$11,000); Alpha Sigma, 1893; Phi Sigma Tau, 1913; Theta Kappa Nu (Order of the Coif), 1912; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Alpha Rho Chi, 1914; Sigma Delta Kappa, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1914; Omega Upsilon 1909; Alpha Psi, 1915.

Sigma Xi, 1903; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Middlebury, Vt., 1800—Chi Psi, 1843, (\$5,500); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1854, (\$7,500); Delta Upsilon, 1856; Pi Beta Phi, 1893; Alpha Chi, 1889 (local women); Sigma Kappa, 1911; Kappa Delta Rho, 1905; Alpha Sigma Phi (local), 1911; Delta Sigma, 1911 (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1868.

MIDDLE GEORGIA MILITARY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Milledgeville, Ga., 1880—Alpha Tau Omega, 1888–90.

MILLIKIN, JAMES, UNIVERSITY, Decatur, Ill.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1911; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1909; Kappa Delta Chi (local); Delta Delta Delta, 1912; Pi Beta Phi, 1912; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1912; Alpha Chi Omega, 1913; Alpha Rho Delta (local debating), 1914.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE, Jackson, Miss., 1892, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1893, (\$5,000); Kappa Sigma, 1895, (\$6,500); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1905; Phi Mu, 1914; Kappa Delta, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1910; Gamma Delta Epsilon, (local hon.), 1912.

MILLS COLLEGE, Mills College, Cal.—Delta Theta Delta (local sorority), 1899; Mu Sigma Sigma (local sorority).

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Minneapolis, Minn., 1868—Chi Psi, 1874, (\$18,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1881 (\$15,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1883, (\$10,000); Sigma Chi, 1888, (\$20,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1888, (\$18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1890, (\$22,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1890, (\$12,000); Delta Upsilon, 1890, (\$15,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890, (\$12,000); Psi Upsilon, 1890, (\$28,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1892, (\$14,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1892, (\$12,000); Zeta Psi, 1899, (\$10,000); Kappa Sigma, 1901; Alpha Tau Omega, 1902, (\$10,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1902, (\$16,000); Sigma Nu, 1904, (\$9,500); Acacia, 1906, (\$12,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1910,

(\$7,000); Sigma Kappa Alpha, (local); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1915. Gamma Phi Beta, 1902, (\$13,000); Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1912; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1912; Sigma Alpha Delta (local sorority).

Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Delta Chi, 1892, (\$8,500); Delta Sigma Delta, 1894; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897-09; Psi Omega, 1896-03; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1898; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1901; Phi Delta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1904, (\$8,000); Theta Tau, 1904; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1904; Alpha Zeta, 1905; Phi Rho Sigma, 1905; Omega Psi Phi, 1908-12; Delta Theta Phi, 1905, (\$8,000); Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1910; Phi Alpha Tau, 1909-14; Sigma Rho, 1910.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1892; Sigma Xi, 1896; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Lambda Alpha Psi; S. & B., 1905.

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887-92.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, Clinton, Miss., 1850—Phi Kappa Psi, 1860-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1869-76; Sigma Chi, 1873-74.

MISSISSIPPI, UNIVERSITY OF, Oxford, Miss., 1844—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850-1911; Delta Psi, 1855-1912; Sigma Chi, 1857-12, (\$8,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1857-1911; Chi Psi, 1858-95; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1859-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1866-1912; Phi Gamma Delta, 1868-79; Phi Delta Theta, 1877-1912; Beta Theta Pi, 1879-01; Kappa Alpha, 1900-1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1886-12; Chi Omega, 1899-1912; Delta Delta Delta, 1904-12; Sigma Upsilon, 1909.

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES, Rolla, Mo.—Kappa Alpha, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1903; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1905; Tau Beta Pi, 1906.

MISSOURI STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Kirksville, Mo.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1914.

MISSOURI, UNIVERSITY OF, Columbia, Mo., 1839—Phi Kappa Psi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1870; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884, (\$16,000); Sigma Nu, 1886, (\$22,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1890,

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(\$31,000); Kappa Alpha, 1891, (\$8,000); Sigma Chi, 1896, (\$17,500); Kappa Sigma, 1898, (\$11,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1899, (\$8,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1905, (\$14,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1906, (\$15,000); Acacia, 1907; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1909; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1914.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875, (\$13,250); Beta Sigma Omicron, 1888-04; Pi Beta Phi, 1899; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1909; Alpha Phi, 1910; Phi Mu, 1913; Chi Omega, 1913; Alpha Delta Pi, 1915.

Phi Delta Phi, 1890; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Phi Mu Alpha, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1907; Alpha Zeta, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909. Sigma Kappa Zeta (local); Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1901; Tau Beta Pi, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Gamma Sigma Delta, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Eta Kappa Nu, 1911; Gamma Alpha, 1914; Sigma Delta Chi, 1913; Coif, 1910; Alpha Sigma Epsilon; S. & B., 1911; Theta Sigma Phi, 1912.

MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE, Marshall, Mo., 1889, Cumb. Pres.—Sigma Nu, 1891-96; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1892-93.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, Monmouth, Ill., 1857, Un. Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1865-78; Delta Tau Delta, 1865-72; Phi Gamma Delta, 1866-71; Pi Beta Phi, 1867-84; Phi Delta Theta, 1871-84; Phi Kappa Psi, 1871-84; Sigma Chi, 1874-78; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870-78.

MONONGALIA ACADEMY, Morgantown, W. Va.—Delta Tau Delta, 1861-64.

MONTANA UNIVERSITY OF, Missoula, Mont.—Sigma Nu, 1905; Sigma Chi, 1906; Iota Nu, 1908 (local); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1909; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914.

MOORE'S HILL COLLEGE, Moore's Hill, Ind., 1854—Kappa Alpha Theta, 1871-75.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE, South Hadley, Mass., 1837—Phi Beta Kappa, 1905.

MT. UNION COLLEGE, Alliance, Ohio, 1846, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta, 1875-84; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon,

1885; Sigma Nu, 1892, (\$6,500); Delta Gamma, 1882-08; Alpha Xi Delta, 1902; Delta Delta Delta, 1914; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909-14; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1915.

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, Allentown, Pa., 1867, Luth.—Chi Phi, 1868-84; Phi Gamma Delta, 1867-94; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881, (\$7,000); Delta Theta (local), 1898.

MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY OF AKRON—See Akron.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE, Ohio—Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912.

NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1847-61; Phi Gamma Delta, 1850-50; Sigma Chi, 1856-57; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857-76; Chi Phi, 1860-61; Phi Kappa Psi, 1870-75; Alpha Tau Omega, 1871-72; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903-11; Pi Mu, 1908; Kappa Psi, 1908-12.

NATIONAL CATHEDRAL ACADEMY—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907-09.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, Washington, D. C.—Sigma Nu Phi.

NEBRASKA, UNIVERSITY OF, Lincoln, Neb., 1869—Phi Delta Theta, 1875, (\$7,500); Sigma Chi, 1883; Beta Theta Pi, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Delta Tau Delta, 1894, (\$14,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1895; Alpha Tau Omega, 1897; Kappa Sigma, 1897; Delta Upsilon, 1898; Phi Gamma Delta, 1898; Acacia, 1904; Sigma Nu, 1909; Delta Chi, 1909; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Theta Chi (local), 1895; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1913.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1884; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Delta Gamma, 1888; Delta Delta Delta, 1894; Pi Beta Phi, 1895; Chi Omega, 1903; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1903; Alpha Phi, 1906; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Zeta, 1910; Achuth, 1910; Alpha Xi Delta, 1912; Gamma Phi Beta, 1914, (\$12,000).

Phi Delta Phi, 1895; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Pi Alpha Phi; Alpha Zeta, 1904; Nu Sigma Nu, 1906; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909; Phi Delta Chi, 1912; Phi Alpha Tau, 1904; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1914; Epsilon Epsilon Epsilon, 1911 (local medical); Phi Delta Chi, 1912; Iota Sigma Pi, 1914; Phi Alpha Delta, 1915; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1915; Nu Sigma Phi, 1912.

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Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Sigma Xi, 1897; Sigma Tau, 1904; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1910; Alpha Rho Sigma (hon. pharmacy); Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Theta Kappa Nu (hon. law); Alpha Omega Alpha, 1914; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Coif, 1911; Phi Delta Kappa, 1914.

NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY—Phi Kappa Phi, 1914; Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

NEVADA, UNIVERSITY OF, Reno, Nev.—Tau Eta Rho Omicron, 1891, (local); Sigma Alpha, 1895, (local); Sigma Nu, 1914; Delta Rho, 1900, (local sorority); Pi Delta Tau (local); Phi Kappa Phi, 1912; Delta Delta Delta, 1913.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL, New Bedford, Mass.—Phi Psi, 1904.

NEWBERRY COLLEGE, Newberry, S. C., 1858, Luth.—Kappa Alpha, 1873-74.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Boston, Mass.—Alpha Chi Omega, 1895; Phi Mu Alpha, 1898; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1903; Phi Mu Gamma, 1908; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1915; Kappa Gamma Psi, 1914.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Durham, N. H., 1868—Zeta Epsilon Zeta, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Alpha Zeta, 1903; Theta Chi, 1910; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Alpha Tau Alpha (local), 1906; Beta Phi (local), 1906; Gamma Theta (local), 1907; Pi Alpha Phi (local sorority) 1913; Alpha Xi Delta, 1914.

NEW JERSEY LAW SCHOOL, Newark, N. J.—Delta Theta Phi, 1915.

NEW MEXICO, UNIVERSITY OF, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Phi Mu, 1911; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1915; Sigma Tau (local).

NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, New Orleans, La., 1899—Psi Omega, 1903; Xi Phi Psi, 1908-11.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, New York, N. Y., 1866—Xi Psi Phi, 1893-08; Psi Omega, 1893.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, New York, N. Y., 1829—See Columbia University.

NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF, New York, N. Y., 1866, (formerly the New York Free Academy, and the name is now usually abbreviated to "C C. N Y.")—Alpha Delta Phi, 1855-13; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856, (\$20,000); Chi Psi, 1857-73; Phi Gamma Delta, 1865-06; Delta Upsilon, 1874-79; Theta Delta Chi, 1881; Phi Delta Theta, 1884-91; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1896; Phi Kappa Tau, 1898; Omega Pi Alpha, 1901; Delta Sigma Phi, 1901; Zeta Beta Tau, 1902; Phi Epsilon Pi (local), 1904; Alpha Lambda Phi (local), 1910; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1909; Phi Beta Kappa, 1867.

NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND FLOWER HOSPITAL, New York, N. Y., 1860-1889—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1894, (\$25,000); Pi Upsilon Rho, 1905; Alpha Sigma, (\$30,000); Phi Delta Epsilon, 1913.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, New York, N. Y., 1891—Phi Delta Phi, 1899; Delta Chi, 1902-05; Delta Theta Phi, 1907.

NEW YORK POLYCLINIC MEDICAL SCHOOL, New York, N. Y.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1904-05.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, Albany, N. Y.—Sigma Nu Kappa, 1910; Kappa Delta Rho, 1914.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (formerly called the University of the City of New York), New York, N. Y., 1830, Pres.—Sigma Phi, 1835-48; Alpha Delta Phi, 18359;-3 Psi Upsilon, 1837, (\$38,000); Delta Phi, 1841, (\$25,000); Zeta Psi, 1846, (\$41,000); Delta Psi, 1847-73; Delta Upsilon, 1865, (\$35,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1892, (\$22,000); Delta Sigma Phi, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Alpha Omicron. Pi, 1900; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Phi Delta Phi, 1888; Delta Chi, 1891; Zeta Beta Tau, 1906; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1904; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Psi Sigma Delta, 1913; Omega Upsilon Nu (local); Delta Mu Delta, 1913; Phi Beta Kappa, 1838; Phi Delta Kappa, 1915.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY, Buffalo, N. Y., 1856, R. C.—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1896 (merged with the University of Buffalo).

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Raleigh, N. C., 1889, Non. Sec.—Sigma Nu, 1895; Kappa

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Sigma, 1903; Kappa Alpha, 1903; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Alpha Zeta, 1904; Delta Sigma Phi, 1915.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE, Charlotte, N. C.—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908.

NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1789—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850, (\$2,500); Phi Gamma Delta, 1851–98; Beta Theta Pi, 1852, (\$4,500); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857, (\$4,500); Delta Psi, 1854–62; Delta Phi, 1855–61; Chi Psi, 1855–61; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1856–95; Theta Delta Chi, 1857–60; Zeta Psi, 1858, (\$4,000); Chi Phi, 1858–68; Alpha Tau Omega, 1879, (\$5,000); Kappa Alpha, 1881, (\$4,500); Phi Delta Theta, 1885, (\$5,000); Sigma Nu, 1888, (\$4,200); Sigma Chi, 1889; Kappa Sigma, 1893, (\$5,000); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1895, (\$2,000); Phi Chi, 1905; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1907–13; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1910; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Kappa Psi, 1915.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Agricultural College N. Dak.—Alpha Mu (local), 1904; Alpha Zeta, 1911; Delta Phi Beta (local), 1908; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1912; Phi Kappa Phi, 1913.

NORTH DAKOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Grand Forks, N. Dak., 1884—Sigma Chi, 1909, (\$10,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1913, (\$9,000); Alpha Kappa Zeta, 1908 (local); Delta Sigma, 1911 (local); Alpha Lambda Rho, 1912 (local); Alpha Phi, 1911; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1911; Beta Gamma Psi (local sorority), 1912; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Beta Kappa 1914.

NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Dahlonega, Ga., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1879–88; Sigma Nu, 1881; Kappa Sigma, 1885–91; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1900.

NORTH PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE, Portland, Ore., 1893—Psi Omega, 1900; Delta Sigma Delta, 1907; Xi Psi Phi, 1908; Kappa Psi, 1913.

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, Naperville, Ill., 1861,—Phi Alpha Tau, 1915.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Ill. (professional schools in Chicago), 1851—M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1859, (\$12,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1864, (\$35,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1860-70; Sigma Chi, 1869, (\$3,500); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1872; Beta Theta Pi, 1873, (\$3,500); Delta Upsilon, 1880, (\$3,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1893, (\$3,500); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894, (\$3,500); Sigma Nu, 1898, (\$13,500); Acacia, 1910; Beta Phi, 1913.*

Alpha Phi, 1881; Delta Gamma, 1882; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Gamma Phi Beta, 1888; Alpha Chi Omega, 1890; Pi Beta Phi, 1894; Delta Delta Delta, 1895; Chi Omega, 1901; Kappa Delta, 1907; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1909; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1913; Achoth, 1913-14.

Phi Delta Phi, 1886; Phi Rho Sigma, 1890; Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Delta Chi, 1893-12; Delta Sigma Delta, 1893; Zeta Phi Eta, 1893; Psi Omega, 1894; Phi Delta Chi, 1896; Psi Omega, 1896; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1898-03; Phi Alpha Delta, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1900; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Delta Theta Phi, 1902; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1904-12; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1904; Phi Chi, 1909; Phi Mu Alpha, 1910; Kappa Psi, 1910; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1910-12; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1914; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1913.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1890; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902; Sigma Xi, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1913; Omega Upsilon, 1904 (orat. local); Coif, 1907.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Northfield, Vt., 1834—Theta Chi, 1856, (\$8,500); Alpha Sigma Pi, 1857; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908; Phi Kappa Delta, 1909 (local).

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, Notre Dame, Ind.—Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908.

OAKLAND COLLEGE, Miss.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852-61.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Oberlin, O., 1833—Phi Beta Kappa, 1907.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, Pasadena, Calif.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

*There are men's locals also called the Wranglers, 1903, and the Scriblers, 1908. (\$35,000).

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OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.—Beta Theta Pi, 1859–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1859–63; Chi Phi, 1871–72; Kappa Alpha, 1871–73; Phi Delta Theta, 1871–72.

OHIO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Cincinnati, O.—Psi Omega, 1899; Xi Psi Phi, 1905–08; Delta Sigma Theta, 1904–08.

OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, Columbus, O., consolidated with Starling Medical College.

OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY, Ada, Ohio, 1871—Kappa Sigma, 1886–88; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Delta Theta Phi, 1910; Sigma Pi, 1912.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, O., 1868—Phi Gamma Delta, 1878, (\$20,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1880, (\$27,500); Sigma Chi, 1882, (\$18,000); Chi Phi, 1883, (\$20,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1883, (\$13,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1885, (\$22,000); Sigma Nu, 1891, (\$15,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1892; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892, (\$17,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1895, (\$17,000); Delta Upsilon, 1904, (\$12,000); Acacia, 1906; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1908, (\$10,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908; Sigma Pi, 1910; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1911.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1888; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1892; Pi Beta Phi, 1894; Delta Delta Delta, 1896; Delta Gamma, 1911; Delta Zeta, 1911; Alpha Phi, 1912; Phi Mu, 1913; Alpha Gamma Theta (local sorority), 1914.

Phi Delta Phi, 1893; Delta Theta Phi, 1913; Alpha Zeta, 1897; Delta Chi, 1902; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1903; Gamma Sigma Delta, 1905; Alpha Psi, 1907; Phi Delta Chi, 1908; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1910; Omega Tau Sigma, 1911; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1911, Alpha Pi Upsilon, 1913, (local forestry); Gamma Phi, 1902, (athletic); Tau Epsilon Chi, 1913, (arch.); Delta Theta Phi, 1913, (soror. Jour.); Theta Sigma Phi, 1913, (soror. Jour.); Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Phi Rho Sigma, 1913; Alpha Rho Chi, 1915; Triangle, 1911.

Sigma Xi, 1898; Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Eta Kappa Nu, 1907; Sigma Delta Chi, 1911; S. & B., 1915.

Mem.—The Medical fraternities are listed under Starling Medical College.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, Athens, O., 1804—Beta Theta Pi, 1841, (\$7,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1862; Phi Delta Theta, 1868; Sigma Pi, 1910; Phrenocon, 1911; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1876–86; Pi Beta Phi, 1889; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Alpha Xi Delta, 1911; Chi Omega, 1913; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1914; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Theta Sigma Phi, 1913.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Delaware, O., 1842, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1853, (\$21,000); Sigma Chi, 1855, (\$20,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1860, (\$10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1861, (\$8,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1866, (\$17,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1869, (\$12,500); Chi Phi, 1873, (\$11,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1887; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889, (\$8,200); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1913; Kappa Epsilon Alpha, 1914; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1879–84; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881–81; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Delta Sigma Rho, 1907; Gamma Phi (hon. athletics).

OKLAHOMA, UNIVERSITY OF, Norman, Okla.—Kappa Alpha, 1905; Kappa Sigma, 1906; Beta Theta Pi, 1907; Sigma Nu, 1909; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1912; Phi Kappa Pi, 1913 (men's local); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Pi Beta Phi, 1910; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1914; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Phi Mu Alpha, 1912; Sigma Delta Chi, 1913; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913; Phi Delta Chi, 1913; Phi Beta Pi, 1912; Phi Mu Gamma, 1915; Sigma Tau Alpha (local sorority), 1912.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore., 1872—Alpha Tau Omega, 1882–82; Kappa Psi, 1911; Gamma Sigma Delta, 1909; Gamma Upsilon (local); Kappa Sigma Nu (local); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1915; Sigma Tau, 1913.

OREGON, UNIVERSITY OF, Eugene, Ore.—Sigma Nu, 1900, (\$10,000); Kappa Sigma, 1904, (\$14,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1909; Acacia, 1909–13; Sigma Chi, 1910; Alpha Tau Omega, 1910; Phi Gamma Delta, 1911; Phi Delta Theta, 1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1913; Iota Chi (local), 1914.

Gamma Phi Beta, 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Chi Omega, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1913; Delta Gamma, 1913; Alpha Phi, 1914; Phi Delta Delta, 1914.

Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Delta Theta Phi, 1913; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Delta Theta Phi, 1913; Phi Alpha Delta, 1914; Phi Chi, 1914; Sigma Delta Chi, 1913; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1914; Delta Theta Phi, 1913; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1915; Sigma Upsilon, 1915.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, Ottawa, Kans.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1913.

PEABODY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Baltimore, Md.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1911.

PEABODY NORMAL SCHOOL, Nashville, Tenn.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg, Pa., 1832, Luth.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855, (\$4,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1858, (\$8,000); Zeta Psi, 1861-70; Sigma Chi, 1863, (\$10,000); Chi Phi, 1867-72; Phi Delta Theta, 1875, (\$4,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1882, (\$8,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883; Theta Pi (local).

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Philadelphia, Pa., 1856—Xi Psi Phi, 1893-08; Psi Omega, 1894-10.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Meadville, Pa.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sigma Chi, 1865-76.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, State College, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, 1872-73 (revived in 1912); Beta Theta Pi, 1888, (\$18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1888, (\$12,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1890, (\$15,000); Sigma Chi, 1891, (\$15,000); Kappa Sigma, 1892; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Phi Delta Theta, 1904, (\$20,000); Delta Sigma Phi, 1905-08; Sigma Nu, 1908; Acacia, 1909; Delta Upsilon, 1911; Phi Kappa Psi, 1912; Sigma Pi, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1912; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1913; Alpha Tau Omega, 1914; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1915; Phi Kappa, 1913; Alpha Delta Sigma (local), 1911; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Alpha Zeta, 1898; Theta Xi, 1907; Alpha Kappa Delta (local), 1909; Phi Chi Delta, 1912.

Phi Kappa Phi, 1899; Gamma Sigma Delta, 1908; Eta Kappa Nu, 1909; Tau Beta Pi, 1912; Alpha Gamma Phi, 1911 (Agr.); Phi

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Kappa, 1913; Beta Samach, 1914; Sigma Tau, 1915; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1914; S. & B., 1912.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Indiana, Pa.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1915; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1914.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Philadelphia, Pa., 1748—Delta Phi, 1849, (\$22,000); Zeta Psi, 1850, (\$40,000); Phi Kappa Sigma 1850, (\$70,000); Delta Psi, 1854, (\$40,000); Sigma Chi, 1875, (\$35,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1877, (\$31,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1880, (\$25,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1880; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881, (\$15,000); Chi Phi, 1883–85; Phi Delta Theta, 1883, (\$31,000); Delta Upsilon, 1888, (\$25,000); Psi Upsilon, 1891, (\$40,000); Kappa Sigma, 1892, (\$25,000); Sigma Nu, 1894, (\$13,000); Alpha Chi Rho, 1896, (\$12,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1897, (\$21,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1898, (\$22,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1900, (\$15,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1901; Omega Pi Alpha, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904, (\$15,000); Acacia, 1906; Zeta Beta Tau, 1907; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1908; Delta Sigma Phi, 1908, (\$15,000); Sigma Pi, 1909; Theta Chi, 1912; Theta Xi, 1912; Kappa Alpha, 1913, (\$10,000); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1914; Theta Delta Chi, 1915.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1890; Delta Delta Delta, 1904.

Phi Delta Phi, 1886; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1891; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Nu Sigma Nu, 1896; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1893; Psi Omega, 1896; Xi Psi Phi, 1899; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Delta Chi, 1904; Phi Rho Sigma, 1906; Omega Tau Sigma, 1907; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908; Phi Chi, 1908; Alpha Psi, 1908; Phi Beta Pi, 1909–13; Delta Theta Phi, 1911; Phi Chi Delta, 1914; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1914; Aleph Yodh Hi, 1913; Alpha Chi Phi (local med.).

Phi Beta Kappa, 1892; Sigma Xi, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Sigma Tau 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1912; Eta Kappa Nu, 1913; Coif, 1914; Phi Eta, 1914.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, 1856—Kappa Alpha, 1877–79.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1909.

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PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Philadelphia, Pa., 1821—Phi Delta Chi, 1901; Kappa Psi, 1903; Pi Theta Sigma (local) 1902; Zeta Delta Chi (local), 1905.

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1863 (now a department of Temple University)—Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Psi Omega, 1896.

PHILADELPHIA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1848—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Pi Upsilon Rho, 1910.

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE SCHOOL, Philadelphia, Pa.—Delta Kappa Phi, 1899; Phi Psi, 1903.

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, Pittsburgh, Pa., formed from the Western University of Pennsylvania—Phi Gamma Delta, 1863–70; Delta Tau Delta, 1864; Sigma Chi, 1909; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1913; Phi Epsilon Pi (local), 1913; Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Phi Beta Pi, 1891; Psi Omega, 1897; Beta Phi Sigma, 1900–14; Delta Sigma Delta, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903–11, Phi Chi, 1905–12; Phi Delta Chi, 1907; Phi Rho Sigma, 1908; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1913; Phi Delta Phi, 1909; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1911–13; Phi Delta Epsilon, (local) 1911; Kappa Psi, 1913; Delta Sigma Pi (local), 1908; Phi Zeta Phi (local), 1904; Pi Lambda Phi (local), 1913; Phi Theta Nu (local sorority), 1908; Beta Sigma Tau, (local sorority); Delta Omicron (local sorority); Alpha Chi Sigma, 1915; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1915; Phi Epsilon Pi, 1913.

POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, Calif.—Phi Beta Kappa, 1914; Phi Delta Kappa, 1914.

POTTER COLLEGE, Bowling Green, Ky.—College inactive. Phi Mu Gamma, 1908–08; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1907–09; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1908–09; Sigma Iota Chi, 1907–09; Delta Phi Kappa (local); Sigma Theta Phi (local).

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Delta Tau Delta, 1865–67.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Clinton, S. C., 1880, Pres.—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1890–1908; Pi Kappa Phi, 1907–12.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, N. J. (formerly called the College of New Jersey), 1746, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1843–46;

Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1845-47; Zeta Psi, 1850-84; Delta Psi, 1851-53; Chi Psi, 1851-57; Kappa Alpha, 1852-56; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1853-77; Sigma Phi, 1853-58; Delta Phi, 1854-77; Chi Phi, 1854-68; Theta Delta Chi, 1863-67; Alpha Delta Phi, 1865-65; Sigma Chi, 1869-92. Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

PUEBLO HIGH SCHOOL, Pueblo, Colo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902-07.

PUGET SOUND, UNIVERSITY OF, Tacoma, Wash., 1903 M.E.—Phi Alpha Tau, 1914.

PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., 1872—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1899-01.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette, Ind., 1869—Sigma Chi, 1875, (\$30,000); Kappa Sigma, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1893, (\$30,000); Sigma Nu, 1891, (\$20,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893 (\$10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1901, (\$18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Beta Theta Pi, 1903, (\$18,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1904; Theta Xi, 1905, (\$15,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1905, (\$16,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Delta Tau Delta, 1907; Acacia, 1907, (\$15,000); Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Sigma Pi, 1912; Delta Epsilon, 1915; Phi Lambda Psi (local sorority), 1906; Mu Sigma Alpha (local sorority), 1913; Omicron Nu, 1913; Alpha Zeta, 1910; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1911; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909; Eta Kappa Nu, 1913; Triangle, 1910; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1915.

Tau Beta Pi, 1893; Sigma Xi, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910; S. & B., 1908.

QUEENS UNIVERSITY, Kingston, Ont.—Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903-12.

RACINE COLLEGE, Racine, Wis., 1852, Epis. (closed)—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1873-75; Phi Kappa Psi, 1876-77; Phi Gamma Delta, 1880-87.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE (Women's Department at Harvard), Cambridge, Mass.—Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE, Ashland, Va., 1832, M.E.—Delta Psi, 1853-61; Kappa Alpha, 1869; Phi Kappa Psi, 1870-82; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1872; Beta Theta Pi, 1873-93; Sigma Chi, 1874-01;

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Phi Delta Theta, 1874; Kappa Sigma, 1888; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1906; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Lynchburg, Va.—Chi Omega, 1900, (\$1,700); Zeta Tau Alpha, 1902, (\$1,300); Alpha Omicron Pi, 1903, (\$1,200); Kappa Delta, 1903, (\$1,800); Delta Delta Delta, 1905, (\$1,800); Alpha Delta Pi, 1910, (\$1,200); Phi Mu, 1910, (\$1,500); Pi Beta Phi, 1913, (\$1,200); Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1908-13.

REDLANDS UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y., 1826—Theta Delta Chi, 1853-96; Theta Xi, 1864; Delta Phi, 1864; Zeta Psi, 1865-93; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867; Chi Phi, 1878, (\$22,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1879; Theta Chi, 1908; Sigma Xi, 1887; Tau Beta Pi, 1908; Psi Sigma Delta, 1913.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Providence, R. I.—Kappa Psi, 1911.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE, Kingston, R. I.—Theta Chi, 1911; Rho Iota Kappa (local), 1908; Beta Phi (local), 1911; Delta Alpha Psi (local), 1911; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1914; Sigma Tau Delta (local sorority), 1914; Phi Kappa Phi, 1913.

RICHMOND COLLEGE, Westhampton, Va., 1844, Bap.—Beta Theta Pi, 1870-96; Kappa Alpha, 1870; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1875-95; Alpha Tau Omega, 1878-84; Sigma Chi, 1880-80; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884-87; Phi Gamma Delta, 1890; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1901; Theta Chi, 1915; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1900-08; Delta Theta Phi, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912.

RIPON COLLEGE, Ripon, Wis.—Pi Kappa Delta, 1914.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, Salem, Va., 1853, Luth.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1866-05; Phi Delta Theta, 1869-96; Alpha Tau Omega, 1869-92; Sigma Chi, 1872-01; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1896-09; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903-06.

ROCHESTER, UNIVERSITY OF, Rochester, N. Y., 1850, Bap.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1850, (\$20,000); Delta Psi, 1851-95; Delta Upsilon,

1852, (\$15,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856, (\$25,000); Psi Upsilon, 1858, (\$11,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1867, (\$18,000); Chi Psi, 1884-89; Phi Epsilon (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1887.

ROCKFORD SEMINARY, Rockford, Ill.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1874-76.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Terre Haute, Ind.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1893; Sigma Nu, 1895; Theta Xi, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770, non-sect., formerly Ref.—Delta Phi, 1845, (\$9,000); Delta Psi, 1848-50; Zeta Psi, 1848, (\$30,000); Delta Upsilon, 1858, (\$10,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1861, (\$25,000); Chi Phi, 1867, (\$12,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1871, (\$14,000); Chi Psi, 1879, (\$10,000); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1913; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1913; Phi Beta Kappa, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md., 1789, Non. Sect.—Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903; Phi Mu Eta (local), 1914.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Little Rock, Ark.—Chi Phi, 1873-74.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, Canton, N. Y., 1856, Univ.—Beta Theta Pi, 1875, (\$15,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1882, (\$15,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1902; Chi Zeta Sigma (local), 1905; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1879, (\$7,000); Delta Gamma, 1884-87; Delta Delta Delta, 1891, (\$9,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1914; Theta Gamma, 1911 (Agr. local); (at the Law School in Brooklyn, N. Y.); Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, St. Louis, Mo.—Phi Chi, 1908-12.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, St. Louis, Mo. (including the Marion Sims-Beaumont College of Medicine)—Delta Sigma Delta, 1901; Phi Beta Pi, 1903; Psi Omega, 1903; Phi Delta, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1908; Phi Chi, 1911.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.—Kappa Delta, 1904-11; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1904-10; Phi Mu, 1906-10; Alpha Sigma Alpha 1909-10.

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ST. PAUL COLLEGE OF LAW, St. Paul, Minn.—Delta Theta Phi, 1910.

ST. STEPHENS COLLEGE, Annandale, N. Y., 1860, Epis.—Kappa Gamma Chi, 1868 (local); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1895.

SALEM COLLEGE, Winston Salem, N. C.—Alpha Delta Pi, 1905-09; Phi Mu, 1906-09.

SAN FRANCISCO COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, San Francisco, Cal., 1896—Psi Omega, 1898; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899.

SAN FRANCISCO INSTITUTE OF ART (formerly called the Mark Hopkins Institute)—Sigma Nu, 1905; Alpha Delta Nu.

SAVAGE'S NORMAL SCHOOL (for the training of Physical Directors) New York, N. Y.—Omega Upsilon, 1912.

SEARCY FEMALE INSTITUTE, Searcy, Ark.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-07.

SEDALIA HIGH SCHOOL, Sedalia, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1898-07.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—See Yale University.

SHORTER COLLEGE, Rome, Ga.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1910-12; Phi Mu Gamma, 1910; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911-12; Phi Mu, 1911; Sigma Iota Chi, 1911-12.

SIMPSON COLLEGE, Indianola, Ia., 1867, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta, 1873-94; Phi Kappa Psi, 1882-89; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885, (\$12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889-98; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1879-91; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1881-90; Pi Beta Phi, 1874; Delta Delta Delta, 1889; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Kappa Theta Psi, 1902 (local), (\$7,000).

SIOUX CITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Sioux City, Iowa, 1889—Phi Delta, 1904-09.

SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, Mass., 1871—Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Alpha, 1878 (local); Phi Kappa Psi, 1887 (local).

SMITHSON COLLEGE, Logansport, Ind.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1872-75.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, Columbia, S. C., 1801 (formerly called the South Carolina University)—Delta Psi, 1850-61; Delta

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Kappa Epsilon, 1852-61; Phi Kappa Psi, 1857-92; Chi Psi, 1858-97; Beta Theta Pi, 1858-61; Kappa Alpha, 1880-97; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882-97; Phi Delta Theta, 1882-93; Alpha Tau Omega, 1883-97; Sigma Nu, 1886-97; Chi Phi, 1889-97; Kappa Sigma, 1890-97; Pi Kappa Alpha 1891-97; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904-06; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906-07; Pi Kappa Phi, 1910-13; Sigma Upsilon, 1914.

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY, Charleston, S. C., (known as the "Citadel" Academy)—Alpha Tau Omega, 1883-91; Kappa Alpha, 1883-90; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883-95; Sigma Nu, 1886-91; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1889-90.

SOUTH DAKOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Vermillion, S. Dak.—Phi Delta Theta, 1906, (\$11,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Xi Delta, 1903; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1912; Delta Theta Phi, 1904; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Beta Theta Pi, 1912; Sigma Delta Upsilon (local), 1914; Sigma Tau, 1912; Lambda Alpha (local debating).

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Los Angeles, Cal., 1880, M.E.—Sigma Chi, 1889; Theta Psi (local), 1897; Phi Alpha (local), 1898; Phi Nu Delta (local), 1906; Sigma Tau (local), 1910; Kappa Psi Gamma (local), 1912; Delta Gamma, 1887-97; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887-95; Alpha Chi Omega, 1895; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911; Phi Mu, 1915; Iota Sigma (local sorority); Nu Sigma Nu, 1896-07; Psi Omega, 1900; Phi Rho Sigma, 1896; Delta Sigma Delta, 1906; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1906-09; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Xi Psi Phi, 1908-11; Phi Delta Chi, 1909; Phi Chi, 1909; Alpha Rho (local sorority), 1895; Beta Phi (local sorority). Delta Chi, 1910; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Delta Theta Phi, 1912; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1913; Alpha Phi Sigma, 1913; Nu Sigma Phi, 1914; Phi Delta Delta, 1912; Xi Psi Phi, 1913; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1914; Delta Sigma Rho, 1915.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY, Buena Vista, Va.—Delta Omicron, 1911.

SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga., 1887—Psi Omega, 1904; Xi Psi Phi, 1912.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, Dallas, Tex.—Kappa Psi, 1910.

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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Ala., 1856—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1871; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1878; Sigma Chi, 1879–82; Kappa Alpha, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1887–96.

SOUTH IOWA NORMAL SCHOOL, Bloomfield, Iowa—Pi Beta Phi, 1881–87.

SOUTH KENTUCKY COLLEGE, Hopkinsville, Ky., 1881—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1885–87.

SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST UNIVERSITY, Jackson, Tenn., 1871 (now united with Union University)—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867–1911; Alpha Tau Omega, 1894–1911; Kappa Sigma, 1892–08; Chi Omega, 1903–11.

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY, Clarksville, Tenn., 1875 (formerly called Stewart College)—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1878; Kappa Sigma, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882; Kappa Alpha, 1887–04.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Georgetown, Tex., 1873, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Delta Theta, 1886; Kappa Sigma, 1886; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887–88; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1910; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1906; Alpha Delta Pi, 1906; Phi Mu, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1911.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS COLLEGE, Winfield, Kans., M.E. 1886—Sigma Nu, 1892–97.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, (the legal title is The Leland Stanford, Junior University), Palo Alto, Cal., 1891—Zeta Psi, 1891; Phi Delta Theta, 1891, (\$10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1891, (\$21,000); Sigma Nu, 1891, (\$26,000); Sigma Chi, 1891, (\$8,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1891, (\$20,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892, (\$12,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1893, (\$12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1893, (\$15,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1894, (\$10,000); Chi Psi, 1894, (\$10,000); Kappa Alpha, 1895, (\$15,000); Delta Upsilon, 1896, (\$10,000); Kappa Sigma, 1899, (\$8,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1901, (\$12,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1903, (\$10,000); Acacia, 1904; Theta Xi, 1914; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1915.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1890, (\$11,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1892, (\$12,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1893, (\$10,000); Delta Gamma, 1897,

(\$11,000); Alpha Phi, 1899, (\$15,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1905, (\$10,000); Delta Delta Delta, 1909, (\$14,000); Alpha Omicron Pi, 1910, (\$15,000); Sigma Kappa, 1915.

Phi Delta Phi, 1897; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1901; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1902; Delta Chi, 1905, (\$20,000); Phi Beta Pi, 1906-12; Phi Alpha Tau, 1907-14; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Phi Chi, 1911; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913.

Sigma Xi, 1901; Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1913; Sigma Delta Chi, 1914; Coif, 1909.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE, Columbus, O., 1847 (Medical Dental and Pharmacal Department of Ohio State University)—Phi Beta Pi, 1900-05; Xi Psi Phi, 1896; Psi Omega, 1901; Alpha Kappa Kappa 1902; Phi Chi, 1914; Phi Rho Sigma, 1913.

STEPHENS COLLEGE, Columbia, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902. Sigma Iota Chi, 1911.

STETSON, JOHN B., UNIVERSITY, DeLand, Fla.—Phi Kappa Delta (local), 1895; Sigma Nu, 1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Pi Beta Phi, 1913; Phi Beta Psi (local); Phi Alpha Delta, 1915; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1909-13.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Hoboken, N. J., 1871—Theta Xi, 1874; Delta Tau Delta, 1874, (\$27,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1875; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881-94; Sigma Chi, 1883-91; Chi Psi, 1883; Chi Phi, 1883, (\$30,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Kappa Pi (local), 1906; Beta Delta Beta, 1906 (local); Tau Beta Pi, 1896.

STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Des Moines, Iowa—Iota Tau Sigma, 1903; Delta Omega, 1913.

STUART HALL, Staunton, Va.—Alpha Kappa Psi, 1905-08.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Swarthmore, Pa., 1869, non-sectarian (formerly Quaker)—Kappa Sigma, 1888; Phi Kappa Psi, 1889, Delta Upsilon, 1893; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906; Tau Alpha Omicron (local), 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1891; Pi Beta Phi, 1892; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1893; Delta Gamma, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1896; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY OF, Syracuse, N. Y., 1870, M.E.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1871, (\$35,000); Delta Upsilon, 1873, (\$20,000); Zeta Psi, 1875, (\$15,000); Psi Upsilon, 1875, (\$27,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1883, (\$17,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1887, (\$33,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1889, (\$15,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1901, (\$14,000); Sigma Chi, 1904, (\$14,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Alpha Chi Rho, 1905; Sigma Nu, 1906 (\$14,500); Kappa Sigma, 1906; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1907, (\$17,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1910; Acacia, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Phi Kappa Alpha, 1913; Sigma Beta, 1911, (local); Sigma Alpha Mu, 1913; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1910; Theta Alpha, 1909, (\$15,000).

Alpha Phi, 1872, (\$20,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1874, (\$18,200); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883, (\$17,000); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1889, (\$18,750); Delta Delta Delta, 1896, (\$18,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1896, (\$14,000); Delta Gamma, 1901, (\$18,000); Alpha Xi Delta, 1904, (\$20,000); Alpha Gamma Delta, 1904, (\$20,000); Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905; Sigma Kappa, 1905, (\$20,000); Alpha Chi Omega, 1906; Chi Omega, 1911; Pi Lambda Sigma (sorority).

Nu Sigma Nu, 1896, (\$20,000); Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899; Delta Chi, 1899; Phi Delta Phi, 1899; Zeta Phi, 1900; Sigma Rho Alpha, 1902; Beta Mu Delta, 1903; Phi Mu Alpha, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1908; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1909; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Phi Alpha Tau, 1915; Sigma Alpha Mu, 1913.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1896; Sigma Xi, 1906; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1909; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1911; Kappa Pi Sigma, 1912 (hon. pedagogical); Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Alpha Tau; Zeta Phi Eta, 1914; Phi Chi Delta, 1913; Tau Delta Sigma, 1905.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sigma Pi, 1909; Phi Chi, 1909; Aleph Yodh Hi, 1914.

TENNESSEE, UNIVERSITY OF, Knoxville, Tenn., 1807—Alpha Tau Omega, 1872; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1874; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1879; Kappa Sigma, 1880; Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Gamma Delta, 1890; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1913; Sigma Kappa Delta (local), 1914; Chi Omega, 1900; Alpha Omicron, Pi 1902; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1904;

Phi Mu, 1908; Delta Theta Phi, 1904; Phi Kappa Phi, 1900; Alpha Zeta, 1912. *College of Medicine at Memphis*—Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Kappa Psi, 1913; Phi Chi, 1914.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, Fort Worth, Tex.—Phi Chi, 1907.

TEXAS DENTAL COLLEGE, Houston, Tex.—Psi Omega, 1913.

TEXAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Austin, Tex., 1883—Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Delta Theta, 1883, (\$12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1883, (\$25,000); Kappa Sigma, 1884, (\$12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884; Sigma Chi, 1884; Beta Theta Pi, 1885, (\$14,000); Sigma Nu, 1886; Chi Phi, 1892, (\$11,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1897; Delta Tau Delta, 1904; Phi Kappa Psi, 1904; Delta Sigma Phi, 1906; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1913; Theta Xi, 1913.

Pi Beta Phi, 1902; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1902; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1904; Chi Omega, 1904; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1906; Alpha Delta Pi, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1912; Phi Mu, 1913.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1898, (\$8,000); Phi Chi, 1903; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1903; Phi Delta Chi, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906, (\$8,500); Delta Chi, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1909; Phi Beta Pi, 1910; Phi Alpha Tau, 1915.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1913; Sigma Upsilon, 1913; Phi Delta Kappa, 1913; Pi Lambda Theta, 1913 (women's hon. local); Sigma Xi, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1914.

THATCHER INSTITUTE, Shreveport, La.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1886–88; Kappa Sigma, 1888–91.

THIEL COLLEGE, Greenville, Pa., 1870, Luth.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1872–73; Delta Sigma Phi, 1915.

TOLEDO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Toledo, O.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905.

TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE, Toronto, Ont.—Phi Delta, 1904–10.

TORONTO, UNIVERSITY OF, Toronto, Ont.—Zeta Psi, 1879, (\$22,000); Kappa Alpha, 1892, (\$11,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1893, (\$21,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1895–97; Delta Upsilon, 1899 (\$14,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1898, (\$25,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1906, (\$20,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1906, (\$16,500); Theta Delta

Chi, 1912; Phi Kappa Pi, 1910; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1908-12; Chi Delta Psi (local), 1901; Psi Delta Psi (local), 1906; Phi Sigma Tau (local), 1908.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Alpha Phi, 1906; Pi Beta Phi, 1908; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1911; Delta Gamma, 1913; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1899; Nu Sigma Nu, 1902; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1905; Xi Psi Phi, 1899; Phi Delta Phi, 1896; Delta Chi, 1897; Zeta Phi, 1907; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Omega Tau Sigma, 1913.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Ky. (for a time this was called Kentucky University). The Women's Department is called Hamilton College—Beta Theta Pi, 1842-47; Phi Gamma Delta, 1860-62; Phi Kappa Psi, 1865-66; Kappa Alpha, 1891; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1901; Kappa Sigma, 1894-01; Phi Pi Chi, 1912 (local).

TRINITY COLLEGE, Durham, N. C., 1853, M.E.—Chi Phi, 1871-79; Alpha Tau Omega, 1872; Kappa Sigma, 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1878-79; Kappa Alpha, 1901; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1901; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1911; Kappa Delta, 1912; Sigma Delta (local sorority), 1904; Sigma Upsilon, 1913.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, Conn., 1823, non-sect. (formerly Epis.)—I. K. A., 1829, (\$11,000); Delta Psi, 1850, (\$12,500); Delta Upsilon, 1869-76; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1879, (\$14,000); Psi Upsilon, 1880, (\$16,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1877, (\$20,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1893, (\$7,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892-99; Alpha Chi Rho, 1895, (\$7,500); Sigma Psi (local), 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1845; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Waxahachie, Texas, 1869, Presb.—Beta Theta Pi, 1873-81; Phi Delta Theta, 1878-83; Delta Gamma, 1881-87; Delta Sigma Phi, 1909-09.

TROY UNIVERSITY, Troy, N. Y. (closed) M.E.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1861-62.

TUFTS COLLEGE, Medford, Mass., 1852, non-sect. (formerly Univ.)—The Women's Department was called Jackson College and is now no longer a part of Tufts. Zeta Psi, 1855, (\$12,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1856, (\$8,500); Delta Upsilon, 1886; Delta Tau Delta, 1889; Alpha Tau Omega, 1892, (\$10,000); Phi Delta

(local), 1912; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1893; Phi Theta Chi, 1902; Alpha Delta, 1894; Psi Omega, 1895; Sigma Tau Alpha, 1906, (local); Zeta Phi, 1909; Delta Kappa Phi (local); Delta Sigma Delta (Boston), 1897; Phi Chi (Boston), 1913; Phi Beta Kappa, 1892.

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., 1853-86—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1858-61, also 1893; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1878; Kappa Alpha, 1882; Sigma Chi, 1882-82, also 1886; Alpha Tau Omega, 1887; Sigma Nu, 1888; Kappa Sigma, 1889; Delta Tau Delta, 1889; Phi Delta Theta, 1889, (\$13,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1897; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1899, (\$7,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1908, (\$12,000); Zeta Beta Tau, 1909; Phi Chi Delta, 1910.

Pi Beta Phi, 1891; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1898; Chi Omega, 1900; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1904; Alpha Delta Phi, 1906; Phi Mu, 1906; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1914; Theta Sigma (local sorority).

Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Chi, 1903; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Kappa Psi, 1908; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1909; Delta Omicron Alpha, 1911; Psi Omega, 1912; Nu Sigma Nu, 1910; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1909; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1914.

UNION UNIVERSITY, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795—Kappa Alpha, 1825, (\$8,000); Sigma Phi, 1827, (\$20,000); Delta Phi, 1827; Psi Upsilon, 1833, (\$15,000); Delta Upsilon, 1838, (\$22,000); Chi Psi, 1841, (\$14,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1848-67; Zeta Psi, 1857-73; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857-69; Alpha Delta Phi, 1859, (\$20,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1881, (\$12,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1883, (\$16,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1893, (\$15,000); Zeta Beta Tau, 1909; Psi Sigma Delta, 1914.

Phi Delta Phi, 1884-12; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1888; Delta Chi, 1892; Phi Delta, 1902; Nu Sigma Nu, 1898; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1897; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1904, (\$11,000); Kappa Psi, 1910; Delta Theta Phi, 1911.

UNION UNIVERSITY, Jackson, Tenn. (for some time an independent institution at Murfreesboro, Tenn., then united with South-western Baptist University at Jackson, Tenn., and finally assuming its old

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name at the new location)—Phi Gamma Delta, 1851-73; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1861-62; Alpha Tau Omega, 1867; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1909.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, Md.—Beta Theta Pi, 1863-63; Zeta Psi, 1874-74.

UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, New York, N. Y. (Medical Department of New York University)—Phi Alpha Sigma, 1886; Nu Sigma Nu, 1897; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1899; Zeta Beta Tau, 1904-13; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1905.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Richmond, Va., 1893—Pi Mu, 1893; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Chi, 1899-12; Xi Psi Phi, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1902-04; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906; Phi Beta Pi, 1906-13; Phi Rho Sigma, 1906; Psi Omega, 1907 (consolidated with the chapter at the Virginia Medical College); Kappa Phi, 1910-11.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo., 1881—Phi Delta, 1903-10; Pi Beta Phi, 1903; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1911-13.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC, Napa, Cal., 1853, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1881-92; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1889-90.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, Sewanee, Tenn., 1868, Epis.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1877, (\$5,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881, (\$7,000); Kappa Sigma, 1882, (\$2,500); Phi Delta Theta, 1883, (\$8,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1883, (\$5,000); Kappa Alpha, 1883, (\$5,000); Sigma Nu, 1889-03; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1898-10; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903-09; Kappa Phi, 1909-11; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY, Fayette, Iowa, 1857, M.E.—Sigma Nu 1891-94.

U. S. GRANT UNIVERSITY, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1867, M.E. (formerly East Tennessee Wesleyan University)—Kappa Sigma, 1882-98.

UTAH STATE COLLEGE, Logan, Utah, 1890—Gamma Sigma Delta, 1909.

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UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1850—Sigma Chi, 1908, (\$15,000); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Beta Theta Pi, 1913; Alpha Digamma (local), 1902; Phi Alpha Epsilon (local), 1914.

Chi Omega, 1914; Gamma Phi (local sorority), 1910; Theta Epsilon (local sorority), 1912.

Tau Kappa Alpha, 1910; Phi Beta Pi, 1913; Delta Theta (local law), 1913; Delta Theta Phi, 1915.

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY, Valparaiso, Ind.—Nu Sigma Phi, 1912; Phi Chi, 1907, (Chicago).

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn., 1873, M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1876, (\$24,000); Kappa Sigma, 1876, (\$7,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1878, (\$20,000); Kappa Alpha, 1883, (\$13,500); Chi Phi, 1883–99; Beta Theta Pi, 1884, (\$10,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1886; Sigma Nu, 1886; Alpha Tau Omega, 1889; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890, (\$10,000); Sigma Chi, 1891, (\$10,000); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1893–06; Phi Kappa Psi, 1901, (\$18,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1902.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1904, (\$3,500); Delta Delta Delta, 1911, (\$2,000).

Delta Sigma Delta, 1897; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Chi, 1905; Xi Psi Phi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Psi Omega, 1906; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Kappa Psi, 1907; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909; Pi Mu, 1910; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1911.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1901; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1865—Phi Beta Kappa, 1898.

VELTIN SCHOOL, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1909.

VERMONT, UNIVERSITY OF, Burlington, Vt., 1791—Lambda Iota, 1836, (\$30,000); Sigma Phi, 1845, (\$20,000); Delta Psi, 1850, (\$15,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1852–57; Phi Delta Theta, 1879, (\$12,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1887, (\$10,000); Kappa Sigma, 1893; Sigma Nu, 1898, (\$20,000); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Delta Delta Delta, 1893; Pi Beta Phi, 1898; Delta Sigma, 1900, (\$10,000); Alpha Xi Delta, 1915; Delta Mu, 1880; Phi Chi, 1886; Alpha

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Kappa Kappa, 1894; Alpha Zeta, 1905, (\$12,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1848; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912.

VINCENNES, UNIVERSITY OF, Vincennes, Ind.—Sigma Pi, 1907-10.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Blacksburg, Va., 1872—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1873-80; Kappa Sigma, 1874-89; Beta Theta Pi, 1877-80; Kappa Alpha, 1877-77.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE, Roanoke, Va.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907-10.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lexington, Va.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1865-81; Kappa Alpha, 1868-13; Beta Theta Pi, 1869-80; Sigma Nu, 1869-11; Kappa Sigma, 1874-83; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1874-11; Phi Delta Theta, 1878-89; Sigma Chi, 1884-85; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908-11.

VIRGINIA STATE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, Farmville, Va.—Kappa Delta, 1897-11; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1898-06; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1898; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1901.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY OF, Charlottesville, Va., 1819—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852, (\$15,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1853, (\$13,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855, (\$20,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1855, (\$11,000); Kappa Alpha (Northern), 1857-61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857; Theta Delta Chi, 1857; Phi Gamma Delta, 1858, (\$12,000); Chi Phi, 1859, (\$6,000); Chi Psi, 1860-70; Sigma Chi, 1860, (\$10,000); Delta Psi, 1860, (\$20,000); Zeta Psi, 1868; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1868, (\$11,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1868, (\$15,000); Kappa Sigma, 1869, (\$18,000); Sigma Nu, 1870; Kappa Alpha (S. O.), 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1873; Delta Tau Delta, 1888, (\$15,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1907; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Alpha Chi Rho, 1907; Delta Phi, 1908, (\$20,000); Theta Chi, 1914; Zeta Beta Tau, 1915; Phi Delta Phi, 1890; Pi Mu, 1892; Nu Sigma Nu, 1904; Phi Rho Sigma, 1904; Delta Chi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1910.

Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910; Coif, 1912; Sigma Beta Phi (local engineering), 1908.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, 1865, Baptist, Richmond, Va., (colored)—Alpha Phi Alpha, 1907.

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VON UNSCHULD UNIVERSITY OF MUSIC, Washington, D. C.—**Mu Phi Epsilon**, 1914.

WABASH COLLEGE, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1833, Pres.—**Beta Theta Pi**, 1846, (\$8,500); **Phi Delta Theta**, 1850, (\$8,000); **Phi Gamma Delta**, 1866, (\$5,000); **Phi Kappa Psi**, 1870-01; **Delta Tau Delta**, 1872; **Theta Delta Chi**, 1879-82; **Sigma Chi**, 1880; **Kappa Sigma**, 1895; **Phi Sigma Alpha** (local), 1914; **Tau Kappa Alpha**, 1913; **Phi Beta Kappa**, 1898.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Wake Forest, N. C., 1834—**Kappa Alpha**, 1881-94.

WARD-BELMONT COLLEGE, Knoxville, Tenn. (formed by the union of Ward Seminary and Belmont College—At Ward Seminary there were **Alpha Sigma Alpha**, 1905-09; **Sigma Iota Chi**, 1905; **Eta Upsilon Gamma**, 1912; and the following local sororities: **Phi Delta Tau**; **Delta Sigma**; **Delta Phi Sigma**; **Kappa Omicron Alpha**; **Delta Iota Phi**; **Kappa Kappa Delta**; **Delta Phi Kappa**; and **Sigma Phi Kappa**. At Belmont College there were: **Chi Omega**, 1899-03; **Beta Sigma Omicron**, 1903; **Sigma Iota Chi**, 1905; **Phi Mu**, 1907-11; and the following local sororities: **Tau Phi Sigma**; and **Theta Kappa Delta**. **Kappa Delta Phi**; **Phi Mu Gamma**, 1914.

WARD SEMINARY, Knoxville, Tenn.—See Ward-Belmont.

WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kan.—**Kappa Sigma**, 1909; **Phi Delta Theta**, 1910, (\$9,000); **Sigma Alpha Iota**, 1914; **Alpha Delta** (local), 1912; **Kappa Alpha Theta**, 1914; **Beta** (local); **Kappa Kappa Chi** (local); **Tau Delta Pi**, (honorary); **Pi Kappa Delta**, 1913 (debating); **Delta Theta Phi**, 1912.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington Pa., 1802, non-sect. formerly Pres. (formed by the union of Jefferson College and Washington College)—**Beta Theta Pi**, 1842; **Phi Gamma Delta**, 1848; **Phi Kappa Psi**, 1852; **Phi Kappa Sigma**, 1854; **Sigma Chi**, 1858-69; **Delta Kappa Epsilon**, 1858-65; **Delta Upsilon**, 1858-70; **Delta Tau Delta**, 1861; **Theta Delta Chi**, 1858-72; **Phi Delta Theta**, 1875; **Alpha Tau Omega**, 1882, **Kappa Sigma**, 1898.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va., 1782, non-

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sect. (formerly Pres.—)Phi Kappa Psi, 1855; Beta Theta Pi, 1856–80; Alpha Tau Omega, 1865; Kappa Alpha, 1865; Sigma Chi, 1866; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867–78; Phi Gamma Delta, 1868, (\$6,500); Delta Psi, 1869–88; Theta Delta Chi, 1869–72; Chi Phi, 1872–75; Kappa Sigma, 1873; Sigma Nu, 1882; Phi Delta Theta, 1887; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1892; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1894, (\$20,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1896; Delta Sigma Phi, 1905–14; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1906; Alpha Chi Rho, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1908; Delta Theta Phi, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Delta Sigma Rho, 1913.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Tenn.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1852–52.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW, D. C.—Phi Delta Delta.

WASHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF, Seattle, Wash.—Sigma Nu, 1896, (\$10,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1900, (\$18,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1900, (\$12,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1901, (\$12,000); Sigma Chi, 1903, (\$20,000); Kappa Sigma, 1903, (\$10,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1906; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1906, (\$11,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1908; Delta Chi, 1908, (\$12,000); Delta Upsilon, 1910; Acacia, 1910; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1911, (\$32,000); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1912; Theta Delta Chi, 1912; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1914; Phi Kappa Psi, 1915; Theta Xi, 1915; Phi Kappa ~~Medical~~ (local), 1910; Theta Chi (local), 1910.

Delta Gamma, 1903; Gamma Phi Beta, 1903; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1905; Pi Beta Phi, 1907; Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1908; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1909, (\$6,000); Chi Omega, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1909; Alpha Chi Omega, 1910; Sigma Kappa, 1910; Alpha Phi, 1914; Achoth, 1914; Delta Zeta, 1914; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1915; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1915; Alpha Tau Delta (local sorority).

Phi Delta Chi, 1905–12; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1913; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1910.

Sigma Xi, 1907; Theta Sigma Phi, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910; Phi Delta Kappa, 1913; Phi Alpha Delta, 1914; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914; Sigma Upsilon, 1914; Tau Beta Pi, 1912; S. & B., 1913; Theta Sigma Phi, 1909.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, Pullman, Wash.—Kappa Sigma, 1909; Sigma Nu, 1910, (\$8,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1911, (\$8,000);

Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1914; Gamma Delta (local), 1911, (\$6,500); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1913, (\$8,000); Alpha Zeta, 1909; Omega, 1911 (mining local); Sigma Tau, 1913; Alpha Psi, 1915.

Pi Beta Phi, 1912; Alpha Delta Pi, 1912; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1913; Sigma Beta Phi (local sorority), 1905; Alpha Theta Sigma (local sorority), 1908; Sigma Tau, 1913; Sigma Upsilon, 1914.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo., 1853—Beta Theta Pi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Kappa Sigma, 1902; Sigma Chi, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1903; Kappa Alpha 1905; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1906; Pi Beta Phi, 1907; Delta Gamma, 1914.

Phi Delta Phi, 1882; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1901; Phi Delta, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1903; Delta Sigma Delta, 1904; Theta Xi, 1905; Delta Chi, 1906-10; Chi Zeta Chi, 1907; Psi Omega, 1909-12; Delta Theta Phi, 1912.

Alpha Omega Alpha, 1905; Sigma Xi, 1910; Phi Beta Kappa, 1914.

WAYNESBURGH COLLEGE, Waynesburgh, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, 1865-66; Delta Sigma Phi, 1910.

WEBSTER COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill.—Delta Theta Phi, 1915.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Wellesley, Mass., 1875—Phi Beta Kappa, 1905. There are a number of societies at Wellesley bearing Greek names but they are not sororities but literary and social societies.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.—Phi Mu, 1904-14; Alpha Delta Pi, 1904-14; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1907-13; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911-14; Delta Delta Delta, 1913-14.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Conn., 1831, non-sect. (formerly M.E.)—Phi Nu Theta, 1837, (\$45,000); Psi Upsilon, 1843, (\$48,000); Chi Psi, 1844, (\$30,000); Delta Upsilon, 1850-52; Alpha Delta Phi, 1856, (\$40,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1857-63; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867, (\$30,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1890, (\$36,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1902; Alpha Chi Rho, 1911; Omega Phi (local), 1913; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1883-87; Phi Sigma, 1893-02; Delta Delta Delta, 1895-12; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1906-12; Phi Beta Kappa, 1845; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

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WESTERN DENTAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Xi Psi Phi, 1905. Psi Omega, 1914.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY (Adelbert College), Cleveland, Ohio, 1826, Pres. (formerly located at Hudson, Ohio)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1841; Beta Theta Pi, 1841, (\$15,000); Delta Upsilon, 1847; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1868, (\$12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1876; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1901; Sigma Chi, 1909, (\$10,000); Sigma Nu, 1909; Zeta Beta Tau, 1909; Alpha Phi Alpha, 1914; Pi Kappa Phi (local), 1909.

(Women's College) Delta Gamma, 1883-88; Phi Kappa Zeta, 1896 (local sorority); Delta Phi Upsilon, 1893 (local sorority); Gamma Delta Tau, 1896 (local sorority); Sigma Psi, 1899 (local sorority); Theta Phi Omega (local sorority), 1903; Sigma Omega (local sorority), 1911; Kappa Sigma Pi (local sorority), 1912.

(Professional schools) Delta Sigma Delta, 1897; Psi Omega, 1896; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Phi, 1901; Phi Beta Pi, 1906-11; Phi Alpha Delta, 1906; Delta Theta Phi, 1907; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1909; Kappa Psi, 1910; Phi Chi, 1906.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1847; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Coif, 1913.

WEST LIBERTY COLLEGE, West Virginia (closed)—Delta Tau Delta, 1859-62.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo., 1853—Beta Theta Pi, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1880, (\$7,500); Kappa Alpha, 1890.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va., 1868—Kappa Sigma, 1883-87; Phi Kappa Psi, 1890, (\$20,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1891; Sigma Chi, 1895, (\$14,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1896; Kappa Alpha, 1897, (\$8,500); Beta Theta Pi, 1900; Delta Tau Delta, 1901, (\$11,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904-09; Alpha Xi Delta, 1905; Chi Omega, 1905; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1906; Phi Pi Alpha, 1899 (local sorority); Delta Chi, 1902-08; Kappa Psi, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1910; Theta Psi (local eng.) 1911.

WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, Wash.—1866, non-sect.—Phi Delta Theta, 1915, (\$12,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1915; Gamma

Kappa (local sorority), 1908; Beta Sigma (local sorority); Phi Mu, 1913.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, Wilberforce, Ohio, Methodist, 1856 (colored)—Alpha Phi Alpha, 1912.

WILLIAM AND MARY, COLLEGE OF, Williamsturg, Va., 1693, —Theta Delta Chi, 1853; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858 61; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1871; Beta Theta Pi, 1876-77; Kappa Alpha, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904; Phi Beta Kappa, 1776; Sigma Upsilon, 1914.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE, Liberty, Mo., 1830, Bap.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1886, (\$10,000); Kappa Alpha, 1887, (\$6,000); Sigma Nu, 1894, (\$5,400); Kappa Sigma, 1897, (\$6,000).

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Williamstown, Mass., 1793, Cong.—Kappa Alpha, 1833, (\$75,000); Sigma Phi, 1834, (\$50,000); Delta Upsilon, 1834, (\$15,000); Chi Psi, 1842, (\$75,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1847, (\$25,000); Zeta Psi, 1848, (\$40,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1851, (\$55,000) Delta Psi, 1853, (\$50,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855, (\$45,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1880, (\$15,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1886, (\$44,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1891-96; Theta Delta Chi, 1891, (\$12,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906, (\$16,000); Psi Upsilon, 1914, (\$30,000).

Phi Beta Kappa, 1864; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, Tenn.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1904-07.

WINSTON-SALEM COLLEGE, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1905-09; Phi Mu, 1906-09.

WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Milwaukee, Wis., 1893—Phi Delta, 1903; Phi Rho Sigma, 1903; Psi Omega, 1912-12.

WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF, Madison, Wis., 1848—Phi Delta Theta, 1857, (\$37,500); Beta Theta Pi, 1873, (\$36,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1875, (\$21,000); Chi Psi, 1878, (\$65,000); Sigma Chi, 1884, (\$40,000); Delta Upsilon, 1885, (\$17,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1888, (\$35,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1893, (\$25,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1895, (\$18,250); Psi Upsilon, 1896, (\$57,000); Kappa Sigma, 1898, (\$20,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1901; Sigma Nu, 1901, (\$18,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1902, (\$12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903,

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(\$15,000); Acacia, 1906, (\$17,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1906, (\$30,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1907, (\$29,000); Sigma Phi, 1908; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1909; Zeta Psi, 1910; Kappa Phi Gamma (local), 1908, (\$15,000); Omega Phi, 1913 (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875, (\$18,000); Delta Gamma, 1880, (\$23,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1885, (\$20,000); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1890, (\$10,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1894, (\$20,000); Alpha Phi, 1896, (\$18,000); Delta Delta Delta, 1898; Chi Omega, 1902, (\$22,000); Alpha Chi Omega, 1903; Alpha Xi Delta, 1905, (\$20,000); Alpha Gamma Delta, 1905.

Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Phi Delta Chi, 1900-05; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1902; Phi Alpha Delta, 1903; Alpha Zeta, 1907; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1908; Phi Alpha Tau, 1904-13; Sigma Sigma (local medical); Phi Beta Pi, 1915; Triangle, 1913.

Tau Beta Pi, 1898; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Sigma Xi, 1907; Eta Kappa Nu, 1910; Gamma Alpha, 1910; Theta Sigma Phi, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1911; Beta Gamma Sigma 1913; Coif, 1914; S. & B., 1904; Theta Sigma Phi, 1910.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE, Springfield, O., 1845, Luth.—Phi Delta Theta, 1852-54; Phi Kappa Psi, 1866, (\$7,500); Beta Theta Pi, 1867, (\$75,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1883, (\$7,500); Phi Gamma Delta, 1884, (\$7,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905-07; Alpha Xi Delta, 1904; Alpha Delta Pi, 1913; Tau Delta Theta (local sorority); Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Theta Sigma (local sorority).

WOFFORD COLLEGE, Spartanburg, S. C., 1851, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1869-09; Chi Psi, 1869-09; Chi Phi, 1871-07; Phi Delta Theta, 1879-84; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1885-09; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1891-06; Alpha Tau Omega, 1891-96; Kappa Sigma, 1894-08; Pi Kappa Phi, 1911-13.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Frederick, Md.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1906-07.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE, Md., (now Goucher College).

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa., 1850—Zeta Phi, 1902; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1904.

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¹WOOSTER, COLLEGE OF, Wooster, Ohio, 1860, Pres.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1871-92; Beta Theta Pi, 1872-13; Phi Delta Theta, 1872-97; Sigma Chi, 1873-13; Delta Tau Delta, 1879-13; Phi Gamma Delta, 1882-13; Alpha Tau Omega, 1888-13; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912-13; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1875-13; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1876-13; Pi Beta Phi, 1910-13; Delta Delta Delta, 1912-13.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Worcester, Mass.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1891, (\$9,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon 1894, (\$9,500); Alpha Tau Omega, 1906, (\$15,000); Theta Chi, 1909 (\$10,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1915; Delta Tau (local), 1906; Sigma Xi, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1910.

WYOMING, UNIVERSITY OF, Laramie, Wyom., 1887—Tau Kappa Delta (local); Pi Beta Phi, 1910; Alpha Tau Omega, 1913; Delta Delta Delta, 1913; Beta Phi Omicron, 1913; Kappa Delta, 1914.

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn., 1701, Cong.—*Alpha Delta Phi, 1836, (\$35,000); *Psi Upsilon, 1839, (\$25,000); *Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1844, (\$25,000); *Zeta Psi, 1889, (\$30,000); *Beta Theta Pi, 1892, (\$20,000); †Berzelius, 1848, (\$65,000); †Theta Xi, 1865, (\$76,000); †Delta Psi, 1868, (\$150,000); †Phi Gamma Delta, 1875, (\$100,000); †Sigma Delta Chi, 1876, (\$85,000); †Chi Phi, 1877, (\$85,000); †Theta Delta Chi, 1887-00; †Sigma Nu, 1889-90; †Delta Phi, 1889, (\$75,000); †Phi Sigma Kappa, 1893, (\$51,000); †Alpha Chi Rho, 1905, (\$15,000); †Acacia, 1909; †Alpha Sigma Phi, 1907, (\$23,000); Alpha Phi Alpha, 1909; §Phi Delta Phi, 1887; †Phi Kappa Epsilon (or Book & Snake); ||Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906-12; ||Nu Sigma Nu, 1907; ||Phi Rho Sigma, 1907; §Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; ||Alpha Chi Sigma, 1914.

*Phi Beta Kappa, 1780; †Sigma Xi, 1895; *Delta Sigma Rho, 1909.

YORK COLLEGE, York, Neb., M.E.—Pi Beta Phi, 1884-88.

¹The iraternities were abolished in 1913.

*In academic department only; †in the Sheffield Scientific School only; ‡in all departments, including the professional schools; §in the law school; ||in the medical school.

ADDENDA

P. 69. The Ohio State chapter has bought a house (\$16,500).

P. 86, line 7. A K should be Λ K.

P. 117, line 27. Λ Θ should be A Θ.

P. 117, line 32. T Λ should be T A.

P. 329. Add to chapter list.

1915. *Ohio* E, Ohio Wesleyan University 20

1915. *Colo.* Γ, Colorado Agricultural College 25

K Δ P, p. 369 add Γ N .Y. State College for Teachers.

P. 516. The Convention of 1915 was held in Chicago.

P. 520. A Delta chapter was established at the University of Toronto in 1912. The Cornell chapter owns a house. The Convention of 1913 was held in Ithaca and the Convention of 1915 at Columbus, O. There was no convention in 1914.

Delta Sigma Phi reports that a Upsilon chapter was established at Franklin and Marshall in October, 1915, and a *Hilgard* chapter at the University of California in November, 1915.

A charter has been granted to the Karnah Club of the University of Iowa.

Σ Φ Σ has established a chapter at the University of Kansas.

Φ Δ K has a "N" chapter at the University of Washington.

K A (s) at Texas has acquired a house (\$20,000).

Φ Δ 6 has chartered Alpha Digamma at the University of Utah.

Π K Φ has established chapters at Trinity, (N. C.) and the University of Nebraska.

SUPPLEMENT

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

THERE seemed to exist some misapprehension with respect to the purpose, plan and scope of this book which may properly be referred to here.

Fraternity people would save themselves much unnecessary correspondence if when using the book they would take the trouble to read the notes which precede the articles concerning the general fraternities and also the other classes of fraternities, and learn the general plan of the statements made.

The book is not an *annual* publication; the number of copies sold does not warrant the issuing of a new edition each year. New editions have been issued whenever demands seemed to warrant them. On account of the relatively large number of changes occurring during the college year 1915-16, this supplement has been prepared.

The author is not merely reprinting a series of articles furnished by fraternity officials. Frequently, requests for information are replied to by sending in a statement concerning the fraternity accompanied with the condition "this must be printed verbatim or it must not be used at all." Obviously a book made up of such articles, prepared from a partisan and biased standpoint, would be valueless. Usually such statements have intentionally been sent to the author at the very last moment at which information could be received. In order to avoid the charge of bad

faith, none of the statements in such an article could be used and necessarily resort had to be had to secondary sources of information.

The author is endeavoring to ascertain and state *facts*. Such are the enthusiasms of youth and the consequent resulting lack of judgment that the fraternity people each desire facts concerning every fraternity except their own, and with regard to that, they each want fulsome praise, idolatrous admiration, and the conclusion that from every point of view their own organization is superior to all others. It might be well for the reader to assume that concerning each fraternity its members deemed themselves to be unfairly treated by the author because it is not said,

“This fraternity has the highest ideals, has lived up to them better, has made the most rapid progress, has the most loyal alumni, the finest and best administrative system of government, is superior in scholarship, has a better social position, finer chapter houses, and more really prominent members than any other fraternity whatsoever.”

A constant effort is being made to induce the author to suppress facts which a fraternity views with discomfort, for instance, a chapter is established and called for example “Phi.” It is a lamentable failure. A few years later, another chapter of the same fraternity is established at an entirely different institution, in the same general neighborhood, and given the name of the old inactive chapter. Its fraternity thereupon insists that no mention shall be made of the original chapter, that the fact of its existence should

be entirely suppressed, and that the new organization shall be given the date of the original failure. As a reason for this they say "We consider the two chapters to be the same," or "The charter of the old chapter has been transferred to the new." or "The members of the new chapter have been instructed to consider the members of the old chapter as part of their alumni." Or a fraternity establishes a chapter at an institution and it becomes inactive almost immediately. Many years afterwards, the institution having progressed, and become the home of many fraternity chapters, the old chapter is revived, and the fraternity demands that no mention be made of the long period of its inactivity, oblivious of the fact that usually the statement of the number of members initiated compared with the date of its original institution, shows that it must have been inactive for a long time. Or an old college contains a literary society loosely organized to which anyone may belong. After some years it dies of indifference. Some of its members organize a local society, half literary and half social. It dies in turn, and some of its survivors organize a local fraternity, which is finally granted a charter. At once this fraternity annexes as members all of the persons who belonged to any of the prior organizations, and demands that they shall be listed as their own prominent alumni. It is of course quite right and proper when a local fraternity is granted a charter, that its alumni who have been responsible for its up-building shall be taken over into the new organization, but anything further than that seems to warrant the mention of the persons so admitted as an entirely different class from regular frater-

nity membership. Or it happens that a class society, which is freely joined by fraternity and non-fraternity men as such a class society, changes its character and becomes itself a general fraternity, whereupon the new organization feels much aggrieved if the author makes any reference to its prior character.

In the eighth edition, to which this is a supplement, mention of all *rented* chapter houses was purposely omitted. As stated on page 40, practically every fraternity chapter now lives in a house where this is permitted by the college authorities. The values of the houses given are intended to be fairly accurate, and in every case have been checked up from more than one source. The fraternity chapters were each asked to report the value of houses owned by them, but as more than seventy per cent. of values reported were grossly inaccurate and usually exaggerated, a general scaling down was imperative, and it may be that some values have been understated in an effort to be more accurate. Full information in any particular instance will be gratefully received. A not infrequent source of complaint concerning the statement of value depends upon what the author regards as an erroneous point of view. For instance, in a town where there is now located a large university, there was a house built by a local person of wealth thirty years ago, which cost, say \$60,000. He occupied it a few years and died. It was unsuitable for a residence by most of the people who dwelt in the town and remained unoccupied and idle for twenty years. It was offered by his estate at various prices, and was finally sold to a fraternity chapter for \$18,000. They spent \$5,000

in making it habitable. It is away from the campus, unsuitable for its purpose, clumsy, inartistic, out of date and uncomfortable. But the chapter upon its acquisition wrote the author as follows: "In your next edition, please change the value of our house to \$65,000. We have bought the finest and most expensive residence in this part of the country, have spent a large sum of money in remodeling it as a chapter house, and feel that special mention ought to be made of the matter as no other chapter house in this region cost over \$30,000." The house was assessed at \$18,000 and was valued by local real estate agents, after having been remodelled, at \$22,000, and its value was stated by the author at this last mentioned figure, and ever since, the author has been denounced by this particular fraternity, as unfair, partial, prejudiced and inaccurate.

The names of prominent alumni of the different fraternities were in this eighth edition cut to small dimensions. They include all persons in certain classes and deceased as well as living persons. But the lists are entirely too long and losing their value. Every fraternity of more than thirty years' standing, has a list of several hundred persons whose names might properly be included, and one fraternity at the time of the issue of this edition had six hundred and twenty-six names in the current edition of *Who's Who in America*. Suggestions concerning this matter will be gratefully received by the author.

The names of prominent *alumnæ* of the various sororities have been omitted. Almost every name required an explanatory clause after it, and the various criteria advanced as reasons for considering particular persons prominent became too confused to permit of any real selection.

It is impractical to print in connection with the articles about the different fraternities, a list of their officers. These officials are constantly changing, and a list accurate when the preface of the book is being printed, would be inaccurate in many cases at the time of the binding of the book. This has been so often suggested that it is a matter of regret to be obliged to omit it. But anyone desiring to address a fraternity can direct the letter to any one of its chapters and in most instances it will be promptly forwarded to the proper official.

It is impossible to print the coats of arms of the various fraternities, as has frequently been suggested. In order to prepare these in uniform style, they would have to be reengraved on steel or wood, and the cost is prohibitive. If photographs were made of them, the details would necessarily be obscured, and in the absence of an accurate knowledge concerning the esoteric work of each fraternity, it would be impossible to learn whether or not accompanying ornamental data should be omitted. Few of the coats of arms are designed to comply with the rules of heraldry and cannot be described technically with any accuracy. In addition, many of the coats of arms are copyrighted and permission to reproduce them could not be secured. It is hoped by the author that this statement will be considered a full answer to many inquiries made concerning the matter.

The wood cuts of the badges appearing throughout the book are in many cases unsatisfactory, but this is due in most instances to a failure to appreciate the exigencies of manufacture. It is necessary either to use wood cuts or half-tones and it is likewise necessary that a uniform style

should be preserved. Consequently wood cuts have been employed as being on the whole the most satisfactory. It should be understood that the cuts are intended to be *illustrations* and not facsimiles. They are intended to facilitate the recognition of the real badge when seen and not to serve as models from which the members may make purchases of jewelry. The offers of many fraternities to furnish cuts which are not in accordance with the style of others in the book must be declined for obvious reasons.

To avoid another frequent source of misunderstanding, it should be said that unfulfilled hopes and proposed improvements in material, equipment and forms of administration of the fraternities have not been mentioned. Many of the fraternity people have been disappointed because they have reported "Our chapter at Blank University, expects to build a house this fall." "We expect to publish a catalog in the Spring." "We are arranging to acquire an endowment fund," and the like, and the author has omitted the statement. It is thought that it is best to postpone mention of such matters until they become accomplished facts.

The *corrections* which follow are corrections of the statements appearing in the text. It is not intended in this list to make changes where the fraternity has discovered new facts concerning its origin or history. Some obvious changes are omitted. If a date is changed, reference to it as the year before or after some other event must necessarily be changed.

Statements of new facts like new chapters, new houses acquired, and the like are designated as "Additions." No attempt has been made to include new names among the list of prominent alumni.

CORRECTIONS

Page 50—In the foot note, Jones should be James.

Page 80—The name of the Williams Chapter is Zeta.

Page 84—The value of the Williams House is \$30,000, and of the Yale house \$51,000.

Page 86—The Case chapter was formed from Lambda Kappa.

Page 102—The fourth word in the last paragraph should be "of". For the last three lines on page 102 there should be substituted "the union of 1874 being printed in italics."

Page 117—Lambda Theta should be Alpha Theta (line 27). Tau Lambda should be Tau Alpha (line 32).

Page 129—Boulder should be Denver. Watervleit should be Albany. Worcester, Mass., should be Richmond, Virginia.

Page 130—Line 3, change the comma to a period and strike out the rest of the paragraph.

Page 135—Fourth line from the bottom—Colgate should be Colby.

Page 155—The value of the Missouri house is \$18,000 and of the Pennsylvania house \$31,000.

Page 180—The value of the Williams house is \$75,000.

Page 184—The cut of the badge is incorrect, representing the old style.

Page 185—The Iota chapter died in 1898 and the Nu chapter in 1879.

Page 191—Line 24, the last word should be "publishes." Line 27, the sentence "This work, etc." should be omitted. Line 2, insert 1881 before 1895. Line 4, all Asheville, N. C., 1905. Line 19, change 1901 to 1900.

CORRECTIONS

9

Page 193—The first word in line 5 should be Latin—not Greek.

Page 193—Last paragraph—Webb, Faison and Morehead are from North Carolina. Verison should read Vinson.

Page 198—Line 4—The Alpha Theta was at Union University.

Page 200—Change the value of the Dartmouth house to \$7000, the Maine house to \$6000 and the Oregon house to \$20,000. The Indiana and Ohio State chapters do not own their houses.

Page 201—Line 10—Active should be inactive.

Page 204—Line 25—Oakland should be San Francisco.

Page 227—A line has been left out between lines 25 and 26 and which should read as follows: "States Circuit Court; F. J. Phillips, J. S. Dickinson, J. G."

Page 233—The Stanford Chapter was founded in 1891.

Page 233—The value of the Bucknell house is \$20,000.

Page 249—Line 9—The third word should be "of."

Page 272—The value of the Virginia house is \$15,000.

Page 280—Line 12—Change Delta Alpha to Delta Delta.

Page 290—The value of the Wisconsin house is \$30,000.

Page 303—The name of the Brown chapter is Beta Nu.

Page 314—Line 4—1896 should be 1869.

Page 316—The name of the Colorado State chapter is Delta Rho and that of the George Washington chapter Delta Pi.

Page 320—Line 19—published should be publishes.

Page 329—The Pennsylvania chapter does not own a house.

Page 331—Line 6—Delta Chi should be Theta Lambda Phi.

Page 338—The fraternity was founded in 1847.

Page 341—Lines 11, 12 and 13 should be corrected to read: "The Nu at Virginia was killed by the war and was."

Page 357—Line 1—The third word should be "Chi."
Line 4—The last word should be "answered."

Page 370—The first word of the sub-title should be Spanish.

Page 373—There should be inserted in the chapter roll 1910—S. C. Σ University of South Carolina (1912). 1909—S. C. Δ Furman University (1913). And the present line about the chapter at the University of South Carolina should be stricken out.

Page 399—The name of the chapter at Kansas State College is A H.

Pages 433 and 434—The following errors in the Greek names should be corrected: Minnesota is Upsilon, University of Washington is Alpha Lambda; Oklahoma is Alpha Theta; Lawrence is Alpha Psi and Pittsburg is Alpha Omega.

Page 436—Last line—The convention of 1915 was at Gearhart, Oregon. Line 20 Phi Chi should be Phi Lambda Psi and Pi Epsilon Tau should be Eta Epsilon Tau.

Page 442—Last line—the date 1898 should be stricken out.

Page 470—Omit University of Oklahoma.

Page 479—Change "Ohio Medical College" to "Ohio State University." Strike out the sentence in lines 3 and 4 of the second paragraph. At the end of the paragraph add "The officers of the two former classes may be either graduates or undergraduates."

Page 517—Littlejohn should be Chicago.

Page 517—Add to the chapter list—1911—H—Central College of Osteopathy (Kansas City), 46.

CORRECTIONS

11

Page 520—There should be added to the chapter list—
1912 Δ University of Toronto.

Page 520—The convention of 1913 was held at Ithaca.
There was no convention in 1914.

Page 540—The name of the Michigan chapter was
Christiancy.

Page 558—Mu Phi Epsilon desires to be considered an
honorary fraternity—and not a professional one.

Page 559—Line 11—Alpha Iota should be Iota Alpha.
The Upsilon chapter was formerly a chapter of Sigma
Iota Chi.

Page 574—The badge is a monogram.

Page 593—The name of Delta Theta Sigma has been
changed to Gamma Sigma Delta.

Page 594—Strike out the footnote, and lines 8 and 9.

Page 597—Phi Alpha Tau wishes to be considered a
professional and not an honorary fraternity.

The Emerson Institution is a college and not a school.

Pages 616-17—The DePauw, Richmond and Wabash
chapters are inactive.

Page 637—Strike out the references to the different
societies called Phi Epsilon Pi. They constitute a frater-
nity.

Page 638—Phi Mu Eta should be Phi Mu Theta. It
entered Kappa Southern in 1916.

Page 660—Strike out the reference to Sigma Nu Phi.

Sigma Sigma is an honorary medical society. Pi Tau
Sigma is honorary.

Page 661—Strike out the reference to Digamma Pi.

Page 662—Sigma Delta Psi is not local.

Page 669—Old Kappa Alpha. The Centenary chapter
entered Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Emory and Henry
chapter Kappa Sigma.

Page 691—Gamma Pi did not become a chapter of Sigma Nu.

Page 726—Alpha Delta Sigma is a professional society in the advertising department of the University of Missouri.

Page 726—Beta Samech—Has a second chapter at Cornell.

Page 729—Pi Lambda Phi—has several chapters. See elsewhere in this supplement.

Page 807—Beloit College—Theta Chi Gamma should be Theta Pi Gamma.

Page 808—The Broad Street Conservatory of Music is the same as Combs Broad Street Conservatory—see page 817.

Page 814—Sigma Iota Chi—was at the Cincinnati Conservatory and not at the Cincinnati College of Music.

Page 814—University of Cincinnati—Phi Delta Kappa should be Phi Delta Theta.

Page 821—Emerson School should be College.

Page 829—At Iowa State College—Beta Theta Pi does not own a house.

Page 836—Sigma Nu did not enter Maryland Agricultural College.

Page 856—The two local societies should be stricken out at Smith College. They are not sororities.

Page 867—Letters addressed to all of the local sororities at Ward-Belmont College have been returned, marked "Not found." It is understood that anti-fraternity legislation has been enacted at that college.

ADDITIONS

ALPHA SIGMA PHI

Is reported as having established a chapter at the University of Minnesota and secured a house at Wisconsin.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA

The Oregon Alpha Sigma Chapter was re-established in 1916. New chapters have been established at the University of Iowa—1915 Iowa Delta Beta—and at Indiana University—Indiana Delta Alpha in 1915. The Ohio State chapter has a house \$16,500.

BETA THETA PI

The following chapters have secured houses: Kansas State (\$10,000); Nebraska (\$12,000); Indiana (\$19,000); Westminster (\$10,000); Davidson (\$2,500); Oklahoma (\$15,000).

The convention of 1916 was held at Saratoga Springs, New York. A charter was granted to the Alpha Pi Alpha Society of the Georgia School of Technology.

An additional publication was issued in 1916, viz., "Forty Years of Fraternity Legislation" being the minutes of the conventions down to 1879 with notes.

CHI PHI

The names of the members of the old 1824 society have been discovered and are listed in the latest catalog of Chi Phi.

The fraternity issued in 1915 a very complete catalog edited by Wyndham Stokes.

In 1915 the *Chakett* was revived as a quarterly published under the management of the Council and restricted in circulation to members of the fraternity.

Additional alumni clubs are at Chicago and Pittsburgh. Kappa chapter was established in 1916 at the University of Wisconsin from a local called the "Red Triangle." Its membership was 42.

CHI PSI

The Lehigh chapter secured a house (\$25,000). The 1916 convention was held at Schenectady. A new edition of the catalog was issued in 1915.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON

The convention of 1915 was held at Cleveland, Ohio.

The fraternity has purchased the building formerly owned in New York by the Yale Club and has made additions and alterations at a cost of about \$60,000. While this will be used for a club, it will also be the headquarters of the fraternity.

DELTA SIGMA PHI

The following chapters have been established:

- 1915 *Hilgard*, University of California.
- 1915 Υ , Franklin and Marshall College.
- 1916 Φ , St. Louis University.
- 1916 Λ , Southern Methodist University.
- 1916 X , Tulane University.
- 1916 Ψ , Wofford College.
- 1916 Ω , University of Pittsburgh.

DELTA TAU DELTA

A chapter, Gamma Upsilon was established at Miami in 1916.

The Wesleyan chapter has secured a \$28,000 house.

DELTA UPSILON

A chapter was established at Indiana University in 1915.

The Pennsylvania State chapter has secured a \$10,000 house and the Technology chapter also (\$45,000).

In 1916 a manual was issued edited by Herbert W. Congdon. The convention of 1915 was held at Ithaca and that of 1916 at Providence, R. I.

KAPPA ALPHA

The proceedings of the 25th, 50th and 75th anniversaries were published at the time the ceremonies took place.

KAPPA ALPHA (SOUTHERN)

Two chapters have been established:

1915 B A, Southern Methodist University.

1916 B M, St. Johns College, Md.

The Texas chapter secured a \$20,000 house.

A song book was first issued in 1907, edited by H. T. Burnley, and a second edition in 1913 by H. A. Miller and W. W. Josephs. In 1915, LeRoy S. Boyd of Washington, D. C., issued a directory of the members of Baltimore and Washington, and Cyrus W. Beale issued a handbook of Virginia members.

KAPPA SIGMA

Add the following chapter:

1916 Gamma Tau—University of Colorado.

This chapter was formed from a local society, Gamma Chi.

The Wofford chapter (A. N.) was revived in 1916 upon the repeal of the anti-fraternity laws. The following chapters have acquired houses: Vermont (\$20,000), Southwestern (\$5,500), Pennsylvania State (\$25,000), New Hampshire State (\$15,000), Lehigh (\$9,000), Idaho (\$12,000), Hampden Sidney (\$25,000), Baker (\$20,000, (former house burned), Alabama (\$15,000, (former house sold).

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA

Warren A. Cole was the sole founder. The membership of the Gamma chapter should be 47.

The Dartmouth chapter is reported as inactive in 1915.

The following chapters have been established:

1916 Ψ, Purdue University.

1916 A A, Butler College.

1916 A Γ, University of South Dakota.

1916 A E, Harvard University.

PHI DELTA THETA

In 1916—Utah Alpha Chapter was established at the University of Utah—absorbing the Alpha Digamma.

The chapters at Mercer, and North Carolina, do not own houses. The following have acquired houses: Iowa State (\$25,000), Tulane (\$16,000), Ohio (\$15,000).

In addition to the chapters mentioned as having been formed from local societies, the following should be noted: Syracuse, Sigma Phi; Brown, Sigma Rho; Illinois, Alpha Nu; University of Washington, Delta Phi; Kentucky, Phi Tau; Colorado, Lambda Gamma; Georgia Technology, Beta Phi; Pennsylvania State, Delta Chi; Washburn, Delta Phi; Case, Phi Lambda Omicron; Cincinnati, Gamma Nu Sigma. A number of the other chapters were organized from locals not having Greek names.

PHI KAPPA PSI

The 1916 convention was held in Pittsburgh. Additional alumni chapters are at Peoria, Ills., Memphis, Tenn., and Binghamton, N. Y.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA

Additional alumni chapters are at Boston and Nashville.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA

There are additional alumni clubs at Detroit, Michigan and Springfield, Mass.

The convention of 1912 was held at San Francisco and 1916 at Detroit, Michigan; and Springfield, Mass.

PI KAPPA ALPHA

The chapter at the University of Georgia became inactive in 1915.

Two new chapters have been established,

1915 B E, Western Reserve University.

1916 B Z, Southern Methodist University.

The Beta Epsilon chapter was formed from a local Pi Kappa Phi.

The convention of 1913 was held at Lexington, Ky., and that of 1915 at San Francisco.

PSI UPSILON

The convention of 1916 was held at Hanover, N. H.

A chapter has been established at the University of Washington.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

The fraternity has submitted the following changes in chapter house valuations: Alabama \$14,000, Columbia \$33,000, Northwestern \$37,000, Texas \$19,000, Wisconsin \$35,000 and reports the following additions: Pennsylvania \$40,000, Kansas State College \$15,000, Colorado Mines \$15,000, Bucknell \$6,000, Peoria College \$4,000, Mt. Union \$8,000, Case \$14,000, Georgia \$10,000, Southern \$3,000, Nebraska \$10,000, Tennessee \$8,000. Also the additional publications by Wm. C. Levere "Songs of Purple and Gold," "Paragraph History of Sigma Alpha Epsilon," and "The standard S. A. E. Scrap Book."

SIGMA CHI

In 1916 B E chapter was established at the University of New Mexico.

SIGMA NU

The George Washington chapter was formed from a local Alpha Beta Phi and the Colorado State College chapter from a local Alpha Kappa Epsilon. Other chapters formed from locals are Oklahoma, Alpha Delta; Western Reserve, Alpha Nu; Delaware, Phi Sigma; Brown, Sigma Delta Kappa; Stetson, Nu Sigma.

The Delta Sigma chapter was established at the Carnegie Institute in 1916. It was formed from a local Beta Theta Epsilon. In 1915, a change was made in the fraternity government. The High Council was made into an executive and legislative body, resembling a board of directors and the administrative powers and duties were vested in the General Secretary selected by the High Council and holding office at its pleasure. The headquarters of the fraternity are now permanently located in Indianapolis. An inspector now presides over each of the divisions or districts in which the fraternity is divided and under him is an alumnus officer in control of each college chapter. All the subordinate officers in the chapters are under the direct authority of the general secretary.

The publication of *The Delta* was moved to Indianapolis in 1915. In 1916 a catalog was published.

The following chapters have secured houses: Alabama (\$12,000); Lehigh (\$30,000) and Maine (\$20,000).

SIGMA PHI EPSILON

New chapters have been established as follows:

1915 Colorado I, Colorado Agricultural College.

1915 Ohio E, Ohio Wesleyan University.

1916 Minn. A, University of Minnesota.

1916 Iowa B, Iowa State College.

The Michigan chapter is reported as having secured a \$20,000 house.

SIGMA PI

1916 A chapter was established at Kenyon College. It was formed from a local society Phi Gamma Phi.

The convention of 1916 was held at Ada, Ohio.

The Purdue chapter is said to have secured a \$20,000 house.

THETA CHI

Theta Chi conventions were held at Boston, 1914, Troy, N. Y., 1915 and Philadelphia, Pa., 1916. Additional chapters have been established:

1916 H, Dickinson College.

1916 P, University of Illinois.

1916 Σ, Oregon State College.

1916 T, University of Florida.

The Rho chapter was formed from H O and the T chapter from A Y.

THETA DELTA CHI

The Virginia chapter has secured a house (\$20,000), also the California chapter (\$25,000). The 1916 convention was held at Boston. The charter of the Harvard chapter was withdrawn in 1916. The Association of Theta Delta Chi has been merged into the "Theta Delta Chi Founders' Association" with substantially the same purposes.

The *Shield* is now edited in Philadelphia and published by the Theta Delta Chi Press, a corporation.

ZETA PSI

The 1916 convention was held in Philadelphia. The fraternity has withdrawn from the Interfraternity Conference.

ACACIA

The Minnesota chapter has a house (\$18,000).

A chapter was established in 1916 at the University of Texas. The convention of 1916 was held at West Lafayette, Indiana. The Grand Council is now composed of six members. *The Journal* is published quarterly.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA

A Sigma chapter was established at Harvard in 1916.

DELTA CHI

A catalog was published in 1916.

There is no alumni chapter in Washington, but there are alumni chapters in Detroit, Oakland, California, Oklahoma City, Toledo and Duluth in addition to those mentioned.

KAPPA DELTA RHO

The society has begun the publication of a monthly called the *Scroll*. A convention was held in 1915 at Ithaca and in 1916 at Middlebury, Vt.

Gamma chapter was established in 1915 at the New York State College for Teachers.

PI KAPPA PHI

The Wofford chapter was reestablished in 1916 and the Cincinnati chapter became inactive.

Additional chapters are:

1915 North Carolina K, University of North Carolina.

1915 Georgia A, University of Georgia.

1915 North Carolina M, Trinity College.

1915 Nebraska N, University of Nebraska.

1916 Virginia E, Roanoke College.

The Nebraska chapter was formed from the local Pi Gamma Theta and the Roanoke chapter from the local Phi Sigma Alpha.

SIGMA ALPHA MU

The following were the founders of the fraternity: Lester Cohen, Adolph I. Fabis, Samuel Ginsburg, Hyman I. Jacobson, Jacob Kaplan, Abram N. Kerner, David D. Levinson, and Ira N. Lind.

ADDITIONS

21

Add the following chapters:

1915 I, University of Kentucky	18
1915 K, University of Minnesota.....	19
1916 A, Harvard University	16
1916 N, University of Buffalo	13

The following conventions have been held: New York, 1914, 1916; Philadelphia, 1915.

Alumni clubs exist at New York, Syracuse, Rochester and Philadelphia.

SIGMA PHI SIGMA

In 1916 a chapter was established at the University of Kansas and another at Maryland State College absorbing Iota Sigma. It owns a house (\$15,000). During the interval between conventions the fraternity is governed by a board of nine members.

TAU KAPPA EPSILON

Add the following chapter:

1916 Z, Coe College.....	26
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This was formed from a local society, Chi Theta Psi.

ZETA BETA TAU

Four of the founders were students at the C. C. N. Y. and the Alpha chapter was established in 1898. The Home Chapter is not inactive. Its name has been changed to The New York Graduate Club.

A Psi chapter was established in 1916 at the University of Alabama with eight members.

The Supreme Council now consists of the national officers and five members appointed by one of them. The Council now meets monthly. A catalog was published in 1916.

PI LAMBDA PHI

Pi Lambda Phi is reported to be a fraternity composed mainly of Jews, founded at Yale in 1895. The chapters are said to be as follows:

A A ,Yale; A, Columbia; Γ, New York University; Δ, Cornell; E, Michigan; Z, University of Pennsylvania and Γ Σ, University of Pittsburgh.

PHI EPSILON PI

Phi Epsilon Pi was founded at the College of the City of New York, November 23d, 1903, and its membership is comprised mainly or wholly of Jews. The chapter roll is as follows:

- 1903 A, College of the City of New York.
- 1908 B, Columbia University.
- 1911 E, Cornell University.
- 1913 H, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1914 Z, University of Pittsburgh.
- 1914 Θ, Pennsylvania State College.
- 1914 I, Dickinson College.
- 1914 K, New York University.
- 1914 Λ, Rutgers College.
- 1915 M, University of Georgia.
- 1915 N, University of Virginia.
- 1916 Ξ, Georgia School of Technology.
- 1916 O, Tufts College.
- 1916 Π, University of Maine.
- 1916 P, Rhode Island State College.
- 1916 Σ, Brown University.
- 1916 T, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
- 1916 Υ, Connecticut Agricultural College.
- 1916 I, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The Rutgers chapter was formed from a local Theta Phi, the Georgia chapter from Epsilon Delta Sigma, the Rhode Island chapter from Sigma Rho, the Connecticut chapter

from Kappa Beta Iota, and the Carnegie chapter from Sigma Delta Chi. The fraternity commenced in 1915 the publication of a quarterly.

ALPHA CHI OMEGA

Add the following chapters:

1916 Ψ, University of Oklahoma.....	20
1916 Ω, Washington State College	40

The former was formed from Alpha Rho and the latter from Alpha Theta Sigma.

The Michigan (\$20,000), Wisconsin (\$25,000) and Syracuse (\$25,000) chapters have purchased houses.

In 1911 the fraternity erected the Star Studio (\$700) at the MacDowell Memorial Association, Peterboro, N. H., and its use is awarded to a creative worker in literature, music or art, whether a member of the fraternity or not. It was first awarded to a member of the fraternity in 1916.

There are two secret journals, the *Heraeum* issued annually, and the *Argolid*, issued bi-monthly. There is also an alumnae letter sent bi-ennially to all of the alumnae. It was first issued in 1908.

A reserve fund of \$17,000 has been collected and loaned to the chapters from time to time and a scholarship fund of \$600 has been raised in order that the same may be loaned to the members of the active chapters.

The fraternity makes a distinction between alumnae *chapters* which are located at Chicago, Indianapolis, New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Madison (Wis.), Boston, San Francisco, Seattle, Lincoln, Grand Rapids and Kansas City, and alumnae *clubs* which are located at Cleveland, Albion (Michigan), Milwaukee, Des Moines, Decatur, Muskogee, Ann Arbor, Meadville, Portland (Ore.), Washington, Omaha, Greensburg (Ind.), Pittsburgh, Oil City, Atlanta, Terre Haute, Boulder, Pueblo, Greencastle, Galesburg and Denver. The clubs have no ritualistic privileges and are not entitled to voting representatives at conventions.

ALPHA DELTA PI

The Kansas State College chapter is called A H.

In 1915 the A Z chapter was established at Southern Methodist University with sixteen members.

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA

The Wisconsin (\$16,000) and Minnesota (\$13,000) chapters have secured houses.

ALPHA OMICRON PI

Add the following chapters:

1908 B,	Brown University (1909)	12
1915 N K,	Southern Methodist University	10
1916 B Φ,	Indiana University	14

The California chapter secured a house (\$22,500).

The Brown chapter, as well as the Maine and Tufts chapters, was a chapter of Delta Sigma.

There is no *alumnæ* chapter at Omaha. There are *alumnæ* chapters at New Orleans, Minneapolis, Seattle, Bangor and Portland, Oregon, in addition to those mentioned.

ALPHA PHI

The convention of 1916 was held at Berkley, California.

ALPHA XI DELTA

Add the following chapters:

1915 Φ,	Albion College	19
1915 X,	University of Kansas	19
1916 Ψ,	Ohio State University	14

The Kansas chapter was formed from Pi Delta and the Ohio State chapter from Alpha Nu.

There are *alumnæ* chapters at Omaha, Nebraska and Galesburg, Ill. A song book was published in 1914.

CHI OMEGA

Add the following chapters:

1915 K A, Kansas State College.

1916 I A, Southern Methodist University.

The Kansas State chapter was formed from Theta Chi.

The convention of 1916 was held at Lynchburg, Virginia.

DELTA DELTA DELTA

Add the following chapters:

1916 Θ K, Southern Methodist University.

1916 A H, Florida Women's College.

1916 A Θ, University of Pittsburgh.

The Florida chapter was formed from a chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi.

The Pittsburgh chapter was formed from Delta Omicron.

The following chapters have acquired houses: California (\$26,000), Michigan (\$10,000), Cincinnati (\$), Brenau (\$).

To the alumnae chapters add Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The convention of 1915 was held at Asilomar, California, and not at San Francisco.

An edition of the catalog was issued in 1916.

DELTA GAMMA

Add the following chapter:

1915 A Z, Lawrence College.

This was formed from a local Theta Gamma Delta.

DELTA ZETA

Add the following chapters:

1916 Ε, University of Cincinnati.

1916 O, University of Pittsburgh.

The Nebraska chapter was formed from a local called Delta Zeta, the California chapter from the Enawah club, the Lombard chapter from Alpha Zeta, and the Kansas Agricultural chapter from Zeta Omicron.

Each chapter when established has appointed for it a sponsor, some existing chapter, and in that way acts in some advisory capacity toward the new chapter. All of the chapters are required to do some definite social service work.

A second edition of the song book was published in 1916.

GAMMA PHI BETA

Add the following chapters:

1915	Σ,	University of Kansas	19
1915	T,	Colorado State College	28
1916	Ψ,	Hollins College	13

The Hollins chapter was formed from a chapter of Phi Mu Gamma which sorority became a junior sorority.

There is an alumnae chapter at Portland, Oregon and an alumnae association at Cleveland, Ohio.

The government of the society has been somewhat changed, it being the intention to locate its headquarters in succession in different sections of the country. The Grand Council consists of six officers; in addition there is an advisory board of nine representing the alumnae chapters not represented in the Grand Council; and these two bodies constitute an executive board. There are also chairmen of ten standing committees. The sorority has a fellowship of \$500 for the benefit of some young woman interested in the training for social service which will become available in 1917.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA

In preparing a new catalogue a more correct enumeration of chapter membership has been learned making a total to May 31, 1916 of 7098. It has been discovered that there was an Ohio Alpha chapter at Cincinnati Wesleyan College in 1870 and 1871 with three members. The Allegheny chapter was chartered in 1876, the Stanford chapter in 1892. The original Phi chapter became inac-

tive in 1891. A new chapter called Beta Beta was established at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in 1916. There are additional alumnæ chapters at Austin, Texas, Spokane and Oklahoma City, Norman, Oklahoma. In addition to those mentioned the following chapters were formed from prior local organizations: Allegheny, The Pleiades; Texas, Beta Epsilon; Adelphi, Phi Beta Psi; Missouri, Delta Psi; Oregon, Beta Epsilon; Oklahoma, Eta Beta Pi; South Dakota T. B. D. (not Greek); Tulane, Alpha Phi; Pittsburgh, Pi Theta Nu; Lawrence, Kappa Upsilon and Randolph Macon, Phi. A new catalogue edited by L. Pearle Green was issued in 1916.

KAPPA DELTA

Add the following chapters:

1916 Φ E, Colorado Agricultural College.

1916 Σ A, Southern Methodist University.

These two chapters were formed from locals having their respective chapter names, as was also the case with the Judson, and Trinity chapters. The Cincinnati chapter was formed from a local called Sigma Alpha and the Hunter chapter from one called Eta Pi.

The chapters at Denver and at Colorado Agricultural College own houses.

The national council is now composed of six members.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA

Add the following chapter:

1916 B K, University of Idaho 21

This was formed from Omega Pi and owns a house (\$6,000).

The convention of 1916 was held at Ithaca, New York.

PHI MU

Add the following chapters:

1916 Z A, Baker University.

1916 K A, University of California.

The convention of 1916 was held at Waupaca, Wisconsin.

The General Council now includes an *alumnæ* association's secretary. *Alumnæ* associations have been established at Albuquerque, New York and Kansas City, and state associations have been organized in Ohio, Louisiana and Maine. A song book is in press.

PI BETA PHI

Add the following chapters:

1915 Oregon A, University of Oregon 14

1915 Nevada A, University of Nevada 28

1916 Texas B, Southern Methodist University 00

The Oregon chapter was formed from a chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon and the Nevada chapter from the local Delta Rho.

The Minnesota chapter has secured a house (\$20,000).

The settlement school referred to on page 458 has been a great success. It has four resident teachers and 133 pupils. The fraternity has built a large modern school building and a teachers' residence, also a cottage and a manual training building. There is a library of 1800 books.

SIGMA KAPPA

The Denver chapter owns a lodge. The Boston chapter was organized from a local Xi Psi and the George Washington chapter from Omega Alpha. There are *alumnæ* chapters at Worcester, Mass., Kansas City and Chicago, and one in central New York with headquarters in Syracuse. There are *alumnæ* associations having a smaller number of members than that required for a chapter. These may become chapters. One is now located in western New York with headquarters at Buffalo. The journal is called *The Sigma Kappa Triangle*.

ZETA TAU ALPHA

Add the following chapters:

- 1915 X, University of Pittsburgh.
- 1916 Q, Southern Methodist University.

ACHOTH

Add the following chapters:

- 1915 Waw, North Dakota Agricultural College.
- 1915 Zayin, Iowa State Teachers College.
- 1915 Kheth, University of Wisconsin.

The name of the chapter at the University of Washington is said to be He and it is also stated that there was no chapter at Northwestern University. The convention of 1916 was held at Lincoln, Nebraska. There is a quarterly publication called *Kochov*.

ALPHA KAPPA PSI

(Sorority)

The Florida chapter became a chapter of Delta Delta Delta in 1915.

ETA UPSILON GAMMA

The *Adamas* has been changed to an annual.

The chapter at Ward Belmont College became inactive in 1915 due to anti-fraternity laws.

The chapter at Boscobel College was withdrawn on account of the low scholarship standard of the institution.

PHI MU GAMMA

Add the following chapters:

- 1915 II, Richmond Woman's College.
- 1915 P, Middlebury College.

The chapters at the New England Conservatory of Music, Woman's College of Alabama and Ward Belmont College became inactive in 1915.

SIGMA IOTA CHI

The chapter at the Cincinnati Conservatory became inactive in 1915, becoming a chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon. The Ward Belmont chapter is inactive because of anti-fraternity laws. The Lindenwood chapter owns a house. The convention of 1916 was held at Kansas City. The *Pafeliment* is now issued once a year.

ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA

Conventions are now biennial. The convention of 1912 was at Chicago and that of 1914 at Niagara Falls.

ALPHA MU PI OMEGA

The Columbia chapter was reestablished in 1916 in connection with the New York City chapter making a graduate-undergraduate chapter. The Tulane chapter is inactive. A graduate-undergraduate chapter was established at the University of Pittsburgh in 1915. The *Bulletin* is issued monthly.

NU SIGMA NU

Add the following chapter:

1915 B A, University of Texas.

The Cooper Medical College has become the Medical Department of Stanford University. The convention of 1916 was held in Chicago.

PHI ALPHA SIGMA

Revised editions of the catalogue were issued in 1914 and 1916.

PHI BETA PI

Add the following chapter:

1915 A P, Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery.

This chapter was formed from a local Gamma Sigma Alpha.

The convention of 1911 was held at Detroit, 1913 at Minneapolis, and 1915 at Salt Lake City.

PHI CHI

Add the following chapter:

1916 X Y, Creighton University Medical Department.

The B B and A A chapters were consolidated in 1916 under the name of B A.

The Pi Delta Phi chapter is at the University of California and not at the medical department in Los Angeles.

Alumni associations exist in Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Oregon, Cleveland, Chicago, Nashville, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Conventions have been held as follows: Louisville, Ky., 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1910; Indianapolis, 1905, 1911; Richmond, Va., 1906, 1914; New Orleans, 1907; Baltimore, 1908; Atlanta, 1909; Chicago, 1909; Philadelphia, 1912; St. Louis, 1913 and Galveston, 1916.

Drs. T. B. Pearson and T. Elmer Grubb published a history and catalog in 1912, a collection of songs and a history and directory in 1915.

PHI ALPHA GAMMA

The convention of 1916 was at Chicago. There is an alumni chapter in Michigan.

ALPHA EPSILON IOTA

The institution in which the Delta chapter is located has become the Medical Department of the University of Illinois and the one at which the Zeta chapter is located has become the Medical department of the Stanford University. Eta chapter has become inactive. A new edition of the fraternity directory was published in 1916. Conventions were held in San Francisco in 1904 (not 1905); Philadelphia, 1913, and San Francisco, 1915.

ALPHA SIGMA

Alpha Sigma is a professional fraternity among homeopathic medical students and was founded at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1893 by George Everett Noble, Lucius L. Button, Walter G. Crump, J. I. Dowling, Edwin R. Fiske, Verner S. Gaggin, Frederick K. Hollister, Oscar N. Meyer, Howard S. Neilson and Thomas Parsons.

Its chapter roll is:

1893	A,	N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College.....	193
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1898	Δ,	Boston University School of Medicine.....	171
1898	E,	Cleveland Pulte Medical College and Hos- pital.....	65
1900	M Σ A,	Homeopathic Medical College, University of Michigan	137
1900	Φ,	Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific (S. F.)	65
1902	Θ,	Detroit Homeopathic Medical College (1912)	22
1903	I,	Hering Medical College (Chicago)	71
1905	K,	Hahnemann Medical College (Chicago)....	76

The Gamma chapter became inactive when the Atlantic Medical College closed its doors. (This institution was originally called the Southern Homeopathic College, but changed its name in 1908).

The chapter at Boston was originally called the Skull and Cross Bones and subsequently Sigma Chi Beta and was founded as a local in 1894. The Epsilon was originally founded at the Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati. In 1910 this institution was moved to Cleveland and consolidated with the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College. Mu Sigma Alpha was a local organized in 1888. The Phi chapter was formed from a local called Beta Mu founded in 1899.

The fraternity published in 1912 a catalog called the *Register*.

The badge is a skull displaying the letters of the fraternity name on its forehead.

PI UPSILON RHO

Conventions were held at Chicago in 1915 and Baltimore in 1916. They are held at the time and place of holding the meetings of the American Institute of Homeopathy. The Sexta chapter ceased to exist when they united with the University of Michigan.

There are alumni chapters in Chicago, Columbus, O., Philadelphia, Denver, Detroit and New York.

KAPPA PSI

Add the following chapters:

1915 B O, University of Washington.

1916 B II, Washington State College.

The Kappa, Sigma, Psi and Omega chapters became inactive in 1915; the Birmingham Medical College became a post graduate school; the P. & S. at Baltimore was merged in the University of Maryland and the Sigma and Delta chapters united. The charter of the Psi chapter was suspended, and the Omega died with the school in which it was located. The B O chapter was formed from a local B Δ.

There are graduate chapters in Philadelphia, New York, Birmingham, Chicago, Boston, Albany, Providence, San Francisco, Cleveland and Atlanta. The convention of 1916 was held at Atlanta.

ALPHA CHI SIGMA

Add the following chapters:

1916 A A, Stanford University 25

1916 A B, University of Michigan.

There is an alumnus chapter in San Francisco but none in New York.

The convention of 1916 was held in Evanston, Ill.

The flower of the fraternity is a red carnation.

DELTA THETA PHI

Add the following chapters:

- 1916 Hosmer, University of Detroit.
- 1916 Gibson, University of Pittsburgh.
- 1916 Russell, New York University.
- 1916 Brewer, University of Kansas.
- 1916 Wilson, George Washington University.
- 1916 Houston, University of Texas.

SIGMA NU PHI

Sigma Nu Phi, a legal fraternity, was organized at the National University Law School, Washington, D. C., in 1903. Its chapters, named after eminent lawyers, are as follows:

- 1903 Choate, National University Law School.
- 1914 Hughes, Georgetown Law School.
- 1915 Green, Cumberland University Law School.
- 1915 Lincoln, Chicago-Kent College of Law.
- 1915 Hamilton, Hamilton School of Law.
- 1915 Taft, Detroit College of Law.

The publication of a periodical called the *Owl* was commenced in 1916.

PHI ALPHA DELTA

Add the following chapters:

- 1916 Harlan, University of Oklahoma.
- 1916 McReynolds, University of Tennessee.
- 1916 Livingston, Columbia University.

SIGMA DELTA KAPPA

Add the following chapters:

- 1916 Z, Valparaiso University.
- 1916 H, University of Indianapolis.
- 1916 Θ, Chattanooga Law School.

The convention of 1915 was at Ann Arbor and that of 1916 at Indianapolis.

MU PHI EPSILON

The Oregon chapter became a chapter of Pi Beta Phi in 1915 but retained its membership in Mu Phi Epsilon.

In 1916 a Psi chapter was established at Bucknell University. The Mu chapter at Brenau College was revived in 1916, and the Rho chapter at the Von Unschuld University of Music became inactive in that year. The convention of 1916 was held in Cincinnati. The publication of the fraternity is called the *Triangle* and is published three times a year. The fraternity claims to be honorary and not professional as it requires a standard of scholarship for admission.

SIGMA ALPHA IOTA

The Lambda chapter was formed from the Eta chapter of Phi Mu Gamma. The Convention of 1916 was held in Detroit.

ALPHA SIGMA ALPHA

Alpha Sigma Alpha has two new chapters:

1916 B B,	Colorado Teachers College.....	40
1916 Γ Γ,	Oklahoma State Normal School.....	30

The Colorado chapter was formed from a local Θ Z B. To the colors have been added palm green and gold.

There are additional alumnae associations in Johnston and Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIGMA SIGMA SIGMA

Add the following chapters:

1915 M,	State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.
1915 N,	State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.
1915 E,	State Normal School, Alva, Oklahoma.

There are alumnae associations at Roanoke, Va., and Kirksville and Warrensburg, Mo. A secret monthly is published called the *Sigma Script*.

THETA TAU

Add the following chapters:

1916 I, Missouri School of Mines.

1916 K, University of Illinois.

The convention of 1915 was held in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Eta chapter was established in 1912.

TRIANGLE

There is a quarterly publication called the *Triangle Review*.

ALPHA GAMMA RHO

There are two additional chapters:

1916 Θ, University of Missouri, formed from the Coleman Club.

1916 I, University of Wisconsin formed from B Σ A.

The convention of 1915 was held at West Lafayette, Ind., and that of 1916 at State College, Pa. Each chapter issues an annual publication called the *Crescent*.

ALPHA RHO CHI

Add the following chapter:

1916 Mnesicles, University of Minnesota.

The date of the founding of the fraternity was April 11th, 1914.

ALPHA KAPPA PSI
(Commercial Honorary)

Add the following chapters:

1912 Δ, University of Pittsburgh.

1913 E, University of Illinois.

1914 Z, University of Nebraska.

1914 H, University of Cincinnati.

1914 Θ, Oregon Agricultural College.

1914 I, University of Texas.

1915 K, University of Oregon.

1915 Λ, University of Oklahoma.

1915 M, Ohio State University.

1916 N, Boston University.

1916 E, Harvard University.

The badge has been changed to a gold monogram.

The Conventions of 1913 and 1916 were held in Chicago; 1914 in New York City and 1915 in Denver.

A periodical is issued called the *Diary*.

ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA

Is reported to have established a chapter in the medical department of the University of Indiana.

SCABBARD & BLADE

Scabbard & Blade held a convention at Minneapolis in 1916. The following are additional chapters:

1916 B, University of Iowa.

1916 C, University of Arkansas.

1916 D, University of West Virginia.

1916 E, University of Maine.

1916 F, Washington State College.

ARTUS

Artus is the name of an honorary fraternity among students of Home Economics. It is reported as having chapters at Wisconsin, Harvard and Washington University (St. Louis).

SIGMA TAU

A convention was held at Manhattan, Kansas, in 1916 and a chapter the M established at the University of Oklahoma.

TAU BETA PI

Add the following chapters:

1915 Ohio B, University of Cincinnati.

1916 Pennsylvania Γ, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

TAU KAPPA ALPHA

Chapters are reported to have been established at the following places: Dickinson College, University of Alabama, Clark College, University of Tennessee, University of South Dakota, University of Arkansas, Colorado College, Ohio University, Purdue University, St. Lawrence University and Westminster College.

XI SIGMA PI

Xi Sigma Pi is an honorary fraternity among students in forestry, organized November 24th, 1908, confined to men possessing "not only a high standard of scholarship but an ability and personality suited to active forestry practice." It was organized at

SIGMA DELTA PSI

Sigma Delta Psi is an honorary society formed to recognize preeminence in athletics. It has chapters at Indiana University, Yale and Colorado College.

PI TAU SIGMA

Pi Tau Sigma is an honorary fraternity among students of Mechanical Engineering. It originated in 1915 at the University of Illinois and the same year established a Beta chapter at the University of Wisconsin.

PHI ETA

A fraternity confined to universities having organized graduate schools and conferring membership only upon students in such graduate schools. It was established February 13th, 1904, by W. B. Selvage, E. J. Phillips, W. W. Pierson, Warren Shuman, R. O. Smith, R. H. Gault, R. D. Hall and I. F. Cox. Chapters are as follows:

1904 University of Pennsylvania.

1909 University of Wisconsin.

1914 University of Illinois.

1915 University of Chicago.

The Chicago chapter was organized from a local called Psi Chi.

MEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

The following should be omitted and transferred to the inactive list:

Alpha Delta at University of Oklahoma became Sigma Nu.

Alpha Digamma at Utah became Phi Delta Theta in 1916.

Alpha Kappa Epsilon at Colorado State College became Sigma Nu in 1915.

Alpha Nu at Western Reserve became Sigma Nu.

Alpha Nu at University of Illinois became Phi Delta Theta.

Alpha Theta. (See page 377.)

Beta Phi at Georgia School of Technology became Phi Delta Theta.

Beta Theta Epsilon at Carnegie Institute of Technology became Sigma Nu.

Chi Theta Psi at Coe College became Tau Kappa Epsilon.

Delta Chi at Pennsylvania State College became Phi Delta Theta.

Delta Phi at Washburn College became Phi Delta Theta.

Delta Phi at University of Washington became Phi Delta Theta.

Gamma Chi at University of Colorado became Kappa Sigma.

Gamma Nu Sigma at Cincinnati became Phi Delta Theta.

Iota Sigma at Maryland Agricultural College into Sigma Phi Sigma.

Kappa Epsilon Alpha became Sigma Phi Epsilon in 1916.
Lambda Gamma University of Colorado became Phi Delta Theta.

Nu Sigma at Stetson University became Sigma Nu.
Phi Gamma Phi at Kenyon became Sigma Pi in 1915.
Phi Lambda Omicron at Case became Phi Delta Theta.
Phi Mu Theta at Maryland Agricultural College became Kappa Alpha.

Phi Sigma at Delaware College became Sigma Nu.
Phi Tau at University of Kentucky became Phi Delta Theta.

Pi Kappa Phi became Pi Kappa Alpha in 1915.
Pi Omicron became Theta Chi in 1916.
Sigma Delta Kappa at Brown became Sigma Nu.
Sigma Phi at Syracuse became Phi Delta Theta.
Sigma Rho at Brown became Phi Delta Theta.
Tau Alpha became Sigma Phi Epsilon in 1916.

The following should be added to the active list:

Alpha Delta Alpha at the University of Montana.
Alpha Kappa Delta at Washington University (Mo.)
Alpha Sigma Alpha at Clark College.
Alpha Zeta Phi at Trinity, North Carolina.
Beta Chi at Bowdoin.
Beta Phi at the University of North Carolina.
Delta Theta Pi at South Dakota University.
Eta Lambda Sigma at Connecticut Agricultural College.
Iota Chi Delta at Pennsylvania State College.
Kappa Phi at Clark College.
Omega Epsilon at Pennsylvania State College.
Phi Mu Epsilon at Clark College.
Phi Sigma at the University of Oregon.
Phi Zeta Epsilon at the University of Iowa.
Phi Kappa Iota at Utah State College.
Pi Delta Sigma at Clark College.
Pi Sigma Phi at the University of Oregon.
Sigma Delta Phi at the University of Kansas.

Sigma Phi Delta at Kansas State College.
Tau Omega at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
Theta Delta Sigma at Colgate.
Zeta Theta at Pennsylvania State College.

Gamma Pi is still active at the Maryland Agricultural College.

WOMEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

The following should be omitted and transferred to the inactive list:

Delta Rho at Nevada became Pi Beta Phi.

Kappa Upsilon at Lawrence became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Omega Pi at Idaho became Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Phi Theta Nu should be Pi Theta Nu at Pittsburgh. It became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Tau Kappa Sigma at Colorado College became Gamma Phi Beta.

Theta Gamma Delta at Lawrence became Delta Gamma.

Theta Zeta Beta at Colorado Teachers' College became Alpha Sigma Alpha.

Phi Lambda Psi at Purdue became Kappa Alpha Theta.

The following are inactive: Delta Iota Phi, Delta Phi Kappa, Delta Phi Sigma, Delta Sigma, Kappa Delta Phi, Kappa Kappa Delta, Kappa Omicron Alpha, Phi Delta Tau, Sigma Phi Kappa, Tau Phi Sigma, and Theta Kappa Delta.

The following should be added to the active list:

Chi Delta Phi at the University of Idaho.

Delta Pi Delta at the University of Kansas.

Kappa Phi Alpha at the University of South Dakota.

Phi Gamma Phi at the University of South Dakota.

Sigma Alpha Phi at Carroll College.

Phi Chi at Purdue. (It was erroneously stated to have entered Kappa Alpha Theta.)

Tau Epsilon at Washington University (St. Louis).

WOMEN'S INACTIVE LOCALS

Phi Chi should be omitted. It is active.

Alpha Nu at Ohio State University became Alpha Xi Delta.

Delta Rho at the University of Nevada became Pi Beta Phi.

Kappa Upsilon at Lawrence College became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Omega Pi at the University of Idaho became Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Pi Delta at the University of Kansas became Alpha Xi Delta.

Pi Theta Nu at the University of Pittsburgh became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Theta Chi at Kansas State College became Chi Omega.

Tau Kappa Sigma at Colorado State College became Gamma Phi Beta.

Theta Gamma Delta at Lawrence College became Delta Gamma.

Phi Lambda Psi at Purdue became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Beta Epsilon at University of Texas became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Phi Beta Psi at Adelphi College became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Delta Psi at University of Missouri became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Beta Epsilon at University of Oregon became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Eta Beta Pi at University of Oklahoma became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Alpha Phi at Tulane (Sophie Newcomb College) became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Phi at Randolph Macon Woman's College became Kappa Alpha Theta.

Delta Omicron at Pittsburgh became Delta Delta Delta.

Sigma Alpha at Southern Methodist became Kappa Delta.

Phi Epsilon at Colorado Agricultural College became Kappa Delta.

Sigma Rho at Wyoming became Kappa Delta.

Pi Beta at Southern Methodist became Pi Beta Phi.

Xi Psi at Boston became Sigma Kappa.

Omega Alpha at George Washington University became Sigma Kappa.

Pi Delta at University of Kansas became Alpha Xi Delta.

Alpha Nu at Ohio State became Alpha Xi Delta.

MEN'S INACTIVE LOCALS

The following should be added:

Alpha Kappa Epsilon at Colorado State College became Sigma Nu.

Alpha Phi at the University of Pittsburgh became Delta Sigma Phi.

Gamma Sigma Alpha at the Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery became Phi Beta Pi.

Kappa Beta Iota at Connecticut Agricultural College became Pi Epsilon Phi.

Phi Sigma Alpha at Roanoke College became Pi Kappa Phi.

Pi Gamma Theta at the University of Nebraska became Pi Kappa Phi.

Sigma Delta Chi at the Carnegie Institute became Phi Epsilon Pi.

Sigma Rho at Rhode Island State College became Phi Epsilon Pi.

Theta Phi at Rutgers College became Phi Epsilon Pi.

Pi Omicron at University of Illinois became Theta Chi.

Lambda Upsilon at University of Florida became Theta Chi.

Phi Gamma Phi at Kenyon became Sigma Pi.

Kappa Epsilon Alpha at Ohio Wesleyan became Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Chi Rho Theta at University of Minnesota became Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Tau Alpha at Colorado State College became Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Kappa Kappa Kappa at Iowa State College became Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Beta Sigma Alpha at University of Wisconsin became Alpha Gamma Rho.

LOCAL PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Mu Sigma Alpha entered Alpha Sigma.

Sigma Nu Phi is not local but general. Alpha Sigma should be omitted.

The following should be added:

Delta Sigma Epsilon, a sorority, in the normal department of Miami University.

Alpha Sigma, a musical society, in Combs Broad Street Conservatory of Music.

Theta Delta Pi in the law department of Richmond College.

Epsilon Psi Epsilon in the School of Optometry at Columbia College.

Mu Kappa Epsilon in the musical department of the Illinois University.

Psi Mu in the architectural department of the University of Illinois.

Beta Sigma Alpha is in the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin.

LOCAL HONORARY FRATERNITIES

Gamma Zeta Mu in the commercial department of Missouri University.

Omicron Kappa Upsilon in the dental department of Northwestern University.

Sigma Iota Phi in the academic department of the University of California.

Sigma Delta Psi should be omitted.

MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES

Alpha Delta Sigma is in the advertising department at the University of Missouri.

Lambda Tau Rho is said to have five chapters, two of which are at Ohio State University and the University of Illinois.

Sigma Kappa Zeta is in the horticultural department of the University of Missouri.

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The History of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity by Walter B. Palmer, published by George Banta, Menasha, Wisconsin in 1906—930 pages.

A third edition of the Manual of Phi Delta Theta has been issued under the name of *The Olympiad*.

Forty Years of Fraternity Legislation, being the minutes of the several conventions of Beta Theta Pi from 1839 to 1879, reprinted with notes by William Raimond Baird, New York, The Beta Publishing Company, 1916.

The Fraternity and the College, being a series of papers dealing with fraternity problems, by Thomas Arkle Clark,

the Dean of Men at the University of Illinois—the George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin, 1915.

Banta's Greek Exchange is the title of a Quarterly issued by the Banta Publishing Company at Menasha, Wisconsin, the publication of which was commenced in December, 1912. It has contained a large number of articles of general interest and has a directory of the officials of the different fraternities in each number.

OMICRON NU

Omicron Nu mentioned on page 728, is reported to have the following chapters: A, Michigan Agricultural College; B, New York State College for Teachers; Γ, Iowa State College; Δ, Purdue University; E, University of Illinois; Z, University of Nebraska; H, University of Wisconsin; Θ, Kansas State College; I, University of Kansas; K, Washington State College; Λ, University of St. Paul.

KAPPA PI

Kappa Pi is an honorary art students society with the following chapters: 1911, A, University of Kentucky; 1914, B, Centre College; 1914, Γ, Columbia University (1914); 1914, Δ, Vanderbilt University (1914); 1914, E, Purdue University.

The colors are purple and gold. Seniors and juniors are eligible to membership.





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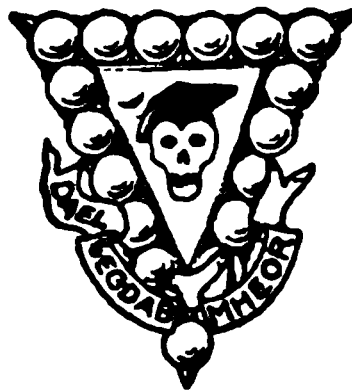
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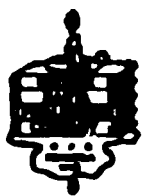
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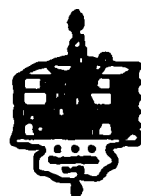
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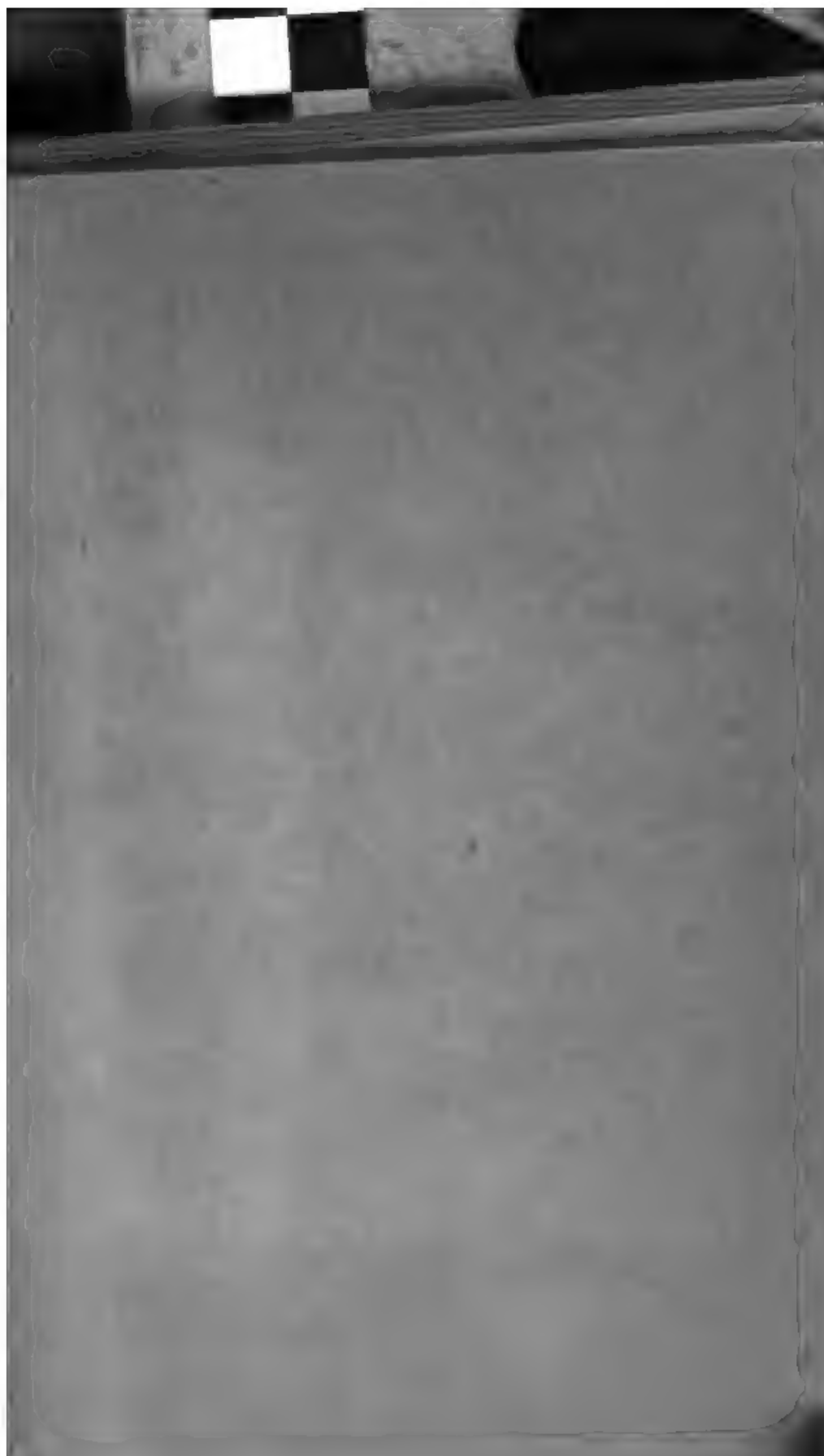
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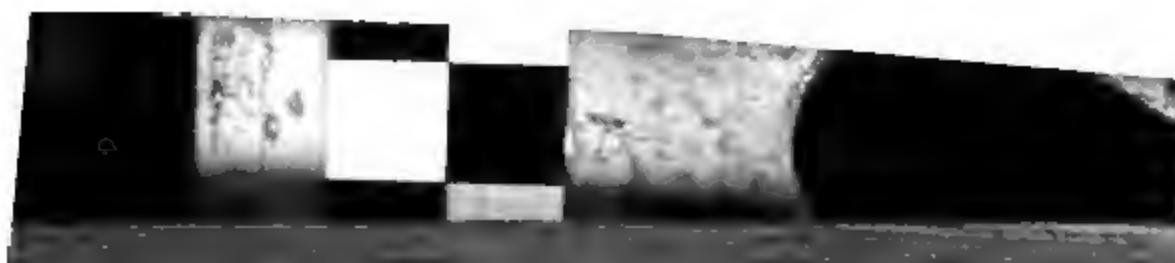
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